Government
Publications

92

SESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOL. XXI.—PART II.

THIRD SESSION OF SIXTH LEGISLATURE

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

SESSION 1889.

Toronto:
PRINTED FOR JOHN NOTMAN, QUEEN'S PRINTER,
BY WARWICK & SONS, 68 AND 70 FRONT ST. WEST.
1889.

LIBRARY
JUN 1 1966
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

1091271

LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS.

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

Title.	No.	Remarks.
Accounts (*Dominion and the Provinces*)	46	*Printed.*
Accounts, Public	15	"
Agricultural and Arts, Report	8	"
Agricultural College, Report	21	"
Agricultural and Experimental Union, Report	7	"
Agricultural Societies, Analysis	27	*Not printed.*
Anglin's Report, Ontario's Exhibit	30	*Printed.*
Archæological Report	42	"
Asylums, Report	1	"
Beach, Asa, appointment of	28	*Not printed.*
Bee-keepers' Association, Report	29	*Printed.*
Births, Marriages and Deaths, Report	9	"
Blind Institute, Report	4	"
Borron, E. B., Report	31	"
Boundaries, Argument and Case	60	"
Canada Temperance Act, moneys paid counsel	72	*Not printed.*
Canadian Institute, Report (part of)	6	*Printed.*
Common Gaols, Report	2	"
Crown Lands, Report	26	"
Dairying at Agricultural College, Report (*part of No. 8*)	48	*Printed.*
Deaf and Dumb Institute, Report	3	"
Division Courts, Report	43	"
Drainage in Lambton	47	"
Drainage, Tile, Stone and Timber	78	*Not printed.*
Dundas License Returns	28	"
Education, Report	6	*Printed.*
Education, Technical, Report	22	"
Education, Orders in Council, High Schools and Collegiate Institutes	35	*Not printed.*
Education, compulsory text books	58	*Printed.*
Elgin House of Industry, Report	36	*Not printed.*
Entomological Society, Report	20	*Printed.*
Estimates	16	"
Factories, Report	39	*Printed.*
Fire Insurance at risk	38	"
Forestry, Report	19	"
Fruit Growers, Report	12	"

Title.	No.	Remarks.
Gaols, Report	2	*Printed.*
Health, Report of Board of	76	*Printed.*
High Schools and Collegiate Institutes	35	*Not printed.*
Horticultural Societies, Analysis	27	"
Hospitals, Report	5	*Printed.*
Houses of Industry, location	61	"
Immigration, Report	18	*Printed.*
Indigent Persons, maintenance	77	"
Industry, Houses of, location	61	"
Insurance, Report	10	"
Insurance at risk	38	"
Jones, Judge, commutation	24	*Printed.*
Judicature Act, Orders in Council	24, 25, 32, 33,	"
Lacourse, Judge, commutation	32	*Printed.*
Lazier, Local Master, commutation	25	"
Legal Offices, Report	71	"
License Districts, moneys paid to counsel	72	*Not printed.*
License Convictions	28	"
License, Report	14	*Printed.*
McIntyre, Archibald, case of	55	*Not printed.*
McLean, Local Master, commutation	33	*Printed.*
Magdalen Asylums, Report	11	"
Malcolmson, sum paid to	65	"
Matriculation Examinations	75	"
Mechanics' Institutes, Report (part of)	6	"
Mercer Estate, receipts and expenditures	57	"
Mineral Commission, Report	67	"
Municipal Commission, Report	13	"
Municipal Debentures	54	*Not printed.*
Municipal Indebtedness	53	"
Municipal Statistics, Report	74	*Printed.*
Niagara Falls Park, Report	37	*Printed.*
Niagara Falls Park, persons visiting	62	"
Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union, Report	7	*Printed.*
Ontario Factories, Report	39	"
Ontario Grain and Seed Company	69	*Not printed.*
Ontario Poultry Association	29	*Printed.*
Orphan and Magdalen Asylums, Report	11	"
Poll Tax, amount received	63	*Not printed.*
Poor Houses, location of	61	*Printed.*
Poultry Associations, Report	29	"
Practical Science, Report (part of)	6	"
Printing and Binding, Report on	44	"

Title.	No.	Remarks.
Printing Papers, contract for supply	64	*Printed.*
Prison Labour in United States	49	"
Prisons and Reformatories, Report	2	"
Public Accounts	15	"
Public Institutions, inmates of	23	"
Public Works, Report	17	"
Queen Victoria, Niagara Falls Park, Report	37	*Printed.*
Queen Victoria, Niagara Falls Park, persons visiting	62	"
Raleigh, reduction in indebtedness	52	*Not printed.*
Refuge, Houses of, Report	11	*Printed.*
Registrars, fees of	50	"
Registry Office, Toronto	70	"
St. Catharines Milling Co'y *vs.* Regina, Case	68	*Printed.*
Secretary and Registrar, Report	59	"
Statutes, distribution of	40	*Not printed.*
Statutes, distribution of	41	"
Tavern and Shop Licenses, Report	14	*Printed.*
Technical Education, Report	22	"
Text Books, compulsory	58	"
Tile, Stone and Timber Drainage	78	*Not printed.*
Titles, Report of Master	51	*Printed.*
Toronto General Trusts Co'y, Statement	34	*Not printed.*
Toronto Registry Office, papers	70	*Printed.*
Toronto University, Endowment of Chairs	56	"
Toronto University, Report (part of)	6	"
Toronto University, Bursar's Statement	73	"
University Examinations	75	*Printed.*
Upper Canada College, Bursar's Statement	45	"
Upper Canada College, Report (part of)	6	"
Water Supply to Departments	66	*Not printed.*

LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS.

ARRANGED NUMERICALLY.

CONTENTS OF PART I.

No. 1.. Report upon the Lunatic and Idiot Asylums of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1888. (*Printed.*)

No. 2.. Report upon the Common Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories of Ontario, for the year ending 30th September, 1888. (*Printed.*)

No. 3.. Report upon the Institution for the Education and Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, for the year ending 30th September, 1888. (*Printed.*)

No. 4.. Report upon the Institution for the Education and Instruction of the Blind, Brantford, for the year ending 30th September, 1888. (*Printed.*)

No. 5.. Report upon the Hospitals of the Province for the year ending 30th September, 1888. (*Printed.*)

No. 6.. Report of the Minister of Education for the year 1888, with the statistics of 1887, in which is included the Reports upon Mechanics' Institutes; Practical Science; Canadian Institute; Toronto University and Upper Canada College. (*Printed.*)

CONTENTS OF PART II.

No. 7.. Report of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union, for the year 1888. (*Printed.*)

No. 8.. Report of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario, for the year 1888. (*Printed.*)

No. 9.. Report upon the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths, for the year 1887. (*Printed.*)

No. 10.. Detailed Report of the Inspector of Insurance. (*Printed.*)

No. 11.. Report upon the Houses of Refuge and Orphan and Magdalen Asylums, for the year 1888. (*Printed.*)

CONTENTS OF PART III.

No. 12.. Report of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, for the year 1888. (*Printed.*)

No. 13.. Second Report of the Municipal Commission. (*Printed.*)

No. 14.. Report upon the working of the Tavern and Shop Licenses Act, for the year 1888. (*Printed.*)

No. 15.. Public Accounts of the Province of Ontario, for the year 1888. (*Printed.*)

CONTENTS OF PART IV.

No. 16.. Estimates for the year 1889. (*Printed.*)

No. 17.. Report of the Commissioner of Public Works, for the year 1888. (*Printed.*)

No. 18.. Report of the Department of Immigration, for the year 1888. (*Printed.*)

No. 19.. Report upon Forestry. (*Printed.*)

No. 20.. Report of the Entomological Society, for the year 1888. (*Printed.*)

No. 21 Report of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, for the year 1888. (*Printed.*)

No. 22.. Report of the Minister of Education, upon the subject of Technical Education. (*Printed.*)

CONTENTS OF PART V.

No. 23.. Return, shewing the number of inmates of the Public Institutions of Ontario on the 30th September last; the sex, nationality, nationality of parents and religious denominations of such inmates. (*Printed.*)

No. 24.. Copy of Order in Council increasing the commutation paid to His Honour Judge Jones, Judge of the County Court of Brant, under the Surrogate Courts Act. (*Printed.*)

No. 25.. Copy of Order in Council commuting the fees payable to S. S. Lazier, Esquire, a Local Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario, at Belleville. (*Printed.*)

No. 26.. Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, for the year 1888. (*Printed.*)

No. 27.. Analysis of Reports of County, Township and Horticultural Societies in Ontario, for the year 1887. (*Not printed.*)

No. 28.. Return, shewing the date of the appointment of Asa Beach as License Inspector for the County of Dundas. Also, the number of convictions in the County since the date of his appointment for violations of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878;" the date of each conviction; the amount of penalty imposed in each case; by whom imposed, and the disposition of the penalty in each case. Also, whether each conviction was for a first, second or third offence under the Act, and shewing also, the particulars of unsuccessful prosecutions since said first mentioned date, and the dates of dismissal of prosecutions. (*Not printed.*)

No. 29.. Reports of the Ontario Poultry Association, the Eastern Ontario Poultry and Pet Stock Association, and the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association, for the year 1888. (*Printed.*)

No. 30.. Report of T. W. Anglin, on Ontario's Exhibit at the Centennial Exposition of the Ohio Valley and Central States. (*Printed.*)

No. 31.. Report of E. B. Borron, Stipendiary Magistrate, on the territory belonging to the Province of Ontario, in the vicinity of Lake Abittibi. (*Printed.*)

No. 32.. Copy of Order in Council commuting the fees payable to His Honour Judge Lacourse, Judge of the County Court of the County of Waterloo. (*Printed.*)

No. 33.. Copy of Order in Council commuting the fees payable to W. A. McLean, Esquire, Local Master for the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario, at Walkerton. (*Printed.*)

No. 34.. Statement of the affairs of the Toronto General Trusts Company, for the year 1888. (*Not printed.*)

No. 35.. Copies of Orders in Council respecting High Schools and Collegiate Institutes. (*Not printed.*)

No. 36.. Report on the Elgin County House of Industry, for the year ending 31st October, 1888. (*Not printed.*)

No. 37.. Report of the Commissioners for the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park, for the year 1888. (*Printed.*)

No. 38.. Return, shewing separately in regard to Companies doing business under Ontario charters, the amount of fire insurance at risk on the 31st December for each of the years from 1881 to 1887, both inclusive; the number of policies in force on the 31st December in each year of which there is a correct record; the total amount of losses paid each year, and the total amount of expenses during each year; the percentage of losses and expenses; the cost of expense on every $1,000 at risk in purely mutual, mixed mutual, cash and stock companies. (*Printed.*)

No. 39.. Report of the Inspector of Factories, for the year 1888. (*Printed.*)

No. 40.. Report upon the distribution of the Sessional Statutes, for the year 1888. (*Not printed.*)

No. 41.. Report upon the distribution of the Revised Statutes, Ontario, 1887. (*Not printed.*)

No. 42.. Archæological Report. (*Printed.*)

No. 43.. Report of the Inspector of Division Courts, for the year 1888. (*Printed.*)

No. 44 Report of the Queen's Printer on tenders for Departmental and Legislative Printing and Binding and Contract with Warwick & Sons. (*Printed.*)

No. 45.. Bursar's Statement of the cash transactions of Upper Canada College, for the year ending 30th June, 1888. (*Printed.*)

No. 46.. Correspondence relative to the Accounts between the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec and the Dominion of Canada. (*Printed.*)

No. 47.. Return shewing the estimated cost, if any, and actual cost *per* yard for each drain constructed by or under the Government within the Counties of Lambton, Kent, Elgin and Essex, and the name of the engineer or other person employed by the Ontario Government to make such estimate. The price *per* yard at which the work was let, and whether on tender by public advertisement or otherwise. The salaries or other remuneration paid the engineers or other persons employed by the Ontario Government to superintend the construction of the said drainage works, and charged to the said works respectively. *Part of No. 8* (*Printed.*)

No. 48.. Report of the Professor of Dairying at the Ontario Agricultural College, for the year 1888. *Part of No. 8.* (*Printed.*)

No. 49.. Return, of a copy of any Report made to the Government, by the Prison Inspector and the Warden of the Central Prison of the result of their enquiries, during the past year, relating to Prison Labour in the United States. (*Printed.*)

No. 50.. Statement of the Returns forwarded to the Office of the Provincial Secretary of all Fees aud Emoluments received by the Registrars of Ontario, for the year 1888, R.S.O., 1887, c. 114, s. 100, and with which are contrasted receipts of the same nature in 1886 and 1887. (*Printed.*)

No. 51.. Report of the Master of Titles, for the year 1888. (*Printed.*)

No. 52.. Return, of copies of all correspondence subsequent to 1884, between the Government and the Council of the Township of Raleigh, and any person on behalf of the Township, relating to the reduction made in the indebtedness of the Township to the Province. (*Not printed.*)

No. 53.. Returns transmitted by Municipal Councils to the Office of the Provincial Secretary of the several debts of the Corporation as they stood on the 31st day of December, 1888, in accordance with the provisions of sec. 382, cap. 184, R.S.O., 1887. (*Not printed.*)

No. 54.. Returns transmitted by Municipal Corporations to the Office of the Provincial Secretary of the Debentures issued by them up to the 31st day of December, 1888, as required by sec. 5, cap. 186, R.S.O., 1887. (*Not printed.*)

No. 55.. Return, of copies of all Orders in Council, evidence, reports, correspondence and documents relative to the investigation into the case of and dismissal of Mr. Archibald McIntyre, License Inspector for East Elgin. (*Not printed.*)

No. 56.. Copies of correspondence and agreement of the City of Toronto, to permanently endow two additional Chairs in the Provincial University in settlement of certain litigated questions between the City and the University. (*Printed.*)

No. 57.. Statement of Receipts and Expenditures on account of the Mercer Estate, for the year 1888. (*Printed.*)

No. 58.. Return, shewing a list of all Text Books for each of the last five years, the use of one or more of which was compulsory on pupils—first, in the High Schools, secondly, in the Public Schools, and third, in the Separate Schools. (*Printed.*)

No. 59.. Report of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province, for the year 1888. (*Printed.*)

CONTENTS OF PART VI.

No. 60.. Return, of a copy of the Argument before the Privy Council as to the Boundaries of this Province; the Case submitted to the Privy Council by each of the parties to the reference; the Order of Her Majesty in Council thereon, and also a copy of the like documents on the recent appeal to the Privy Council respecting the ownership of the lands in the formerly Disputed Territory. (*Printed.*)

No. 61.. Return, shewing the location of any Houses of Industry, Poor Houses, or similar institutions, for the care and maintenance of indigent persons, now established in any of the cities, towns and counties, in the Province of Ontario, at the total or partial cost of any Municipality, and distinguishing those partly and those wholly supported by such Municipality; the number of inmates permanently or temporarily lodged in each such institution during the years 1887 and 1888, and their age and sex, with a classification of the supposed causes of pauperism, and the length of detention of such inmates, where any have been committed for short periods; the dietary used in these institutions; the amount expended upon the erection and improvement of buildings since the establishment of any such institution, and the cost of lands connected therewith; the extent, if any, of land annually under cultivation, and the money value of returns therefrom during the years named; the annual money value, if any, of the products of the labour of the inmates; the *per capita* daily or annual cost of actual maintenance, during 1887 and 1888, of the inmates of such institution, less interest on invested capital, and plus the salaries of officials; the number and salaries of attendants, surgeons, and other officials; the number of inmates of such institutions in each of the years named, regarded as imbecile, idiotics, or insane, and of the blind, epileptic or deaf and dumb; and the number of committals of inmates of any such institution to cells or other solitary confinement, as punishment, in 1887 and 1888, and the period during which they were so held in confinement. (*Printed.*)

No. 62.. Return, shewing the number of persons who have visited the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park during the year 1888. Also, shewing the number who have paid for admission to the islands in the Park, giving the amount of revenue derived from that source. Also, shewing the amount of revenue derived from all other sources during the year; also, the amount paid as expenses for the management of the Park, giving the names of the officials and the amount paid to each. Also, giving a statement of the money still on hand derived from the sale of bonds, and shewing the amount of interest paid and from what source paid; so far as the particulars do not appear in the Report of the Commissioners. (*Printed.*)

No. 63.. Return, shewing the amount received from Poll Tax in each City, Town and Village in the Province for the year 1886. (*Not printed.*)

No. 64.. Contract with William Barber & Brothers for the supply of Printing Papers required for the service of the Government and the Report of the Queen's Printer thereon. (*Printed.*)

No. 65.. Copy of an Order in Council, approved the 18th March, 1889, respecting the sum to be paid to Mr. S. Malcolmson, as Deputy Registrar of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, and appointing him to that office in the room and stead of Henry McDermott, deceased. (*Printed.*)

No. 66.. Return, shewing the amount paid by the Province and the rates charged *per* thousand gallons by the City of Toronto during each of the past five years for water supplied to the Public Institutions and Departmental Buildings, and offices of this Province located in the City. (*Not printed.*)

CONTENTS OF PART VII.

No. 67.. Report of the Royal Commission on the Mineral Resources of Ontario. (*Printed.*)

CONTENTS OF PART VIII.

No. 68.. Papers and Documents relating to the Case of the St. Catharines Milling Company *vs.* the Queen. (*Printed.*)

CONTENTS OF PART IX.

No. 69.. Commissioner's Return relating to the Ontario Grain and Seed Company. (*Not printed.*)

No. 70.. Papers with reference to the Registrar's Office in the City of Toronto, and the Registry Law. (*Printed.*)

No. 71.. Report of the Inspector of Legal Offices, for the year 1888. (*Printed.*)

No. 72.. Return, shewing the names of all persons to whom sums of money have been paid by the Inspectors of any License District within the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, and the Counties of Wellington, Elgin, Kent, Lanark and Oxford, to any person, either as a counsel or solicitor in the conduct of prosecutions under the Canada Temperance Act, before any Police Magistrate, giving the names of the Magistrates and the full particulars, with dates and items of every such payment. (*Not printed.*)

No. 73.. The Bursar's Statement of the cash transactions of the University of Toronto for the year ending 30th June, 1888. (*Printed.*)

No. 74.. Report of the Bureau of Industries on the Municipal Statistics of Ontario, for the years 1886 and 1887. (*Printed.*)

No. 75.. Copies of all correspondence between the University of Toronto and any other University or Universities, relating to Matriculation Examinations. (*Not printed.*)

No. 76.. Report of the Provincial Board of Health, for the year 1888. (*Printed.*)

No. 77.. Return shewing the amount paid out from municipal funds, either by direct grants or remission of taxes, in each city, town, village or rural municipality in the Province of Ontario, during 1887 or 1888, for the relief of poor and indigent persons, but not including any sum paid for the support of a House of Industry or similar institution; the number of indigents a permanent charge upon any municipality in 1887 and 1888; and the number of such indigents who received temporary aid from municipal funds in 1887 and 1888. (*Printed.*)

No. 78.. Statement of the Returns made by Municipalities under "The Tile, Stone and Timber Drainage Act," R.S.O., 1887, chapter 39, for the year 1888. (*Not printed.*)

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ONTARIO

AGRICULTURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL UNION,

1888.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

Toronto:
PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 68 AND 70 FRONT STREET WEST.
1889.

CONTENTS.

PAGE.

Constitution and By-laws 5

Introduction 7

The President's Address: R. F. HOLTERMANN 9

Grain-growing in Ontario: F. J. SLEIGHTHOLM 12

Book-keeping for the Farmer: E. L. HUNT 16

Practical Suggestions on Farm Buildings: F. E. STOVER 17

Small-fruit Growing for Farmers' Use: W. W. HILBORN 20

Laying out a Pear Orchard: Mr. CLINTON 21

Success in the Growth of Crops: ELMER LICK 22

The Question Drawer 25

Election of Officers 26

The Education of the Horse: DR. GRENSIDE 26

Selecting best varieties of Grain by Experiment: THOMAS ELMES 30

Reports of Experiments 33

Hybridization in Horticultural lines 36

CONSTITUTION.

Article I.—Name.

This organization shall be known as "The Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union."

Article II.—Object.

The object of this Association shall be to form a bond of union amongst the officers and students, past and present, of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, to promote their intercourse with the view of mutual information; to discuss subjects bearing on the wide field of agriculture, with its allied sciences and arts; to conduct experiments in this field in union as far as possible, or by individual efforts; to secure the co-operation of the agriculturists of the province in this work; and to meet at least once annually to hear papers and addresses delivered by competent parties and to report upon the labors of the past year.

Article III.—Membership.

All officers and students of whatever time shall be entitled to become members of the Union on payment of the annual fee, 50 cents, and these shall be entitled to vote, hold office and discuss any question before the Association. The Hon. the Commissioner or Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Ontario, the presidents for the time being of the various agricultural societies and farmers' institutes of Ontario, and such parties as the association deem it advisable to appoint, shall be honorary members of the Union.

Article IV.—Officers.

The officers of this Association shall consist of an Hon. President, President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary-Treasurer, Corresponding Secretary, Editor of Transactions, two Auditors, one District Secretary for each of the ten districts, and a Committee on Experiments, who shall hold office for one year, or until their successors are elected.

Article V.—Meetings.

The Union shall meet annually at the Ontario Agricultural College for one or more days, at the call of the President and Secretary.

Article VI.—Vacancies in Office.

Vacancies in office by death, resignation, or otherwise, shall be filled by the Executive Council until the next annual meeting.

Article VII.—Amendments.

This Constitution may be amended at any annual meeting, by a two-thirds vote of all the members in attendance.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.—The officers of this Association shall be elected by a majority ballot, or, if so decided, by a two-thirds majority of those present; the officers may be elected by a show of hands.

ARTICLE II.—It shall be the duty of the President to open and preserve order in all meetings of the Association; to call for all reports of officers and standing committees; to put to vote all motions regularly seconded; to decide upon all questions of order, according to the Constitution and By-laws of the Association, and in accordance with parliamentary usage; to provide for the counting of votes at all elections; at expiration of his term of office to deliver an address before the Association; and to appoint committees unless otherwise decided by a special resolution.

ARTICLE III.—It shall be the duty of the Vice-President in the absence of the President, or in the absence of both it shall be the duty of the chairman elected by the Association to perform the duties of the President.

ARTICLE IV.—The Recording Secretary-Treasurer shall keep the minutes of the general meetings of the Union, read the same, call the names of the members of the Association at the opening of each annual meeting, receive the annual dues, and keep account of all receipts and disbursements.

ARTICLE V.—The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct all correspondence in regard to membership, general meetings, and all the business of the Executive Council, for which purpose he shall be *ex-officio* a member of that Council.

ARTICLE VI.—The Editor shall receive, revise and attend to the publication of such addresses, articles or papers as may be authorized for publication in the transactions of the Union.

ARTICLE VII.—It shall be the duty of the Auditors to audit all accounts before the general annual meeting.

ARTICLE VIII.—It shall be the duty of the District Secretary to make out a list of names and post-office addresses of all agriculturists he thinks might either assist the Uionn in experimental work or attend the annual meeting of the Association, and forward it to the Corresponding Secretary, to write personally to any whose interest he may secure in that way, and to write letters by January 1st of each year to a few of the leading papers in his district setting forth the objects of the Union and the date and place of annual meeting.

ARTICLE IX.—It shall be the duty of every member *throughout the year* to advance the interests of the Union as far as may lie in his power, to report the result of at least one experiment if at all possible, and to invite any agriculturist that he may come in contact with who would be at all likely to attend the annual meeting or assist in experimental work.

ARTICLE XI.—The Association shall be governed as far as possible by the following order of business:

Call to Order.
Reading the Minutes of the last Annual Meeting.
Calling the Roll of Officers and Members.
Reception of New Members.
Collection of Annual Dues.
Secretary's Report.
Treasurer's Report.
Report of Standing Committees.
President's Address.
Miscellaneous Business.
Discussion of Topics.
Election of Officers.
Installation of Officers.
Adjournment.

ARTICLE XII.—The Executive Council shall consist of the officers of the Union for the time being, excluding Auditors. Its duties shall be to prepare a programme for annual meetings, invite and arrange with parties for the reading of papers, pass the annual report before printing, and transact such other work as has been indicated for it in this Constitution, or which may be hereafter anthorized by the general meetings.

ARTICLE XIII.—In all other matters such as motions, etc., at the annual general meeting, the Union shall be governed by Todd's Parliamentary Usage.

ARTICLE XIV.—These By-laws may be amended by a two-thirds majority of all the members present at the annual general meeting.

The Experimental Committee.

It shall be the duty of the Experimental Committee to decide upon the course of experiments for each year, to purchase and distribute the seeds and fertilizers to be used by experimenters, and to receive and mpile the reports and submit them to the annual meeting.

INTRODUCTION.

Nothing so deeply interests the progressive agriculturist as practical experimentation, and no country can claim to be imbued with a progressive spirit that does not devote a portion of its energy to better the condition of agriculture and its allied branches. Ontario has long been the envy of other lands on account of its Experimental Farm and Agricultural College; and it has again come to the front by the founding of an Experimental Union, which owes its organization to the ex-students and graduates of the college, conducted by those who have passed through this institution. The assistance of the most intelligent and progressive farmers has been secured in experimental work, and the results of last season's work in this line will be found in the pages of this report. In addition to the line of experiments in grain-growing, the Union has decided to conduct a series of experiments in horticulture, dairying and bee-keeping, and in this way they hope to give every member an opportunity to be a useful member of the association.

NINTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE UNION.

The ninth annual meeting of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union was held at the Agricultural College in Guelph, opening on Thursday morning, February 16th, 1888, at nine o'clock. R. F. Holtermann, Brantford, President of the Union, occupied the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been printed and circulated amongst the members, their reading was dispensed with, and adopted after correction.

The corresponding secretary, W. J. Stover, read a number of communications, and gave a brief report of what had been done to bring about a successful meeting.

The editor, C. A. Zavitz, gave a report of the difficulties in the way of preventing an earlier issue of the report.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

R. F. Holtermann, President of the Union, delivered the following address:

Nine years have passed since the inauguration of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union, and we have gathered to another annual meeting. The association has for its object a bond of union between students, ex-students and the faculty of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, and to elevate the College in public estimation by the advancement of agriculture in all of its branches. No better method could have been conceived to carry out our object. We have a staff which increases in number and experience year by year, and our members are trained, if not fully, yet sufficiently, to be accurate experimentalists, and each fully able to conduct such work as may be taken in hand by our Association. Having, through the scattered position of members, numerous experiments conducted in various parts of the province, we can in crop growing report results from fertilizers under varying conditions of soil and climate, and rapidly ascertain which method is best adapted to each. Thus, with all honor to the experimental stations of our province and of our Dominion, we claim to have a field which they cannot occupy, and to be in a position to conduct experiments which will far outstrip them in their usefulness.

Seeing therefore our advantages, corresponding responsiblities should be felt toward our fellow men, and the greater our duty to dig about and cultivate the talents which we possess. Have the graduates of our College acted as if they realized this truth? Not always. After making all due allowance for the change of inclination which young men undergo at the age at which they generally attend college, and the change which they may be compelled to make through circumstances over which they have no control, we know of many who cannot plead that their financial circumstances will not allow their presence and co-operation in experimental work—young men who are upon prosperous farms and who would be a power in our Union,—and it is these we would urge in all kindness to be with us; and upon you who will shortly leave these walls to take upon you life's pursuits and those who follow on we desire to impress the fact that there is not one whom the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union can afford to lose.

Whilst we look about us and many a familiar face is absent, we have a more pleasing side to the picture. There are those upon the presence of whom we have reason to congratulate ourselves. These are agriculturists who according to our consitution and by-laws are entitled to but honorary membership, yet whose presence we value if possible

even more highly than that of our regular members, men rich in experience, and whose very presence gives us encouragement, and reason to assume that they make kindly recognition of the work we have in hand and that it will be of practical value to the country. From some of these we have received even greater recognition and assurance, namely, their co-operation last year in experimental work. I would therefore, on behalf of the Union, welcome these and again extend to them a hearty invitation to take part in discussing any topic that may come before this convention.

During the past year, as will be seen by the report of the committee under the able directorship of Prof. James, experimental work has received a new and healthy impetus; no less than 180 packages of fertilizers and 320 packages of grain have been sent, free of charge, from the Experimental Farm by this committee. The almost unprecedented dry season has apparently injured our work, but let us trust that on the other hand it has left its lessons.

In selecting our field for experiment, the one of the greatest benefit to the Ontario agriculturist has been desired, and the choice of fertilizers so easily secured in Canada and upon crops so generally grown was a practical one. Stock raising is an important branch of agriculture in Ontario, and permit me to suggest that if expedient an effort be made to conduct experiments on a somewhat extensive scale to advance this interest; a plan might be adopted which would in no way interfere with summer experiments.

During the past year we have secured some additional grant to defray the expenses of our association. While this is entirely inadequate in justice to the value and importance of the work performed, our hearty thanks are due to the Legislature for what has been done. After careful consideration we see that there is ample room to congratulate ourselves, and our aim in the future must be to unite in making our work of still greater value, and a part of our time could no doubt be profitably spent in conceiving and maturing plans with this object in view. Almost all our intelligent agriculturists recognise that the age when our forefathers lived, the age when physical endurance and strength were perhaps of greater value and importance than mere intelligence to-day, owing to disappearing forests, improved machinery and facilities for transport, our land requires less of the physical labor and has ample scope for the best and most intelligent methods of producing. And as our forefathers endured so much, not for themselves, but for us, it is our lighter task not to fold our hands as to progress, but to aim at the highest degree of development of stock, grain, dairy, fruit and honey production and make Canada a country and a nation without a peer. And, gentlemen, when speaking of all these branches of so important an industry, is it meant that we, as individuals, can embark in all with equal ardor and magnitude and still attain the best results? Far from it; after making all due allowance for the fact that many of these have to be combined to a certain extent, and that we may have a general and even a somewhat intimate knowledge of several, yet all this does not hinder us concentrating our energies upon some particular branch and never wavering until we have gained a knowledge of the whole. With this for our object, and not self-aggrandizement, our position will be a worthy one amongst the leaders, and ourselves an honour to this Union and the Ontario Agricultural College.

Let me then suggest that, still leaving the experiments under the direction of the committee before spoken of to be undertaken by *all*, we promote joint experimental work in other branches by endeavoring to secure the co-operation of the Dairymen, Fruit Growers, Bee Keepers and other associations. By conducting experiments in union with these mutual stimulus may be given and everyone find something in the department best adapted to his circumstances.

We cannot overestimate the practical value which would result from patient, presistent and careful work properly supported by the Union. More progress can in one year be made by this method, which is comparatively inexpensive to each individual and the country, than an isolated individual could hope to accomplish in a lifetime. The many conditions under which we experiment and report place us in utility above any experimental station, and in whatever part of the province these experiments are conducted benefits will be secured. In grain-growing with fertilizers each member may in a short time, by comparison, discover the fertilizer which would give the best financial results on his fields, so that the investment made will yield the most profitable returns. Such results

have already been attained and reported as having brought financial gain to members. It is the privilege of every agriculturist in the province to join us and secure like benefits, and not in experimenting with fertilizers alone, but in all the branches of agriculture. Such a course faithfully pursued will enable us to advance our chosen pursuit, and by judiciously applying the results of our experience we not only receive greater enjoyment by following it but make it more remunerative.

Mr. Mills, President of the College, asked whether the time had come, or was likely to come in the near future, when special fertilizers would have to be used by farmers, and whether after applying judicially all farm-yard manure and tilling the land well, there was not the need for more fertilizers of some kind?

Mr. McGregor knew nothing of special fertilizers; in his neighborhood farm-yard manure and clover kept up the farms generally quite well. Farms that were run down, however, would benefit by special fertilizers, but if once brought up again no special fertilizers would be required.

A. Rawling, of Forest, thought the time was not yet come for these special fertilizers. He used ashes to advantage on his corn and root crop, and in his neighborhood they found these better on potatoes than farm-yard manure; 400 lbs. to the acre was applied and had improved his corn and strengthened the straw on grain crops. Farmers should buy ashes and not allow them to be shipped to the United States. In Lambton there was no need for special manures except on run-down farms.

Martin Emigh, Holbrook, President of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association, found manure and clover sufficient to keep up his farm. He kept on 100 acres 4 horses, 20 cattle and very few sheep.

Mr. Simmons, of Middlesex, thought no special fertilizers were required on good farms having lots of hay, straw and cattle.

Mr. Rawling had used blood manure costing $5 per acre; he received value for his money, but had only used it once.

Prof. Brown was pleased the Union had taken up the subject of special fertilizers in their experimental work, as very little was known as yet of their effect. He found the best farmers had not used them to any extent. At the Experimental Farm, where only a few varieties of soil could be secured for testing, the results had gone to show that these fertilizers were not essential, though they might be necessary on some lands. They could, for instance, see the effect of salt, but they should also know how it acts. He believed that while a sufficient supply of well made farm-yard manure could be had, the necessity for special fertilizers to any large extent was a long way off. Taking salt, for instance, they wanted to know its properties as adapted to different soils and climates. He considered it a dangerous thing to say that run-down land could be got up by the application of these fertilizers. He knew of no case where the land had been kept up by special fertilizers. Sir J. B. Lawes had made them a success on certain soils, but not in general use. They were less needed in Canada on account of climatic conditions, our climate being itself stimulating. As to salt on mucky soil, it was good.

A lengthy discussion followed as to whether salt was a special fertilizer, Messrs. Bowes, Raynor, Macdonald, Sharman and others taking part. The impression appeared to be that it acted as an agent to distribute, and was not truly a plant food. Mr. Sharman claimed that under certain conditions it might be a food for plants.

Mr. McMillan, M.P., agreed that salt had the effect of stimulating the soil, but if used three or four years upon the same field it would fail in its effect.

Mr. Mills asked how that, if there was nothing in salt of any use for plant food, nearly all agricultural plants contained sodium? It might not be absolutely essential, but it served a useful purpose. There were two elements in salt which combined with the soil to produce certain results, but he thought it was using too strong language to say there was nothing in salt under any circumstances for agricultural plants. He admitted that plants could be grown without salt, but he also believed that in some cases salt would be an advantage and produce better results.

Mr. Sharman said that sodium forms an infinitely small proportion of the substance of a plant. If the fertilizer is not given back in food, what use is it?

Mr. Mills considered that it might require five elements to produce two new elements, and thus salt might be an instrument in reaching and bringing into use other plant foods.

Mr. Brown observed in reply to Mr. Sharman that it was not always what was present in largest quantities, but sometimes what was present in least quantities that regulated the growth.

Mr. Locking spoke favorably of the results of special fertilizers, at the same time advocating the use of farm-yard manure and plowing under green crops, applying them once in two or three years.

Mr. Creelman favored the use of special fertilizers, such as lime on clay; he put it on in quantities, as nearly as he could estimate, of two tons to the acre, sowing it broadcast after plowing.

Mr. Macdonald objected to using lime on clay soil if good results could be obtained in any other way. He thought the time had come, or would soon come, when special fertilizers would have to be extensively used.

GRAIN-GROWING IN ONTARIO.

The first paper upon the programme was by F. J. Sleightholm, Humber, and was read by him as follows:

That grain-growing is an industry of very great importance to the province of Ontario is generally admitted. Whether, however, its very great importance is fully understood by the masses, I think, may well be questioned. And since it is only by a clear understanding of the high and strong position which grain-growing holds in Ontario as the great national industry that we shall be made fully to recognise our obligations in this respect, I may be allowed to present some statistics bearing on this, the agricultural basis of our province.

The acreage under fall wheat in this province in the year 1887 was 890,786. This was nearly 100,000 acres below the average of the previous five years. It is thus seen that we grow close upon one million acres of this grain alone. The 1887 crop yielded nearly 14,500,000 bushels. To those who, under the pressure of the present low yield and price, say of this cereal that its day is past and gone in Ontario, I answer Never! They would substitute barley. We now grow an average of 200,000 acres more fall wheat than barley, and happy is it for Ontario that she thus looks upon her fall-sown cereal.

The acreage devoted to spring wheat for the same year was 484,821; to barley, 767,346; to oats, 1,682,463; to pease, 726,756; to rye and beans, nearly 90,000 (88,637); to corn and buckwheat, 228,036, making a total of 4,868,845 acres.

When we consider that the total area devoted to the cultivation of hay, pasture, potatoes, turnips, carrots and mangel-wurzels exceeds but by a very small percentage (272,639 acres) the area under grain, that very much of the land under pasture and hay is unfitted for the successful growth of grain, and that the great area of the counties of Haliburton, Muskoka, Parry Sound and Algoma, with also the northern portions of some of our older settled counties, is almost *nil*, the prime importance of grain-growing as a national industry may be partially understood.

I will now give a brief comparison between our success in growing the four leading cereals—fall wheat, spring wheat, barley and oats—and the success achieved by eight of the principal grain-growing States in the American Union, viz, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania, Iowa and Minnesota. These figures represent the per acre average of the five years, 1882 to 1886 inclusive:

Grain.	Ontario.	United States.
Fall Wheat	21.20	13.89
Spring Wheat	16.24	12.67
Barley	26.88	22.64
Oats	37.16	32.56

You will thus see that in their power to produce cereals, our soil and climate suffer nought by a rigid comparison with those of our friends across the borders. You will also see that if the produce of our grain crops is not what it should be, which it certainly is not, then the fault lies elsewhere than in our soil and climate. Where, we shall possibly see before we close.

That there are deplorable deficiencies in the present system of grain-growing, a felt want of that knowledge of the true principles of the art which persistently applied will certify at least a moderate degree of success even under the most adverse circumstances, is but too evident. To inquire into at least a few of these deficiencies is our duty, since only as we see our faults are we likely to endeavor to combat them.

And first I will speak of inefficient tillage. Tillage is manure, says one, and inasmuch as it makes the plant food in the soil more readily available, and under certain conditions also actually increases the total amount, is it not a manure? It is on the heavier soils of our province, the retentive clays, that this is most apparent. Tillage is here most certainly a *sine qua non* to successful grain-growing. Without a thoroughly prepared seed bed, all other work is heavily discounted. As a great proportion of our crops are put in each year without the immediate application of manure, the seed must of necessity depend on the natural or acquired richness of the soil. It is in cases of this sort that thorough cultivation gives the most liberal reward. It facilitates nitrification, that most important of chemical processes undergone in soils. Of course, bacteria are allowed by scientists to be at the foundation of this process, and yet there are certain conditions requisite for the successful working of these organisms, and among these a sufficiency of moisture and a ready admission of air are indispensable. That first-class cultivation is an important factor in maintaining these conditions has been sufficiently ratified both by science and practice to need no repetition here.

The effects of tillage on the mechanical condition of soils, more especially heavy soils, are not easily calculated. The production of a fine tilth as a medium which will offer the least resistance to the ramification of the tender rootlets when the food supply in the seed is exhausted, the bringing into closer relationship of the various soil constituents and thus in some degree promoting the best conditions for the various chemical processes in the soil, the thorough intermixing of manure, weed extermination,—these among others are results of well-timed, systematic methods of cultivation which seem to be little understood, or, if understood, then understanding and practice are to too great an extent strangers.

If, by persistent and united effort in the direction of improved tillage, we can add five bushels per acre to the oat crop of this province—and we can—we would thus supplement the total value of that cereal by not less than two million dollars, no mean addition to the yearly assets of Ontario agriculturists.

Another deficiency is the lack of a true knowledge of the value of stock as manure producers. All intelligent men who are acquainted with agricultural history in Ontario know that the universally practised system of grain-growing, to the almost utter exclusion of all other branches of the profession, is and has been the bane of successful farming, and largely the cause of the decrease of productiveness, the increased expense and labor of tillage, and the dependence we are obliged to place upon the seasons for a possibility of satisfactory results pecuniarily. Farming on a system of exclusive grain-growing is, practically speaking, land robbery. But none do raise grain exclusively. Literally speaking, no; broadly, and with a true sense of soil requirements and the best possible means of meeting the same, they do. I am a strong advocate of mixed farming, but that term I find is used very loosely by the great majority. The farmer of one hundred acres of cleared land, who tills eighty for the growth of cereals, the balance pasture and hay, keeps half a dozen cows, as many horses and sheep, with as many porkers as will stock the home larder, takes considerable pains to impress upon you that he is down on specialties; *mixed* farming is more feasible and desirable. I sincerely hope that from such mixed farmers Ontario may be forever freed. And judging from the number of herds of pure bred live stock lately established the outlook is certainly brightening. More grass, more stock; more stock, more manure; more manure, more grass and grain, too. The manure pile is the key to that process of reasoning. The key that will unlock

the door to more desirable results in the growth of cereals by increasing the size and enhancing the value of the manure pile—the desideratum in grain-growing—is intelligently handled, well bred live stock. We need take the word of none as our authority on this point. Careful scrutiny among those who stand foremost in the science of agriculture readily reveals the truth that, given equality in other things, breeders of pure bred live stock are the *leaders*, not the *followers*, in our profession. It could not be otherwise. No successful and enthusiastic breeder of good stock ever thinks of dealing out starvation rations; the best and a sufficiency of it is his motto. The marketing of his coarse grains on all fours, and the increase of his hay and pasture lands, with all the good things that follow in the wake of such a system, are found among the rules and regulations of his agricultural policy. And how this line of work stamps itself on the quantity and quality of the home-made fertilizer, and thus on his total cereal production, is too obvious even to the most unenlightened to need any further comment. When the farmers of Ontario shall have been taught and when they practice the true relation existing between the growth of cereals and the production of first-class live stock, and understand fully the evident inter-dependence existing between the sister industries, mixed farming in its most complete and true sense will have been reached, and grain-growing shall rest on a foundation which all the earthquakes of unfavorable seasons, foreign competition or upstairs tariffs can never shake.

Inefficient drainage, as a drawback to successful grain production, demands more than a passing notice. My space will allow me but a word or two. I do not think land drainage is the panacea for all the ills incident to grain-growing. I do think that a system of thorough and well-devised under-draining, in conjunction with improved land cultivation, would prove a boon of no ordinary magnitude to the agriculturist. Some lands without drainage are swamps; with drainage, rich bottom lands of seemingly inexhaustible fertility. All lands do not show equal results with these, but the principle is the same on all soils, the accrued benefits being in proportion to the extent of saturation. Excess of water in soils is doubly pernicious. Where such excess amounts to a practical hindrance to cultivation, as swamps or bogs, its injurious effects on the temperature of the place are plainly visible. Summer frosts sometimes occur, resulting in injury more or less severe to the growing crops. Notable instances of this are seen in many parts of Dufferin, northern York and southern Simcoe. A milder form of this evil is present in all parts where the soil is found unduly saturated with water, and the principle involved is the same in all districts, the extent of injury constituting the only difference.

Without further multiplying these deficiencies, I will sum them up briefly by a glance at their foundation. Grain farming, as the primitive agricultural industry, grew up with the pioneers of Ontario. They became wedded to it as their chief support. Through periods of agricultural depression and of mountain-top prosperity, they clung to it with leech-like tenacity. In such an atmosphere is it matter for wonder that their sons imbibed the grain fever also? Of course it is not. But we must remember that we live in a different age from that of our forefathers, and that any one's claim to ever-increasing knowledge and ability is not gauged by the extent of the unfounded prejudice which he holds against all innovations. To follow the old rut simply because it is easier so to do than to climb out of it is evidence of a weak mind and weaker energy; proof positive of the inability of such an one to cope successfully with the difficulties under which the grain-grower labors; an obvious certainty that he is destined to walk in the rear ranks of the farming file, and be content with such remuneration as comes to one who is compelled to meet improved and cheapened produce in impartial markets.

But are there no remedial measures with which to combat these deficiencies? To the man who possesses that "invincible determination" which has been so aptly described as "a purpose once fixed, then death or victory," there are. To him who thinks that any less resolute stand will be effectual, I would say there is no royal road to grain farming. There are laws which must be complied with if success would be reached. There are sciences the study of which tend to make the road to success in grain farming more plainly visible, to make it a more pleasurable as well as profitable occupation. One of these is forestry.

In comparison with the amount written and talked, forestry is perhaps the least

practised of the sciences. If there is one thing more than another that we need to know in this connection, it is the true relation existing between tree planting and grain production. One of our most competent authorities on both the science and practice of forestry has put this idea tersely and forcibly thus: "A peopled, agricultural country is an impossibility without trees." Never was plain, unvarnished truth being more fully and clearly verified than is this, even in our own fair province, as was witnessed in the moisture-sapped fields of 1887 throughout the length and breadth of Ontario. Truly there are none so blind as those who won't see. To meet this difficulty right at its foundation, I venture to aver that it is in the playgrounds of our public schools that the youth of our country should find their primal arboricultural *alma mater*.

Another of these sciences is botany, viewed from an economic standpoint. In the matter of weed extermination alone, this becomes one of the most important studies in the whole agricultural calendar. So important is it that it sometimes resolves itself into this, Weeds versus Grain, and if the agriculturist be away from home, the grain usually comes out of the contest second best.*

Chemistry, in its relation to agriculture, is also of deep import to the grain farmer. The habit among some of claiming too much for this science, coupled with that still extant in some shallow minds of denouncing it because they can see no immediate practical benefits accruing therefrom, has tended to shadow its real value in the eyes of the people. This myth, however, is fast being discarded under the light of nineteenth century education, and chemistry is slowly, but not the less surely, being recognised as an indispensable part of the education of the farmer of to-day. In the question of fertilizers alone, the chemist has earned and should receive high encomiums from the voice of the grain farmer.

Limited time and space forbid me saying anything further on the value of a close study of the sciences to the grain farmer.

On the necessity of sound, mature and well-developed seed, I would say a word. Without first-class seed success is never reached. The vitality of seeds may be largely destroyed in many ways, and perhaps one of the most insidious and least suspected methods is fermentation in stack or mow, due to an unwise haste at harvest time. The appearance of such grain is often little changed, but the weigh scale tells an undesired tale; and coupled with the germinating power which may be shown in any simple way, the albuminoid strength of the germ is found to be sapped, and as a consequence its reproductive powers are *nil*. We must also aid good seed by an unstinted supply of the needed fertilizing material. I have already shown how the home supply may be increased in quantity and quality, and as an adjunct to this our own special fertilizers are splendid aids.

Nothing succeeds like success, and the true man stops at nothing short of this. Nevertheless, it must be understood that the successful grain farmer is not he who merely does well pecuniarily, but he who, while doing this, also bequeaths to his posterity a farm rich in the elements which guarantee grain fertility.

We have now come to understand in some degree the true importance of our subject from a national standpoint, and to see in some measure the demand it should make upon our time and talents. Do we as tillers of the soil fully recognise the duty devolving upon us, so to sustain our profession that it shall become in this province what it must eventually become if Ontario is to hold her present high and universally recognised status as a cereal-producing country? Judging from the representation at this meeting, it may at least to some extent be answered in the affirmative. Well would it be for Ontario if of her one hundred thousand farmers a like answer could be given.

Mr. Mills asked if there was any money in growing fall wheat. Mr. Sleightholm had advised farmers to continue wheat growing. He had found that some were abandoning it and hence his question.

*A clear understanding of the principles which govern weed growth and extermination if applied would largely prevent the recurrence of such a calamity.

Thomas Whitlaw said there was for him no money in spring wheat. Fall wheat paid him; he had two methods—one by cropping after a summer fallow, another by cropping after pea stubble. He usually got thirty bushels to an acre. The sod of his fallow he plowed in three or four inches and then manured. His best results had, however, been after a pea crop by plowing in the stubble and applying a good top dress of manure. He thought the Bonnell variety of fall wheat would give good results. Fall wheat gave more straw for bedding for his cattle. If a farm was well cultivated and well manured it should yield twenty to thirty bushels to the acre. He used only farm-yard manure, and he did not sell his grain but fed it to stock.

Here an interesting discussion was brought up upon the question of seed, and the side favoring plump, well matured grain was well sustained.

Mr. Allison, Exeter, favored seed not grown under too favorable conditions, as if so it would be too delicate for general use.

W. J. Stover thought changing seed from light to heavy and heavy to light soils an advantage.

Mr. Hobson considered it was still a question whether the average farm would grow wheat profitably. Mr. Whitlaw's was known to be a good farm for fall wheat, but his own was suitable for the coarser grains.

It was advocated by several that grain should be brought from north to south for seed, never from the south to north.

Mr. Simmons, Middlesex, said he had raised every kind of crop. He had six crops of fall wheat in succession off one field yielding thirty bushels an acre, and last year twenty-five bushels an acre. He did not believe in summer fallowing. After an old clover sod he had done best; he advocated putting the crop in best adapted for the soils farmers were cultivating. On properly prepared and suitable land thirty bushels of wheat, fifty bushels of barley and sixty to seventy bushels of oats should be raised.

Mr. Whitlaw explained that his object in summer fallowing was to get rid of thistles. He pointed out how varieties deteriorated and had to be replaced by new.

Messrs. Wark, Sleightholm and Stover advocated planting more trees and securing a more even distribution of rain and greater protection for fall wheat.

THE IMPORTANCE OF BOOK-KEEPING FOR THE FARMER.

The paper on this subject was read by Mr. E. L. Hunt, of the Agricultural College. It was as follows:

All will readily admit that book-keeping is an absolute necessity for the successful merchant, while there are many who think it useless for the farmer. Formerly it was not so important. A number of years ago, when the farmer was occupied in clearing up his land, he found that whatever branch of farming was in his circumstances most convenient to follow paid well. The richness of the soil and the high prices of produce always secured a good return, whether he followed grain, beef, or dairy farming. But from several causes it is different now. Many tell us that wheat will not pay in Ontario; others say that beef yields very small, if any, profits; and if you ask the average farmer who does not keep a systematic account of his transactions, he will reply that he thinks feeding cattle did not pay last year, as the prices were so low; or, again, he thinks it paid well, as the prices were good. The fact is, his real profits from fat cattle *may be* greater in the year he sells them at a low price.

This, then, is *the* great advantage of book-keeping to the farmer; it enables him to accurately know what part of his farm operations is paying him best, and he is thus prepared to abandon what is either no gain, or a loss, and develop more profitable lines of work. One or two other minor advantages might be mentioned: the ease of mind which results from a definite knowledge of his standing and progress, and also the tendency that method in this work has to make him more methodical in all his work.

If asked what system should be recommended, I would say the easiest and simplest system that will furnish the necessary information. As in everything else so in book-keeping the best method, when once mastered, is the easiest. Keeping in view, then, the object (that is, to determine the expense and the profits of each department of the farm), I would recommend a system similar to the ordinary double-entry, with only one book—the ledger. An account should be kept with each crop, entering on the Dr. side the value of the seed, labor and manure, and on the Cr. side the value of the grain and straw. Accounts should be kept with cows, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, cash, household expense, and farm expense. In this last I would enter not only the miscellaneous expenses, such as repairing of implements, but also the cost of horse-shoeing and feed, unless for a special reason a separate horse account need not be kept. I would also open an account with each of the following, which might be called convenience accounts, but which are indispensable if a regular system be adopted: Capital, containing on the Cr. side the value of the property and on the Dr. side the amount of debts; real estate, teams and implements, house furniture, general labor, farm produce and loss and gain. Such accounts as bank, mortgage, notes, etc., may be necessary in particular instances.

Many farmers object to undertaking a regular system of book-keeping on account of the lack of time and some peculiar difficulties connected with it. The first objection amounts to nothing; ten minutes each evening, or an hour Saturday night, will be more than enough to keep them with the greatest accuracy. The annual stock-taking at the first of April will occupy a little more time.

Another objection sometimes urged is the difficulty in determining the amount fed to the cattle. Now, every farmer knows, very nearly, the quantity of hay, roots and grain that he feeds each animal a day,—and if he does not, he ought to know, and book-keeping will thus be useful to compel him to ascertain—and once a month will be often enough to make the calculations and entries in the account.

An ex-student who was keeping books told me at a meeting of this Union that he could not tell what quantity of straw should be credited to each crop when the straw was mixed in the stack. Here, of course, you will have only an approximation to the truth. You may be half a ton of straw astray, but the only difference this will make is that one crop will be credited two or three dollars too much, or too little, and the cattle charged accordingly.

Any other objections, when examined, will be found to be equally weak and offer no great hindrance to the farmer who understands the importance of a definite knowledge of his affairs. It will certainly be some trouble. But is not stock-taking and book-keeping a *great* trouble to the merchant? and what merchant would therefore neglect it? It is by a diligent and constant scrutiny of every detail of his business that he is enabled to curtail expenses and increase profits; and in the present state of agriculture it is only by a careful and minute examination of each department of the farm that the farmer can form plans of economy and devote his attention to such lines as will yield the best returns for his toil. This information can be obtained only by some good system of accounts; and the debatable question is no longer whether book-keeping is essential, but What is the best method for the farmer?

A very animated discussion followed as to the best system to adopt, and the practicability of keeping a separate account of the different fields and crops upon the farm. All agreed that the farmer should keep a plain system of books at least; some even favored a more detailed account.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS ON FARM BUILDINGS.

The following paper was read by Mr. F. E. Stover, of Norwich:

In accordance with the title of my essay, I shall aim to be plain and practical in dealing with this subject, and consequently shall waste no valuable time in preamble. Farm buildings must of necessity vary considerably in size, material, construction and

architecture in order to suit their surroundings and the circumstances of different farms and modes of farming. How well these requirements may be met in individual cases depends on the knowledge, intelligence and good judgment of the farmer. Since mixed husbandry is the prevailing system in our province, and as my own limited experience has been in that line, I shall confine my suggestions principally to that class of farm buildings which would best suit the requirements of the majority of progressive farmers here.

I begin with the farm house as the first and most necessary building. As a rule farm houses are better suited to the requirements of the farm than is the barn and other outbuildings ; but too often we find houses built in imitation of town or city residences, and while so well adapted to city surroundings or city living are quite unsuited both in appearance and requirements to the farm and rural life. Some people seem to find difficulty in realising that the style of architecture so effective amid town or city surroundings is not in harmony with rural environment. As a rule I think the gothic architecture is best adapted to rugged and hilly surroundings, while a more massive style with decked cottage or mansard roof is more in harmony with a slightly rolling or level country. Before going further, here is a rule which should be strictly heeded by all who contemplate building either house or barn. Plan and study carefully your requirements, and don't begin till you are all ready. Like those who marry in haste and repent at leisure, too many have to their sorrow done their building first and their planning and repenting later. Use the most durable and suitable material to be had in your immediate locality. Don't team some particular kind of quarry stone twenty miles in order to have something that will astonish your neighbors. Ten chances to one they will feel more contempt for your foolishness than astonishment at your extravagance. Just a word here as to the basement and cellars. I believe it to be most economical to build basement full size of house for the following reason : it takes nearly as much material for a foundation below frost as for a seven foot basement, in which the room can be utilized to good advantage for storage of fuel for furnace, for warm and cool cellars as well as for many other things. Good, hard, well burned brick is superior for basement walls to anything but quarry stone. They make a drier and more uniform wall, will safely sustain a greater weight and will make a wall as durable as stone itself ; while if the basement be floored with good cement properly made, you have a cellar as nearly mouse and rat proof as can possibly be made. Good tile drains should be laid at least six inches below level of cellar floor at shallowest point and about one foot from outside of foundation ; also space of one foot should be filled in next outside of wall from surface of ground to tile drain with coarse gravel or rubble. This will ensure dry walls and dry cellar if the drain has proper outlet. As to size of house, it should, as a rule, be large enough to confortably accommodate an ordinary large family. Don't build merely for show a large house with a lot of useless rooms. Always use good material and insist upon thorough workmanship throughout. Plan your house to be home-like and elevating in character, convenient in arrangement, symmetrical in form and beautiful in appearance, and by all means avoid the gingerbread style of architecture. Study to have the house as convenient as possible in its interior arrangements, and pay special attention to dining-room, kitchen and pantries. The kitchen should be of good height, with best possible ventilation and well lighted. Indeed, it should be one of the brightest and most comfortable rooms in the house, since much of the wife and daughters' time must necessarily be spent there. An apartment for storing ashes and for smoking meat, also a brick oven accessible from the kitchen by an easy flight of stairs, and perhaps a simply constructed elevator may be easily arranged for in the basement. So greatly will an elevator running between basement and kitchen add to the convenience and comfort of the household that you cannot afford to do without it. It may easily be made to communicate with both kitchen and pantry above, and storeroom or dairy below. When water cannot be conveniently supplied to the house from a spring by means of a hydraulic ram or windmill, a well should be dug at the highest accessible point. Wells in low ground where the surrounding strata tilt downward towards them should never be tolerated.

And now, although having touched only a few of the most important points in connection with the farm-house, I must turn to the almost equally important and neces-

sary farm building, the barn. Comparatively few barns throughout our fair province are attractive in appearance, and close inspection discovers that still fewer are so arranged as to supply the requirements of a successful farmer. Many farmers seem to think that if they build what is termed a "bank barn," they have attained to a model of perfection, and this class apparently ignore such important points as proper location, drainage, light, ventilation and internal convenience—to say nothing of such minor points as neatness of finish and attractiveness of style. There are too many make-shifts among farm buildings. Far better tear down these old fashioned, narrow barns and use the timbers to the best advantage in a new buidling than to raise them up and build under them those thick cobble stone walls thereby making room inside them for only an apology for a stable. For, heed well this: more surface can be enclosed by a given amount of wall in a square than in a rectangular form, and room can be more economically enclosed under one roof than under two—a fact ignored by the majority of farmers. If, then, surface can be most economically enclosed in a square and storage most economically obtained in height, may I not reasonably advocate building barns both broader and higher than they are usually built. A third pitch roof will give about the same amount of room that an ordinarily constructed hip roof will, and in my opinion is a better roof and neater in appearance as well. I also consider it preferable to use an end drive, especially when the length of barn is greater than the width. In building or remodelling a barn, arrange for a pitching machine or rack lifter, or both. A platform scale can be economically allowed for in the driveway of a barn, and it would be found a profitable investment. Hay and grain can then be conveniently weighed at home and no chance given the buyer to cheat in the weight. In feeding also, frequent weighing will tell whether or not you are feeding at a profit. Great care should be taken in the construction of the underpinning and flooring in the basements of barns.

All studding should be of timber least liable to rot when exposed to dampness and heat; and when practicable should rest on a low brick wall capped with a heavy plank for a sill or on brick abutments of sufficient height to ensure dryness. Bricks undoubtedly make the best floor for a cow stable, if the ground is suitable and if they are properly laid. They make a floor that will not rot, are not slippery when either wet or dry, are easily cleaned, and I believe all things considered make the cheapest floor yet used, with the exception perhaps of asphalt with which I am not acquainted. As mentioned before, I strongly recommend the use of brick for basement walls. Drains should be laid at least six inches below floors, and about a foot outside of walls and of at least three inch tile, with sufficient fall and free outlet to cause a good current. Owing to the small cost of planing I consider it good economy to have the siding planed and painted with some good cheap paint, such as venetian red and oil. Paint not only adds greatly to the appearance, but makes the building far more durable. The shingles should be thoroughly soaked in hot crude petroleum before being laid, which costs little and will be found to add many years to the durability of the roof. A good geared windmill erected on the barn will furnish ample power for cutting, grinding and root pulping, as well as pumping water for all requirements of the farm. From experience with horse, steam and wind power, I consider wind power for the farm the most economical for these purposes.

In reply to a question, Mr. Stover gave for cattle brick in preference to block, plank or cement if the ground were hard. They used arch brick at $5 per thousand and laid them flat, with one-half in a bed of sand on the hard clay. He liked cement for a hog-pen and a plank floor for horses. They had one drain running through underneath the stable, but so deep that it did not take the urine; this made the floor dry. He preferred an end drive, as thus he could plan his building better and make it more convenient for threshing, storing straw, pitching or for a fork lifter. His wind-mill had four horse power in a twenty-mile wind; the wheel was four feet wide, and they used it for grinding, cutting, etc. It was his own design mainly. The first mill he got worked horizontally and was a failure, as it lacked power, giving only about one-horse power in a twenty-mile

wind. They had fifty or sixty head of cattle and horses and the mill furnished enough power, as they cut and stored up feed on a windy day.

J. W. Stover said one advantage the wind-mill had was that whilst a horse power must generally be used in fair weather, the wind-mill could generally be used in bad weather, when they could do nothing else. Lack of proper government was the great trouble with wind-mills. Theirs was governed on the same principle as the Halliday Standard; it took the wind square, not quartering. They had a break to govern the power. He objected to a solid wheel.

SMALL-FRUIT GROWING FOR FARMERS' USE.

The following paper was read by Mr. W. W. Hilborn, Horticulturist at the Ottawa Experimental Farm:

What a small number of farmers throughout the country make any pretensions to keep a small fruit and vegetable garden except what their wives can attend to, which is usually a small piece of land in some out-of-the-way place, where all the work has to be done by hand and only a few of the most common vegetables and perhaps a few strawberries and currants are planted.

If you ask a farmer why he does not put out a plantation sufficiently large to supply his family with all they can use of strawberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, blackberries and grapes, he will tell you that he has no time to attend them. "They take so much care and attention that it does not pay for the trouble; that it is all right for city people who can afford to buy those luxuries to have them, and all very nice for those who write papers to tell what should be done, but we cannot be bothered with them."

Farmers! did you ever stop to consider that your wives and children could appreciate good fruits and vegetables as well as people living in cities, and that it will not cost you one-half what they have to pay for them? They have to pay for the whole expense of plants, planting, cultivation, picking, baskets or other packages, carriage to market, a profit to the grower and a fair percentage to the fruit dealer who distributes them, while you, on the other hand, have only to procure plants and plant out and care for your plantation, which is a very small item compared with the amount in the other case.

Many of you have boys that with a little encouragement would take hold of such work with a will; they would naturally have some failures, but experience is the best teacher and in time they would be able to surprise even themselves with the results.

If they were allowed to grow more than was wanted for family use, having a share of the fruit to sell would materially increase their interest in the work.

Give the boys a chance to earn money; teach them how to use it and there will not be so many financial failures among them when they become men. They are naturally independent and must learn by experience for themselves; hence the earlier they begin the sooner they are ready to fight life's battles successfully.

I will now give a few hints on growing small fruits. First select a piece good enough to grow a crop of potatoes or corn. If it is not naturally well drained it should be underdrained to give best results and a liberal amount of stable manure applied.

Plant everything in long rows so that they can be worked with horse and cultivator, and plant in early spring. Do not wait for weeds to start before you start the cultivator; they will require less time and hard work if you do not give the weeds a chance to grow, but keep the cultivator going through them as often as once a week until midsummer, when cultivation may cease to give the new wood time to fully ripen before winter sets in.

About twelve rows two hundred feet long would give an ample supply for a family of ten persons, which would occupy little more than one-third of an acre of land. To aid

those wishing to make a plantation, I have carefully prepared the following table for twelve rows two hundred feet long:

		No. of Plants in row.
Row 1.	Grapes—6 Concord, 6 Worden, 4 Wilder, 4 Delaware	20
" 2.	Grapes—5 Brighton, 5 Lindley, 5 Niagara, 5 Jessica	20
" 3.	Blackberries—25 Synder, 25 Taylor's Prolific	50
" 4.	Raspberries—Schaffer's (purple)	50
" 5.	Raspberries (red)—40 Turner, 40 Cuthbert	80
" 6.	Raspberries (black)—25 Hilborn or Tyler's for early and 25 M. Cluster or Gregg's for late	50
" 7.	Currants—25 Lee's Prolific (black), 25 Raby Castle (red)	50
" 8.	Gooseberries—10 Houghton, 10 Smith's Imp., 10 Downing, 20 Currants, White Grape	50
" 9.	Strawberries—Crescent Seedling	200
" 10.	Strawberries—Wilson	200
" 11.	Strawberries—Manchester	200
" 12.	Strawberries—Captain Jack	200

The distance between the rows should be: For grapes, ten feet; blackberries, raspberries, currants and gooseberries six feet, and strawberries four feet.

After an experience extending over a number of years with all the leading varieties of small fruits, I have selected the above as the best general purpose list and most likely to succeed over a large area, taking into consideration hardiness, ability to stand spring frosts and to give most complete succession of fruits during the whole season.

After a plantation is once made it will last with good care for many years, strawberries alone excepted. I would strongly urge farmers to set out a new plantation of them every spring, putting all of the work on the new plantation, and as soon as fruit is gathered plow up and prepare for replanting the following spring. For this method you require two plots of land, but if taken side by side they can be very nicely managed; grow them in matted rows. A sufficient number of strong healthy plants can thus be obtained from the previous spring's planting for the new plantation and will give much greater satisfaction than any other mode of culture I have tried.

Mr. Clinton said in his county they did not pay so much attention to small fruits, but cultivated grapes, apples, pears, etc. He would recommend the Cuthbert and Craig raspberries. Blackberries they had found hard to raise. He gave the Union the following hints about laying out a pear orchard:

In selecting a suitable plot of ground for a pear orchard we should try and have it undulating and sloping towards the south. If the surface is flat it is necessary to underdrain, which in either case is beneficial. As to the nature of the soil, the trees do very well either on clay loam or sandy loam with clay sub-soil. The latter does with the standard trees as they burrow downwards. The dwarf pears depend more on the surface roots. The nearer the location is to some lake, river or other body of water the better, for it has a very important function in keeping the temperature more even, preventing early frosts from affecting the fruit, and in case of drouth to give some moisture to the foliage of the trees. Another important thing to look for, and one that is more available to the majority, is a bush along the west and north sides of the site, and over the east might also be included. This bush affects the temperature similar to the water. I have observed that the temperature near a bush at night is a little warmer than in the open field; hence, no doubt, it protects the trees and fruit from those sudden changes we sometimes have in autumn, besides running up the temperature in the day time somewhat, which has a tendency to give the fruit better flavor. Providing this natural protection is not to be had, hills will do as a substitute against the winds. If you have neither of these the next best thing is to plant soft maples, or any other variety that will grow rapidly. As to planting, after the ground is well cultivated and you have selected three or four-year-old tall, straight standard trees from the nursery, set them out in rows fifteen feet apart each way; cut off the ends of branches and roots as you plant them. As the trees advance trim them annually about February, and not later than the last of March.

I usually cut them back some to check the growth upwards and so making them stronger; they bear better also. Try and open the tree in the centre to allow the rays of the sun to get at the fruit to beautify and keep its surface clean; and to give a branch any particular direction to shape the trees, cut it just above a bud that is pointing the way you desire the new shoot to grow; always keep the trunk and upper part free from suckers. To utilize the ground between trees grow root crops as much as possible, particularly avoiding any crop that will choke or hinder their growth. Feed the trees well with manure, adding some old plaster immediately around the trunks to check the growth of grass or weeds and to produce other beneficial effects upon the trees. These facts are applicable to the apple trees as well, except that they should be planted 30 x 25 feet.

In answer to a question, he stated that there was a danger of unleached ashes being too strong for the trees.

SUCCESS IN THE GROWTH OF CROPS: ON WHAT DOES IT DEPEND?

Mr. Elmer Lick, of Oshawa, read the following paper:

I scarcely thought when I chose this subject and consented to prepare a paper upon it that it was such a large subject. Perhaps another title would have conveyed a more correct idea of the subject matter of the paper. Success in farming would have covered the ground equally as well, but success is a word very hard to define. I intend to use it as a measure of that state in which the farmer is able to have a reasonable profit from his operations, at the same time providing for his own and family wants, and that without exhausting the plant food of the soil to any great extent. True, a great many think success can only be measured by money saved. But it must be remembered that true success is only found when financial, physical, social, moral and spiritual are so combined as to form one united whole. Success, in its true sense, is only achieved through a reasonable economy, strict devotion to business, and a thorough and liberal use of brains. The great secret of success in agriculture, as in other pursuits, is thought. Thought guides the work, and "work is the engine that draws the car of success." If we think out our work, then work out our thoughts, and "have a place for everything and everything in its place," then we will have gone far on the way to success in any line of business. Financial success, or the thickness of the farmer's pocket-book, depends mainly on four things—(1) How much he raises, (2) how much it costs him to raise it, (3) how much it costs him to transport it to the consumer, and (4) what price he gets for it. I will not enlarge on what I have just said, but proceed to notice some of our crops in a general way.

1. *Grain Crops.*—Success in the growth of grain crops depends on thorough cultivation, the most careful and judicious use and application of manure, the best seed and that of the variety suited to the soil. Farmers must learn not to sow crops that do not pay. In the section where I live it will not pay to grow wheat. It is the same in many other sections. There is no use in any person saying to the farmers of any or all sections that you must grow wheat or any other crop. If we are to be successful we must grow what will pay. What would be the best for one would mean failure for another. We cannot make any one set of rules for all farmers to follow.

2. *Animal Products.*—The production of beef, mutton, wool, butter and cheese is one of the most profitable branches of mixed farming. This is so, directly and indirectly; directly in the sale of the products, indirectly through its influence on the production of grain crops. The large amount of manure enables the farmer to secure a higher yield per acre at very little more cost. It costs at least $12 to grow an acre of grain. If the produce is only 15 bushels at 90 cents, or $13.50, the profit is $1.50. If, with the use of manure, the yield is increased to 20 bushels, worth $18, the profit is $6, or four times as much as in the first case, thus leaving three acres of every four as additional pasture at an average rental. This leads me to say that I believe the future argicultural prosperity of this province depends on the care used in saving manure, so that it may restore most plant food to the soil, best act as a solvent to constituents of the soil, and produce the

most desirable mechanical effect. This question of manure is one of the great distinguishing characteristics between failure and success in farming. There is no room for "spring poor," in regard to animal products. Another thing we often lose sight of is, that good heavy horses are worth 10 to 12½c. per lb., grade three-year-old steers 3 to 4½c., and good hogs 3½ to 4½c. Which costs least in cash, care and sweat? Again, a dozen eggs, a pound of butter, and a pound of horseflesh are about equal in price.

3. *The Boy and Girl Crop.*—Perhaps the most neglected crop about a farm is the crop of boys and girls. On no other crop does the present and future success of farming depend so much as on this one. A great part of the present labor on farms is being performed by the boys and girls, and soon they will be the farmers and farmers' wives. The successful education of this crop is one of the most important questions of the day. How shall they be mentally, morally and physically educated, and so trained as to love the work of the farm? Mentally they need opportunities of an education much the same as other boys and girls. Our rural schools answer the purpose as far as they go. These, with an opportunity of reading good books from a well stocked library, will, if rightly encouraged, give a desire to read, study, learn and talk. The boy or girl having a desire for these four things has, at least, one-half of an education, for by perseverance the remaining portion will follow as a superstructure on the firm foundation. From this point I intend to notice the boys more particularly. There used to be a feeling, not all dead yet, that a farmer did not need an education. Liebig says: "There is no profession which for its successful practice requires a larger extent of knowledge than agriculture, and none in which the actual ignorance is greater." Yet when it was decided that a boy was to be a farmer it used to be decided the same day to take him from school. It may be all right to take the boy from school for a year or two; still it should only be temporary. A high school course for a year or two, with particular stress laid on chemistry, botany and other natural sciences, followed by a two or three years course at the Ontario Agricultural College, should give the boy, now a young man, a good sound English, scientific and practical education, which, while cultivating and broadening the mind, will not make him afraid of any and all work connected with farming. And this is the kind of farmers we need if we are to be successful. Many, if not all, will say, "You give a boy such an education as that and he will leave the farm." If a person is dead in earnest about farming an education will never lead him from it. If this last statement be true, then why does an education so often lead farmer's sons from the farm? It is lack of love for the farm, its surroundings and work. Why this lack of love for farming? It has been said by some one that the first thing an Englishman does when he comes into this world is to grumble. There are a good many farmers, who seem to be like the Englishman, born grumblers. This leads to discontent, and soon the son tires of acting in the capacity of hired man, with this difference, that the boy often gets no wages. He reasons that farming doesn't pay, and as a matter of course looks for some other work to make a living from. You might as well expect fire to burn under water as that a love for farming would be developed in such an atmosphere of discontent, fault-finding and complaint. Again the defective manner in which farming operations are often conducted, unnecessarily tiring the body and giving no time for mental thought and improvement, is a great influence. Quit complaining about the degrading nature of work. The truth is that every one who is worthy to live works. The lawyer, doctor, teacher, all work, and work hard if they succeed, and so must a farmer. It is the farmers themselves who, thinking meanly of their calling, teach the world to rate it low. "Only a farmer," is heard oftener from farmers than others. This leads me to speak of a motive power, of which, if we had a large measure, would enable us to do more and better work without a corresponding increase of knowledge, I mean pride in our business. I do not mean a vain pride, but that true pride or ambition which is ever reaching after whatever is good and useful and noble. We, as farmers, need more of it, then we shall aim higher, plan better, and do work which will be more successful. As a natural consequence a love of farming will be developed in the boys, and consequently no fear need be entertained that a thorough education will lead them from the farm. Great knowledge is necessary of soil, climate, manure, crops, and such cultivation as will be best in either wet or dry seasons.

A liberal education assists in this. Our future farmer who is best educated, yet with a love for his work, is bound to be the most successful in the growth of crops.

4. *Lessons from the Drouth.*—But I must leave this part of the subject and proceed to notice some lessons learned from the past drouth:

(1) The value of a fine seed bed. I was particularly impressed with this last fall with an experience in plowing. During the latter part of September I assisted in plowing about five acres in a twenty-acre field. It was hard work, and for that reason we quit. This narrow strip, the field was eighty rods long, was not harrowed but left just as plowed. After the heavy fall rains this portion was nearly as hard and dry as in September, the unplowed portion being moist. I therefore concluded that a hard lumpy surface in spring encourages evaporation, and is a great injury in a dry season.

(2) Another lesson for the farmer is, that he should avoid overstocking pastures, and always grow a plot of fodder corn as a reserve to be fed if needed, and which will make good winter feed if not needed during the summer season. In this way cows will be kept in full flow and all animals in a thriving condition.

(3) The necessity and value of an abundant supply of pure stock water is forcibly brought to mind. The labor expended this summer in drawing water for stock and driving them long distances for it would, if rightly directed, on most farms insure a supply during the longest drouth. In addition to the labor there has been a large loss of flesh or milk, where cattle have been driven over hard, dry, dusty roads to a muddy stream to slake their thirst. A sufficient supply of good water is at least one-third of the food during summer or winter.

(4) Deep and thorough cultivation is one of the best means of lessening the evil effects of a drouth. Keep the soil pulverised, and that to as great a depth as possible, without injury to the roots of plants. Cultivate frequently, no matter how dry the weather, or how free the crop may be of weeds.

(5) In dry seasons early sowing generally gives the best returns. This, however, is not always true; but all things considered, the farmer will gain by early sowing seven times where he loses three.

(6) The free application of salt is always of advantage in a dry season. The salt assists the soil in retaining moisture.

(7) Warrington says: "That the soil best furnished with plant food will yield the best returns in adverse seasons." The past season has shown this to be the case in every instance brought under my notice.

(8) In all seasons a mulch is of great value, but in such a season as the past it is almost invaluable. I was forcibly reminded of the value of a mulch while digging drains for water-pipes last August. The ground was hard and dry while passing through a corner of an orchard, a road, and also across a lawn. It was much moister under a piece of summer fallow, but when a space covered with about four inches of small lake shore gravel was reached a surprise was in store for us; we were able to discard the despised pick and easily remove the moist earth with the spade.

(9) Underdraining is nearly as valuable in a dry as in a wet season. Well drained land encourages early growth and allows the roots to penetrate deeply into the soil.

(10) Fall plowed land, thoroughly cultivated in spring, is better that spring plowed. I know that a great many things tend to make this uncertain, and therefore I will not further emphasise this point.

In conclusion, we have learned that land well manured, well drained, plowed deep, and given thorough cultivation, will stand the drouth and make much better crops than the same quality of land not drained or manured and receiving only partial cultivation. To the man who intends to be a practical farmer, to make it a life work, and whose motto is to "live and learn," this season's drouth has not been a dire calamity but a practical lesson in agriculture, which, acted upon in future years, will make the farmer more successful in the growth of crops.

Quite a lengthy discussion followed as to what caused fertility in the soil and what enriched the soil. Mr. Macdonald claimed that everything grown upon the farm and sold off the farm impoverished it. The other side aimed at bringing out the fact that there might be an inexhaustible store of material to produce crops if brought into certain conditions, and tillage and manure assisted in fertilizing the soil.

THE QUESTION DRAWER.

The question drawer was now opened, and the following subjects were considered:

1. Are the farmers of Ontario gaining or losing in general financial standing?

The President thought the question would lead to an unprofitable discussion and occupy valuable time; it was therefore dropped.

2. Is ensilage a success?

The impression appeared to be that in Canada it had not been a success, but that this might be due to want of proper care in prepraring the ensilage. Prof. Robertson said that 90 per cent. of English experience was in its favor. Some objected to giving the time for preparation at the season when it could be so little spared.

3. A farmer has three swarms of bees; he has had but little practical experience; should he take comb or extracted honey?

Mr. Emigh said he should take what he wanted. It required more experience and less work to take comb honey, and he advised on that account to start with the extractor.

Mr. Holterman agreed with Mr. Emigh, and advised the taking of extracted honey.

4. Which is best, to plant small seed potatoes cut, large potatoes cut, or small potatoes whole?

Mr. Macdonald said he had been experimenting on all kinds of potatotes for the past three years. He had found that if good potatotes had been planted and had been shrunken in growth and small, they would be as good for seed as the original; but if the small potatoes in a hill of full grown ones were taken for seed they would give small potatoes. He had tried eight varieties in fifty experiments, and his experience was that it was best to plant potatoes whole, and large ones too. He planted in rows 3 feet apart, the potatoes in the row being 18 inches apart. The usual amount of potatoes planted was 10 to 57 bushels an acre, and the latter gave the best results. He strongly believed farmers should plant 40 or 50 bushels to the acre by using large potatoes whole set in rows 2½ feet and 18 inches apart in good soil. He did not think all the eyes of a potato would grow. Hills with 6 to 12 strong stalks would abundantly pay the extra amount expended for seed. In growing potatoes the farmer would do better to economize on ground than on seed.

Mr. Allison reported excellent results from small potatoes on good ground.

This led to a general discussion with very conflicting testimony, and as a result the Union decided to conduct a series of experiments which would throw light upon the question.

5. Does the Barberry hedge produce rust?

Messrs. Hobson, Rawlings and J. J. Tyle believed it had something to do with its production, while Prof. Panton said he was satisfied it had.

This closed the afternoon session. The annual supper took place in the evening, at which speeches were delivered by the officers of the College, visitors, students and ex-students.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The election of officers was the first business taken up by the Union on the second day and resulted as follows :

Hon. President, James Mills, M.A., O.A.C., Guelph.
President, F. J. Sleightholm, Humber.
Vice-President, C. A. Zavitz, B.S.A., O.A.C., Guelph.
Secretary-Treasurer, W. J. Stover, Norwich.
Corresponding Secretary, Elmer Lick, Oshawa.
Editor, R. F. Holtermann, Brantford.

Secretaries :

1. J. A. Craig, B.S.A. ..... Russell.
2. T. Raynor ..... Rosehall.
3. S. P. Brown ..... Whitby.
4. R. A. Ramsay..... Eden Mills.
5. Geo. Harcourt..... St. Ann's.
6. H. Dean ..... Harley.
7. J. B. Muir ..... North Bruce.
8. H. A. Morgan ..... Kerwood.
9. J. J. Sinclair..... Ridgetown.
10. A. E. Wark..... Wanstead.

Auditors, { S. P. Brown. J. J. Sinclair.

THE EDUCATION OF THE HORSE.

A paper on this subject was read by Dr. Grenside, V.S., of the Agricultural College, as follows :

In dealing with this subject, it is not my intention to discuss the methods which horse trainers use in attempting to overcome vices or defects in horses, for it would be impossible to handle such a variety of subject matter in a short paper. It is more particularly my aim to indicate what in my opinion is the proper course to pursue in order to avoid the development of undesirable traits.

The objects we should have in view in educating a colt are to keep down the cost of breaking to a minimum, by losing as little time as possible in the process and by getting as much useful work out of him as we can during the operation ; in addition, to so regulate his work that his physical powers and intelligence may develop as much as possible. Defects of temper in the horse are natural or acquired. Hereditary influence is undoubtedly an important factor in determining this predisposition to vice. Either sire or dam transmit it ; but the defective disposition of either parent is considerably modified in the progeny by the temperament of the animal with which it is mated.

In a colt in which there is a predisposition to develop bad temper, greater care is necessary. Breaking young is a good plan, but by this I don't mean to break before an

animal is sufficiently grown in order to do a fair amount of useful work without injury to him. Some recommend breaking early in life, and after a colt has got to be handy allowing him to go idle until he is more developed. This course occasions a considerable loss of time, and beyond halter breaking, which can hardly be done too early in life, is not of much benefit. As soon as a start to break a colt is made it should be perseveringly and unremittingly carried out. It is the halting, or irregular method of working colts that is frequently the occasion of causing them to develop bad habits such as shying, bolting, kicking, baulking and other common forms of perversity in horse life. A superabundance of nervous activity tends to harshness in imposing necessary restraint, and chafing under restraint often develops bad temper. It is a much safer plan, especially in a colt of high spirits, or if there is a predisposition to waywardness, to keep such an animal on low diet for a time before an attempt is made to handle him, and during the time he is being broken under feeding is much safer than full feeding.

It must be acknowledged that as a whole the horses of this country are wonderfully free from vice when compared with those of Great Britain, especially the light classes of horses of that country. There being such a considerable infusion of thoroughbred blood amongst the old country light horses, it renders them more prone to vice, for the more highly organised an animal's nervous system is the more susceptible he is to good or bad influences. This tendency to vice has become pretty thoroughly established in many horses of the old land, so that there is the hereditary predisposition to contend with, in many cases, in educating a colt. But the two factors which, in my opinion, have conduced most towards the development of vice in old country horses are late breaking and idleness. It is not at all uncommon there for colts to be let run until they are four years old, or even five in some instances; and as they advance towards maturity they become much less impressionable to teaching, but decidedly more obstinate. If a colt gets his way in opposition to the will of his trainer, it makes a marked impression on his memory, and if he continues conquering, as opportunity affords, the habit, whatever it is, becomes indelibly impressed on his mind, and in case of a mare or entire horse, the ingraining of a propensity is likely to be seen in their progeny. Horses have extremely retentive memories. Physiologists consider that every mental act results in a change in some of the nerve cells of the brain, and that every repetition of this act serves to render the change more permanent. In this way the animal's nervous organisation becomes altered, and his tendencies changed.

Although it is most undesirable to allow a colt to get his own way in opposition to his trainer, yet it is equally inadvisable to place him in a position likely to excite opposition. If he gets into a habit of compliance, he will never seek to thwart the will of his driver. There is a great deal of work entailed and risk run by breaking a colt in single harness or in the saddle, when compared with breaking double. If a horse of suitable age and temper is available as a mate, there is practically no risk except from kicking over the traces or tongue. Perhaps the only advantage that single hitching has over double is that a kicking strap can be used on shafts, and thus any danger from kicking averted. But, as a rule, if the spirits are kept under by steady work and restricted feeding, there is not much danger from this; and the companionship of another horse gives a colt an amount of confidence and encouragement which causes him to act at the will of his driver without knowing what opposition means. If a colt is used double steadily, hitched twice a day if possible, and given an amount of work that only just avoids his being jaded, very little trouble is encountered. He should not be used on one side all the time, but after being hitched half a dozen times, he should be changed from one side to the other occasionally. A few weeks handling of this sort will make a colt tractable, and to a degree that he may be considered broken single, and can be mounted without much trouble.

Horses are, to a marked extent, creatures of habit, and the longer and more repeatedly they are used at a particular kind of work, the more efficient they become at it. Their performance of it becomes mechanical; they lose the conscious effort, and as this is lost they gain in perfectness and precision. We do not, as a rule, in horse life realise the importance of educating the nervous system. We are too apt to think that a high

state of muscular development constitutes equine perfection, and to lose sight of the fact that muscles stand in the same relation to the nervous system as the servant does to the master. The muscles stand to the nerves as servants who discharge their various offices with all the greater ease and alacrity according as they recognsie with greater readiness the voice and authority of their master. The most remarkable example we have in horse life of the effects of education in promoting an ability is in the American trotter. We cannot refer the phenomenal performances of some of the members of that family to any peculiarity of conformation. It is not because their bony levers are of a certain length and form, and that they are related to one another in a particular manner, or that their muscles are made of any peculiar material that enables them to accomplish the feats of speed they do, although they have their influence; but it is in the nervous system that this power resides. The nervous system has simply been educated up to it. Every member of the family of trotters requires individual education in order to perfect his powers, but the education of his progenitors has a very important determining influence upon the success of the member as a performer.

A review of the history of trotters shows very clearly how education has acted upon them in the way of gradually developing their powers. Some years ago it was looked upon as a vain hope to expect much speed from a trotting-bred horse until he was pretty well up in years, but now the yearling in some instances has almost equalled in speed performance the ten year old horse of a quarter of a century ago. What is called an improvement of the breed or blood is simply a cultivation of the nervous system.

A miniature representation of the whole nervous system is shown in a sensory nerve fibre, a nerve cell, and a motor nerve fibre. Impressions are conveyed to the nerve cell by the sensory nerve which may or may not be taken cognizance of by the mind; if it is not it will excite the generation of nerve force which will be transmitted along its motor nerve fibre to the organ to which it belongs, producing activity in that organ. If the mind does take cognizance of it, it will have some effect on that part of the brain concerned in registering impressions or devoted to memorizing.

Another effect of the impression may be, that the mind may will to do something in consequence of the impression, or it may will to do something independent of any external impression. The stimulus of the will acting on nerve cells causes a change to take place in them, resulting in the discharge of nervous force through the medium of the motor nerve,—it may be to the muscles of the limbs, in case of voluntary movement. It appears to be the repetition of this mental stimulus and resultant activity of the nerve cells occasioning the discharge of nerve force sent to the voluntary muscles that constitutes education for speed of a special kind. The changes thus wrought in the nervous system are permanent and capable of transmission within certain limits to an offspring. Nervous impulses in travelling over nerve fibres gains in rapidity and facility with practice. The awkward movements of the colt, his difficulty in the co-ordination of his limbs, his tendency to stumble, and his inclination to strike one limb against the other, seem to be the result not only of a lack of nervous force but the lack of smoothness and speed with which the nerve current traverses the fibre.

A brief study of the physiology of the nervous system indicates that a colt should be brought to work by degrees, but that his education should go on steadily. That defect of gait called "hitching," so frequently seen in young roadsters, is the result of an animal being driven at a higher speed than his strength will warrant. It soon becomes a confirmed habit if the cause is not kept out of operation. In some instances it is the result of laziness, or driving a horse too fast when first taken out.

Very little attention is paid in this country to the making of a horse's mouth, or in other words to bitting. It is seldom that a bit is placed in a horse's mouth until he is harnessed, and then when pressure is brought to bear upon it he is entirely ignorant of what it means, and the more restraint is used, if he is at all excited, the more he pulls, cutting or abrading one or both sides of his mouth. Thus a great deal of pain is caused him, and he either gets a one-sided mouth or one so delicate that it cannot be relied upon to guide him accurately, or else a mouth like leather which will pull a person's arms out. The definition of what constitutes a good mouth is hardly known in this country. Most

men here consider that a mouth is good in proportion as it is hard and unyielding. Drivers of fast trotters are generally agreed that the greatest control can be kept over a horse and the greatest speed got out of him by forcing his nose out with an over-check, and drawing on his under jaw with reins run through a martingale, or, in other words, fixing his head as if it were in a vice. But the general public forget they are not all driving fast trotters, and cultivate this cast-iron mouth. In England a hard, unyielding mouth will reduce a horse's value one-half.

The character of the mouth has a great deal to do with a horse's carriage and action. Nothing tends more to destroy the arching of the neck, the flexibility of the mouth, and the grace and elasticity of movement than the use of the overcheck. The horsemen of England consider a good mouth to be one with moderate firmness, but one that will yield to moderate pressure, and admit of easy and accurate guidance. Certainly this is what one would like for comfort's sake, if not for appearance. This sensitiveness, and elasticity of the mouth, has to be cultivated something in the way that a child has to be taught to write. The nerves of sensation and motion of the right arm have to be educated to a delicacy of touch so that the point of the pen will not be dug into the paper, and the muscles under the guidance of the motor nerves must be taught that smoothness of movement so essential to rapid and plain writing. This requires some time to acquire; so it is with a horse's mouth. At first the bit should be simply placed in the mouth for a few days, an hour or two each day. The colt thus becomes accustomed to its presence, then some pressure should be exerted on it by attaching the reins of the bridle to the surcingle, just tight enough so that it will exert slight pressure, when its head is kept in its natural position. He should be reined up this way every day for a couple of hours during a fortnight. This plan will do much to create a delicacy of touch, and a suppleness of the muscles of the neck; in other words, a good mouth, if the subsequent handling is what it should be. It is very unwise to use a severe bit on a colt; a plain, straight, thick barred bit is the best. Pullers that are excitable are made worse by a sharp bit. Work is the panacea for most of the defects of manners in horses.

Mr. File said Dr. Grenside advocated low diet and hard work in breaking a horse. If this would keep down hereditary traits, such as bolting, baulking, etc., would not full feeding afterwards bring them out again?

Dr. Grenside believed these would be largely overcome in breaking in, and in driving double high feeding would have a certain predisposition to bring out what was perverse in a horse, but care should be taken to check these. He advised changing a colt from one side to another because he found the colt would go single better. It would give him a better mouth; it would teach a colt to turn his quarters out neatly, and altogether this changing would give all the advantages of being broken single. Four years old was none to early to break to saddle; a saddle horse would be improved by being driven to a buggy, being taught better manners and receiving no injury. On the other hand also it did not hurt a carriage horse to be ridden to saddle. There was no harm in allowing colts to run with their dam if it was not done too much and tire the colt.

Mr. Raynor asked whether it was advisable to feed from a high box, the ground or the manger.

Dr. Grenside had not considered the question. He would be inclined to think a high feed box would have a tendency to keep up the head by bringing the muscles into play. Developing the neck muscles would probably give a good crest.

Mr. McFadden thought just the opposite; a high feed box would develop the muscles on the lower side of the neck. He gave the Indian pony as an example.

Dr. Grenside did not see but that either a high or a low feed box would develop the neck. In either case the muscles were brought into play.

SELECTING BEST VARIETIES OF GRAIN BY EXPERIMENT.

The paper on this subject was read by Mr. Thomas Elmes, of Princeton, and was as follows:

I have been engaged the past twenty years in experimenting in grain, annually testing from fifty to two hundred varieties. Now I propose to give my experience gained in that time in the great laboratory of nature. Some of my ideas may clash to some extent with the theoretical knowledge of others, but I intend to hew to where I conceive to be the line, let the chips fall where they may.

First, I have found by experience that all grains must come from a certain direction to secure certain results. North is the best and surest, and east is next. We often have good success from the south, only it requires the second season of growth; but west is a failure, or nearly so.

Proper situation and soil are also necessary for testing new varieties. We cannot expect to successfully test grain in a reclaimed swamp or where the soil is made too rich by manure or fertilizers. All new varieties are gross feeders the first season or two in our rich atmosphere; and if the soil is very rich in vegetable matter, or made so by application of manure or fertilizers, the plants become surcharged with sap and run to leaf, become gouty, burst the sap vessels, and blight and rust are sure to follow. But if we have a poor, sickly, weak variety on such rich soil it will flourish and mislead us in our experiment.

In experimenting with new grains no manure or fertilizers should be used. The soil should be of medium richness, even a little below the medium would be better; then the best varieties are sure to make themselves known. My mode of experiment is this: The first season I prepare a piece of ground that has not received any manure for two years, on which I sow a single row of each new variety, interspersed with an occasional row of some old tried grains. They are all sown on the same day, and this as early as possible in the season. They are now on equal footing, which would not be the case if sown in larger quantities, as there is such a variation in soils and situation. I closely watch their growth and habits, particularly noting the best, which are preserved and sown the following season in larger quantities, one-quarter to one-half an acre. I again select from these and sow in large quantities the third season, when the product is distributed to all parts of Ontario, Michigan and some to Manitoba and Old Virginia; and so far the purchasers and myself have not been disappointed with the results.

Now, to show how quickly new grains may be introduced, even in my small way. A few years ago I procured a small quantity of a new variety of oats which were tested and found excellent. Next season I sowed four bushels, which gave me nearly 200 bushels. Next season these produced 5,600, which I distributed in Ontario, Michigan and Manitoba and produced as near as I could ascertain 180,000 bushels, and now this past season they are away up in the millions and have given a good report of themselves, having increased the yield from ten to twenty-five bushels per acre over the old varieties. This gives some little idea of what might be accomplished on a larger scale.

I believe the plan adopted by the Experimental Union of distributing seed to the different parts of the province is an excellent one, as it is a well known fact that some varieties of grain will not be a success only on the particular soils to which they are adapted. This can only be ascertained by actual experiment. But all parties who receive grains for experiment should remember that experiment with grain and experiment with manures and fertilizers are two distinct things, and should be kept entirely separate. To test the value of any manure or fertilizer it should be applied to old tried varieties on rather indifferent soil, but never to new experimented grain, as they are sure to ruin the experiment.

Another point I should like to emphasise. It has been said that it is possible to bring back from other parts the old valuable varieties of past days and again make them a success. This I have found by repeated tests to be impossible. I have repeatedly tested of wheats Old Soules, Red Chaff, Treadwell and Scotch Fyfe, and in every instance

they were a failure, as they seem to take a second growth, run too much to leaf and straw, are late in ripening, and rust and blight is sure to overtake them. Their days are past, never more to return, as they seem to be sick of our soil and climate. It is also necessary in selecting that we should choose varieties of quick growth, namely, those with broad, open leaves, which show they are strong atmospheric feeders and consequently do not extract as much from the soil as narrow-leaved late varieties, and are not as subject to disease.

Our past trying seasons have filled our fields with rust; its germs are in nearly all our lands ready to fasten upon our grains of the future; consequently we must take great care to select those varieties which will best resist its ravages. We can do so by choosing those that will ripen very early so as to mature in as dry an atmosphere as possible, as it is impossible for rust to make an attack unless there is weakness of the plant; and even then there must be considerable moisture to swell and soften the fibre of the straw, and so favor the escape of a small particle of sap which makes a hotbed for the germs of rust. There is also a wonderful difference in grains in their susceptibility to rust. Some have their sap vessels entirely on the outside of the straw; such are usually late ripeners and are sure to be overtaken with rust and blight. To this class belong Martin's Amber, Finlay, White Mountain; of spring wheat, Velvet Chaff, Invincible, Club, and all old varieties; while of oats nearly all late varieties, especially black, which are more subject to rust than white. Barley is not so much affected by rust, as the first joint next the head remains covered with the leaf of the plant, and consequently forms a protection to the sap vessels, and the grain fills notwithstanding there may be considerable rust on all parts of this grain. But there are other varieties which have their sap vessels well imbedded in the fibre of the straw, which is of a hard, close nature. Such are usually early ripeners and invariably escape the evil effects of rust. Of these we might mention of fall wheat Bonnell, Garfield, Rogers and Democrat; while of spring there are Rio Grande, Silver Chaff, Italian, McCarling and Wild Goose.

After we have made the proper selection by experiment and chosen those varieties which prove strong, vigorous, healthy growers and their product best suited to our particular requirements, the question now arises, How can we produce the best seed for future crops? I have found that grain intended for seed should not be the product of too level or low-lying land, as this kind of situation, although it may produce a good yielding crop, always seems to produce a weak and diseased grain, and good results will never follow using such for seed. If a man inhabit a low-lying, swampy district sickness is sure to follow, such as chills, fevers and other malarious diseases. The same holds good in grain, which lives largely from the atmosphere. But if grain is raised on hills or elevated ground, where pure air is continually surrounding it and where it is continually kept in motion by every passing breeze, it is sure to produce a grain free from disease. In support of this theory let us climb the mountain steep. First we meet the sturdy mountaineer; then the mountain maid with the bloom of health upon her cheek and happy song upon her lips. We see the rich color of the flowers, the deep purple of the heather, the ruby pink of the mountain laurel, the golden hue of the gorse, the crimson masses of wild rhododendron. In short, health is stamped on everything. They are firm believers in this theory in the north of Ireland, where flax is grown largely, from which is manufactured the world-renowned Irish linen, as the seed from which it is grown is brought from the bleak hills of Sweden and Russia, and is always found to produce a stronger and brighter fibre than home grown seed. Dryness of the atmosphere and strong agitation of the grain when in blossom are especially necessary for bringing the pollen into contact with the stigma to produce strong impregnation and healthy grain. A few years ago I distributed fall wheat for seed from a level sheltered field which yielded forty-two bushels per acre; at the same time, also, I distributed seed from a hilly, exposed field which yielded twenty-two bushels per acre, both of the same variety. The following season the former was badly winter-killed, while the latter was not affected, but yielded a good crop in every instance. Since that time I always select seed for distribution from the highest elevations possible, and results have always been satisfactory to the purchaser and myself.

Another urgent reason for immediate introduction of new sterling varieties is that our farmers are running wild on account of their failures, and are catching at every straw that appears on the surface. Some are taking several old varieties and mixing them together with a forlorn hope that the compound will, by some freak of nature, give them a better crop. While a vast proportion have rushed into raising red wheat, especially this last season an overwhelming amount of Democrat has been sown to the exclusion of white wheat almost altogether. This is a matter demanding serious consideration in the near future. Our red wheats will not make a grade of flour that will command a price in the markets of the world; neither will it be possible to mix it with the spring wheats of the west.

A few years ago we all rushed into raising a soft white wheat, the Seneca or Clawson, which almost ruined our flour trade as well as many of our millers, but fortunately the spring wheat of the west came and made a mixture that saved our credit. Now we have rushed to the other extreme and are raising nothing but red wheat, whereas we should produce nothing but white fall wheat as it is easier on our soil than red. This, with the spring wheat of our North-West, would make a flour unsurpassed on the face of the globe. Ours would make the color and theirs the strength; while, by the present course we have taken, we are running opposition to each other much to the injury of both. Introduction of new sterling varieties of white wheats is of vital importance to Ontario at the present time.

Another reason why we should have immediate action in the introduction of new grains is that many of our farmers, feeling the urgent necessity of change of seed grain, are receiving with open arms the swindling villains who are flooding our country, introducing worthless varieties at fabulous prices, which, as they represent, are to bring the farmer to immediate wealth and affluence. The viper is clasped to the farmer's bosom, the fangs enter and he finds when too late that the embrace was the embrace of death. This might all be avoided if there was a systematic introduction and experiment on new grains annually, on which the farmer could depend for instruction and change of seed.

But some will say: Let us forsake grain raising on account of it being such a lottery as it has been in the past; let us turn our attention to stock raising and dairying. This is all very well to partially do so, but we must have mixed farming in our climate with its long winters. Then instead of rushing into any speciality, if we unitedly strive to produce the best grains, and stock as well, the shadow which now enshrouds us will flee away, failures and consequent depression will be things of the past, and the prosperity of former days will smile upon us. Providence helps those that help themselves.

The President thought the suggestion that the Union should experiment with varieties of seed a good one. The members of the Union had experimented with one kind only, with fertilizers, but a separate series of experiments with varieties might probably be conducted without fertilizers, with the object of finding out the best varieties.

Mr. Allison asked if a wheat that was naturally weak and lacking in vitality, was more susceptible to rust? What was the difference between rupturing of the sap cells and rust?

Mr. Elmes said if a plant was healthy and circulation good there would be no rust, but when diseased it is sure to be attacked. Too much nutriment might cause the bursting of the vessels. White wheat was more susceptible to rust than red wheat. He thought the Bonnell oats and Rodger and Garfield wheat the best.

Prof. Brown thought that they could succeed by the hybridization of well known varieties in getting new grains. It might be better to pay more attention to hybridization than to imported wheat.

Mr. Elmes said that no imported wheat had proved a success in Canada. A hybrid wheat would tide them over three or four years, but they had come to a dead stop now. In reply to a question he said the sap vessels in the Goose wheat were inside; as any plant grew older the sap vessels came to the outside.

Mr. Allison remarked that it had been said that a hybrid variety was only good for three or four years. His experience was that it took three or four years to test the worth of a new variety. He had sown Arnold's Victor, which had been so much cracked up, and had lost badly by it. If it required four years to make sure of the quality of a new variety, it would be played out before the mass of the farmers could take hold.

Mr. Elmes said that though a mistake had been made in introducing Arnold's Victor so widely in Ontario it had, in the United States, on another soil, afterwards turned out very successful. The change gave the vitality it needed.

Mr Mills said he understood Mr. Elmes' theory to be, in certain kinds of wheat the different vessels were outside the stalk.

Mr. Elmes said he had studied the growth of grains miscroscopically and that was his belief.

Quite a lengthy discussion followed upon the advantages and disadvantages of different varieties of wheat and oats. It was strongly urged by all that farmers should get the best varieties of grain.

Mr. Leddingham gave an instance of the benefit of putting seed wheat through a smut machine.

Prof. Brown estimated that they had 70 or 80 varieties, 50 of which were new kinds of oats, barley, wheat, etc. He had seen some oats at Quebec, 47 lbs. to the bushel, which he thought well worth trying, and he had brought a fair quantity with him as a sample. These they wanted tested and any one could get samples on promise of careful testing. None of the Australian cereals were doing well. In Australia and Germany they were changing spring wheat to the fall variety.

Mr. McFadden believed that spring wheat turned into fall gave good results the first year.

REPORTS OF EXPERIMENTS.

The reports of experiments were now handed in, a summary of which follows:

Results of Grain Tests on Plots Fertilized in 1887.

—	Salt.		Superphosphate.		Apatite.		Farm-yard Manure.		No Manure.	
	Straw.	Grain.	Straw.	Grain.	Straw.	Grain.	Straw.	Grain.	Straw.	Grain.
Oats—13 tests	1 71.11	4 36.03	2 70.15	2 36.84	3 67.9	3 36.21	4 65.3	1 37.	5 62.55	5 34.9
Wheat—6 tests	3 56.25	4 22.51	4 54.85	2 25.51	2 57.25	3 23.181	1 65.125	1 27.9	5 50.5	5 20.5
Barley—8 tests	3 57.28	1 35.81	2 57.29	3 32.38	5 54.50	5 30.97	1 57.96	2 34.97	4 55.0	4 31.0
Average	1 64.27	3 33.71	2 63.51	1 35.22	4 62.02	4 31.79	3 63.14	2 34.62	5 58.03	5 31.32

Results on Grain Plots which were Fertilized in 1886.

—	Salt.		Superphosphate.		Gypsum.		No Manure.	
	Straw.	Grain.	Straw.	Grain.	Straw.	Grain.	Straw.	Grain.
Oats—5 tests	4 62.7	4 30.1	3 63.3	2 36.4	2 65.8	3 35.4	1 76.3	1 38.1
Wheat—1 test	4 68.	1 26.	2 90.5	2 18.5	1 96.00	4 16.00	3 86.00	3 18.00
Average	4 63.57	4 29.41	3 67.83	2 33.41	2 70.83	3 32.16	1 77.91	1 34.75

Number of Times each Fertilizer was First.

—	Salt.		Superphosphate.		Apatite.		Farm-yard Manure.		No Manure.	
	Straw.	Grain.	Straw.	Grain.	Straw.	Grain.	Straw.	Grain.	Straw.	Grain.
Oats	1 6	5	2	2	1	1	4	2	2	2
Barley	2	4	3	2	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....
Wheat	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	2	3	.....	1
Total	1 9	1 10	3 5	3 6	4 3	5 1	1 9	2 7	5 2	4 3

Note.—The figures in small type indicate the result of each experiment as compared with all the others. Thus, in the tests of the first table, salt on oats gave first place in straw and fourth in grain, while on wheat it gave third place in straw and fourth in grain.

The analyses of salt by J. J. Fee showed the following :

Sodium chloride, pure salt	89.42	per cent.
Calcium sulphate—gypsum	1.45	"
Calcium chloride	0.11	"
Magnesium chloride	2.01	"
Insoluble matter	0.18	"
Water	6.75	"
	99.92	per cent.

Analyses of phosphates by C. A. Zavitz showed :

	I. Apatite.	II. Superphosphate.
Water	0.16 per cent.	5.885 per cent.
Soluble phosphoric acid	.... "	10.489 "
Reverted " "	.... "	5.808 "
Insoluble " "	27.848 "	1.318 "
	27.848 per cent.	17.615 per cent.

Mr. Whitelaw was astonished at the results. He would like to know how the manure was applied.

Mr. Sharman said it had been applied at the time of sowing. He considered for barley it was bad to apply manure in the spring, as there would be too much straw. The spring wheat was manured in the spring. The salt was better put on in the fall after plowing and cultivating.

Mr. Ramsay favored manure applied as a top dressing. He understood that with the most of the experiments the land was not plowed in the spring. It was better to manure in the spring than in the fall, but he applied his top dressing for barley in the fall.

Mr. Whitelaw did not think it was proper to apply the barnyard manure in spring, as it was not fit.

Mr. Sleightholm did not plow in the spring. He believed in the use of manure in spring as a top dressing. It should be well rotted and harrowed, not plowed in.

Mr. Lick spread his manure on top, and gave barley a light top dressing ; applying in the spring in this way was better than plowing in.

Mr. Whitelaw said that soils differed. He did not manure immediately before barley as it gave the plant too much straw, and the more manure the darker the color.

Mr. Stover said their experiments had been a failure as they sowed broadcast on account of not being able to use the drill in such small plots. Drilling was better because the seed would not grow well when sown unevenly. Their seed also came a month too late, so they could not treat their experimental plots similarly to their fields.

Mr. Dennis said his experience was that the drill was much preferable to sowing broadcast.

Mr. Thomas McCrae said the time had passed when the farmer did not tell anything he knew, but that the best and most successful farmers were trying and proving plans of work and profiting by each other's experience. He believed in growing all you could and feeding all you could. His plan was to put a price on an animal and let it stay on the farm until he got it, and he invariably sold some time. Fix the price by what the animal is intrinsically worth, weight and quality considered. In raising stock they should study the tastes of their customers and find out what would suit them. If the first look at an animal did not satisfy a buyer there was little chance of selling it to him. When breeding animals came to be viewed by the purchaser, they should be in bloom, that is, in good breeding condition. Care should be taken to keep the animal in condition to show well, and the breeder should always aim at having his stock in saleable condition. The master's eye should be kept on the animals ; he should watch their progress and never allow them to go back as it would require special care to remedy this. He did not agree as to getting no benefit from cultivation. Farmers complained that they had not manure enough, and that they could not get it to put on their land. He never left an empty stall ; every

stall had a beast and every beast a feed. He had paid $50 for litter that winter, and had so much manure that the question was whether he had land enough to contain it. He did not plow in his manure. After taking off his hay, he plowed the sod, harrowed, seeded with rape and used the cultivator. When the rape was taken off in the fall, the land was in fine order. He plowed deep and spread his manure, which he considered gave better results than plowing in. Little hobbies might yield no profit, but they added spice to a farmer's life. When he found that he could get only twenty bushels an acre of fall wheat, and fifty bushels an acre of oats, he abandoned the fall wheat growing. With Scotch seed he had got thirty bushels. Latterly, however, the seed from England and Scotland was not a success, but it was good for two or three years. Wheat was always a failure with him ; he had got some spring wheat from Salt Lake, and that also failed. When Manitoba could raise as high as fifty-five or fifty-six bushels of spring wheat per acre, he thought it would pay the Ontario farmer better to grow the coarse grains, oats or pease.

Mr. A. Rawlings said there was economy in feeding in using the cutting-box. He could feed sixty head in this way as against forty with long fodder. He had four hundred acres, and after thirty-five years' experience he could say that there was always money in good farming.

Mr. Stover believed in cutting stuff for fodder and then wetting it or steaming it before feeding. They invariably used it in this prepared condition and found it invaluable, especially when there was a shortness of straw. It was ahead of stuff cut and fed dry. They spread the cut stuff out in a room, poured cold water over it and let it heat for three days. The stock ate it as cleanly as clover hay. He advocated warm stables.

Mr. Simmons said he had been engaged in mixed husbandry, with grazing as a specialty. He had made money by raising an extra class of cattle and sheep and producing beef for the Christmas market. Times changed, and finding he could not make money that way, he acquired more land and grazed seventy or eighty head of cattle, along with his crop. Thorough-bred cattle paid ; it also paid to keep a few grades.

Mr. A. McD. Allen (of Goderich), President of the Fruit Growers Association, being called upon for an address, said that they were proceeding in experiments in hybridization in horticultural lines also. They were crossing seedlings to try and get better varieties and cull out the best points in fruits. Different varieties were suitable for only small localities, but by crossing they could obtain a fruit suitable for a large tract of country. He would impress every member of the Union with the all-importance of experiment. In his opinion the cultivation of apples and other fruits would soon be ruined unless proper attention was given to orchards. The farmers were the fruit growers of the country, and as apples were the special fruit of Canada, he would speak a little of them. Canada could grow the finest apples in the world if proper attention were paid to the crop. They should follow the same rule with the fruits of the orchard as they did with other fields and grains. In the orchard too large a drain was made on the soil without returning anything to it, and such a course must be ruinous. It must be fed and cultivated like other soils to produce a large crop. The grower must return to the soil what he takes out, and if he does not the loss in fertility renders his orchard more liable to disease. American apples were not improving as they should in keeping qualities, appearance and flavor, which was to the advantage of the English grower. Every farmer should pay some attention to his orchard ; trimming carefully and manuring regularly were the leading requirements. The soil should be drained well and in good heart. Apple trees should be forty feet apart for all varieties ; a few of the best varieties should be selected and not a large number of varieties. Planting well apart insures a full sized tree, and abundance of air and sunlight. Trimming should be done regularly and with finger and thumb ; when green was preferable. Trimming and manuring should be left until March when the farmer would not be otherwise busy. As to cultivating and allowing an orchard to run to grass, that was dependent on local circumstances. If it was inclined to run largely to wood, then grass it. As a rule he

put on a top dressing of manure every year. Wood ashes were good on some lands. On light land salt was beneficial and made the apples worth 25 cents a barrel more, being of brighter color, better flavor and better for keeping; it gave a keener, livelier flavor, particularly to the Baldwin and Twenty-Ounce. Soil varied in different districts, but where salt was used its effects were quite distinct. He used salt and ashes as a top dressing, in thickness about equal to a double broadcast.

Mr. Gilchrist—What are the six best apples?

Mr. Allen said that depends upon the section of country. Every variety could not be grown in any one district. Some preferred the Baldwin as being tender, but he would give them the varieties having the highest commercial value. The Ribston Pippin and Blenheim Pippin obtained the highest average price in England; then King of Tomkins County, Northern Spy, and American Golden Russett. The Pippins should come the first of the winter apples, then King of Tomkins County should be shipped after picking, the Spy a little later, and then the Russets in February and March. Apples were not keeping properly this season on account of being affected by the dry weather. The Twenty-Ounce ranked much higher than the Baldwin in the English market, and after it came the Fallawater, and then the Baldwin and Greening. The latter was the best quality, but had not the color. There was money in the Ben Davis also. The buyers in England were coming to quality now, and would not base the intrinsic value on the outside appearance. The Baldwin, the Ben Davis, and the Canada Red would thus be out. There was only one apple in Great Britain that he thought was fit to rank alongside what they had already in Canada, and that was the Wellington. The Duchess of Oldenburg could be shipped early and was a splendid apple for all round use. It was hardy, bore early and abundantly, and could be used over a long season, as the fruit could be served when half grown. A heavy crop needed thinning out. It paid to thin fruit in quality, size and cleanliness, and kept the tree from overbearing. As to the best slope, that depended upon the section. The northern slope was preferable in a cold section; the old orchards had been planted on southern slopes, but the new were on northern slopes as giving the most successful results. When one tree became useless it was best to plant another in a fresh spot. The remnants of the old one should be cleared out well. He had observed no material effect of salt in ripening winter apples too soon. The tree should be kept perfectly clean. He used Paris green to exterminate the codlin-moth; it should be applied when the fruit had set and the apple stands with the blossom end up. He put a teaspoonful of Paris green in a pail of water and threw it over the trees in a fine spray. He went through the orchard with a horse and waggon, a barrel hose and pump. It was a great thing to let the hogs have the run of the orchard and let them destroy the codlin-moth. A cold dry cellar, just above freezing, was the best place to keep apples. It was a good plan to keep the barrels raised above the floor as it promoted the circulation of air.

Mr. Copeland said that for four years he had frozen his Snow apples solid and kept them in that state until March; after the frost was out he had kept them until May.

W. J. Stover, of Norwich, read a paper on "The Importance of Practical Economy in Farming," upon which a lengthy discussion took place. After a number of addresses were delivered by visitors, complimenting the Union upon its progress and usefulness, the meeting adjourned.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

OF THE

AGRICULTURE AND ARTS ASSOCIATION

OF ONTARIO

FOR THE YEAR 1888.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

Toronto:
PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 68 AND 70 FRONT STREET WEST.
1888.

To the Hon. CHARLES DRURY,
Commissioner of Agriculture, etc.,

I have the honour, on behalf of the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario, to present the Report of their proceedings for 1888, the Report of the Prize Farm Judges, the Essays to which prizes have been awarded, the Report of the Educational Scheme, the results and prize awards of the Forty-Third Provincial Exhibition, and the Principal's Report of the Veterinary College, along with a list of the graduates for 1888.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY WADE,
Secretary Agriculture and Arts Association.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page.
Report of Annual March Meeting of Council	1
Members elected in Divisions Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4	1
Secretary's Report	3
Cydesdale Horse Association	3
Shire and Cart Horse Association	4
Draught Horse Association	4
Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association	4
" Ayrshire " "	4
Prize Farms Group	6
Forty-Third Provincial Exhibition	6
Committees for 1888	8
Herd Book Report	9
Meeting of Executive Committee, Kingston	12
" " "	13
" " "	14
Council Meeting for Fair, Kingston	15
Address to Lord Stanley and Reply	17
Annual Meeting at Kingston	20
President's Address	20
Preliminary Report of th Judges on Prize Farms	25
Report on Essays	26
Report on Examinations in Agriculture	28
Hon. C. Drury's Address	28
Prize Essays. Thomas Shaw, 1st prize	29
" F. J. Sleightholm, 2nd prize	43
" D. Nicol, 1st prize	51
" John Campbell, Sr., 2nd prize	69
" F. J. Sleightholm, 3rd prize	75
Report of the Judges on Prize Farms—	
Green Bros., The Glen, Innerkip	83
McDonald Bros, East Zorra	74
James Fisher, Hyde Park	86
Richard Gibson, Delaware	86
Hiram Rawling, Ravenswood	87
James Gammon, Bosanquet	88
Robert Auld, Warwick	89
James Henderson, Adelaide	89
Nicholson Bros., Sylvan	90

Official List of Prizes awarded at Kingston— PAGE.
Horses 92
Cattle 98
Sheep 110
Pigs 115
Poultry 121
Agricultural Implements 125
Agricultural Products 129
Dairy Products 133
Horticultural Department 135
Fine Arts 144
Ladies' Work 148
Woollen Goods 155
Examination Papers for 1888 158
Results of forty-third Provincial Exhibition 160
Comparative Table of Exhibitions 162
Report of Superintendent of Horticulture 163
" " Swine 163
" " Sheep 164
" " Horses 164
Meeting of Council in December 165
List of Requirements for 1889 168
Treasurer's Report for 1888 169
Receipts and Expenditures as Classified—
By Auditors 185
Assets and Liabilities 187
Report of Graduates Veterinary College for 1888 188

FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AGRICULTURE AND ARTS ASSOCIATION

OF ONTARIO.

MINUTES OF ANNUAL MEETING.

BOARD ROOM, 2 p.m., 1st March, 1888.

The following members were present:—No. 2, Ira Morgan, Metcalfe; No. 3, Joshua Legge, Gananoque; No. 4, P. R. Palmer, Belleville; No. 5, Robt. Vance, Ida; No. 6, J. C. Snell, Edmonton; No. 7, George Moore, Waterloo; No. 8, J. C. Rykert, M.P., St. Catharines; No. 9, William Dawson, Vittoria; No. 10, James Rowand, M.P., Dunblane; No. 11, L. E. Shipley, Greystead; No. 12, Albin Rawlings, Forest; No. 13, Chas. Drury, M.P.P., Crown Hill.

The Secretary, Mr. Henry Wade, according to usual custom, took the Chair.

The following correspondence was then laid before the meeting:—

TORONTO, 1st March, 1888.

DEAR SIR,—Respecting the election of members of the Agriculture and Arts Council for the three years term 1888-89-90, I have the honour to report as follows:—

No. 1 Division.—Nominations,—D. M. McPherson, Esq., of Lancaster, and Alex. J. Grant, Esq., of Cornwall. Votes for Mr. McPherson, Prescott, Stormont and Glengarry Societies; for Mr. Grant, Dundas Society. Cornwall Society has made no return.

No. 2 Division.—Ira Morgan, Esq., Metcalfe, nominated and elected by acclamation.

No. 3 Division.—Nominations,—Joshua Legge, Esq., Gananoque, and W. H. McNish, Esq., of Lyn. Votes for Mr. Legge, North Leeds and North Grenville, South Leeds, Kingston and Brockville Societies; for Mr. McNish, Grenville South. No return has been received from Frontenac Society.

No. 4. Division.—Nominations,—J. B. Aylesworth, Esq., Newburgh, P. R. Palmer, Esq., of Belleville, and Burnham Mallory. Votes for Mr. Palmer, Prince Edward, East Hastings, North Hastings, and West Hastings Societies. Votes for Mr. Aylesworth, Lennox and Addington Societies.

I have therefore to report that Messrs. D. M. McPherson, Ira Morgan, and P. R. Palmer have been duly chosen members of the Agriculture and Arts Council at the election this year for the respective Agricultural Divisions named.

Your obedient servant,

A. BLUE,
Assistant Commissioner.

HENRY WADE,
Secretary, Toronto.

A telegram from Mr. Rykert stated that he would attend for the second day.

The Secretary then read a letter from Mrs. Stephen White, thanking, in very kind words, the Council for the tribute they had paid to her lamented husband's memory, and the following from the Secretary of the Veterinary Association :—

Dear Sir,—In accordance with my duties as Secretary of the Ontario Veterinary Association, I beg to forward to you the following resolution, passed at our last annual meeting:

"Moved by Mr. C. Elliott, seconded by Mr. J. D. O'Neil, and carried, That in the opinion of this meeting it would be to the interest of the veterinary profession if the Agriculture and Arts Association would appoint a committee to attend the annual meeting of the Veterinary Association, also the annual examinations of the Ontario Veterinary College, so that in some degree they may become familiar with the veterinary profession, and that the Secretary be instructed to send a copy of this resolution to the Agriculture and Arts Association." I also beg further to state, that in the discussion over the resolution it was remarked that the Ontario Veterinary College was established under the direction of the Agriculture and Arts Association, that the late Prof. Buckland evinced a warm interest in its establishment and in the advancement and welfare of the profession, but that since his time little or no interest appeared to be taken by the Association in the profession it had been instrumental in establishing in this country, which has such an important bearing on the agricultural interests of Ontario, if, indeed, one may not say of the stock breeders of the whole continent.

Yours very truly,

C. H. SWEETAPPLE, V.S.,
Secretary Ontario Veterinary Association.

Discussion on the letter was deferred to some later time, that the election of officers might be proceeded with. The election resulted as follows :—

President—Ira Morgan, Esq., Metcalfe.
Vice-President—J. C. Rykert, Esq., M.P., St. Catharines.
Treasurer—George Graham, Esq., Brampton.

On motion of Mr. Snell, seconded by Mr. Rowand, the President-elect took the chair amidst general applause.

Mr. Morgan then, in returning thanks for the honour done him in selecting him to the office of president, stated that it would be his constant endeavour to perform his duty as well as in him lay, and he looked forward to receiving valuable assistance from the other officers, in conjunction with whom he thought the difficulties of the position would be overcome. When he looked around the table he could only see there one face familiar to him ever since he had been connected with the Association. Great changes had taken place, but the work had been done and harmony had always existed between the members, a state of things he hoped would always continue. It was not his purpose, he said in conclusion, to make a speech, but he wished to again thank the members for the honour done him.

Mr. Vance stated that in view of the fact that the Vice-President was unable to be present, he had much pleasure in moving a vote of thanks to their retiring President. It was unnecessary, he thought, for him to say anything to recommend the motion as all were alike familiar with the admirable manner in which Mr. Snell had conducted and presided over the affairs of the Association during his term of office.

Mr. Legge, following in the same strain, seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Snell, in responding, said he had enjoyed his year's occupancy of the chair very much. He felt that he had attained the highest rung of the ladder. (The speaker was here interrupted by cries of disapproval from the others.) He wished particularly to thank the members for the assistance they had given him in carrying out the work that

had come under his supervision during his term of office. His ambition had been satisfied, for he considered it no mean ambition to attain to the presidency of an Association which represented the farming interests of so great an agricultural country as Ontario. After again thanking his colleagues for the assistance he had received from every one he resumed his seat.

The minutes of the last meeting were then read by the Secretary, and on motion of Mr. Rawlings, seconded by Mr. Shipley, were adopted.

On motion of Mr. Moore, seconded by Mr. Vance, the following were appointed a Committee to select the Standing Committees :—Messrs. Drury, Legge, Rawlings, Shipley, Snell and the mover.

SECRETARY'S REPORT, 1887.

The Secretary then read his Annual Report, which was as follows :—

To the President and Council of the Agriculture and Arts Asociation of Ontario :

GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to present my Annual Report of the work done in the office for the year just ended. Our live stock registrations are as follows :—

	Males.	Females.
Horses—		
Clydesdale	279	268
Shire or Cart	11	9
Office Record	22	13
Total	312	290
Cattle—		
Ayrshire	53	100
Hereford	8	13
Polled Angus	10	7
Devon	10	12
Total	81	132
Swine—		
Berkshire	210	244
Suffolk	20	18
Total	230	262

For which we received $1,314.50 in registration fees.

CLYDESDALE HORSE ASSOCIATION.

This Association is progressing very favourably, there being at present 235 members, many of whom are from the United States.

The second volume of the Stud Book contains 312 pages, and is now ready for distribution among the members.

This Association gave $50 between the Provincial Exhibition at Ottawa, and the Industrial at Toronto—$25 to each, for the best mare. Their second Annual Spring Show is to be held here on the 14th of this month.

Shire or Cart Horse Stud Book.

No Association has yet been formed by the breeders of this class of heavy draught horses, and I have to report a marked falling off in the number entered for registration. Where are the shire men and their horses?

Canadian Draught-Horse Association.

A petition was largely signed by breeders of cross-bred horses, asking us to form this Association; this was done provisionally; officers were elected to meet at some future time when a certain number of new members should be guaranteed. This number is being added to every day; and I have no doubt the book will be under way in a short time, if you consent to give it the same assistance that you have given to others. The standard to be as high as for pure Clydesdales, but to admit crosses of shire horses. It is much to be regretted that a Stud Book has been started in the west of the Province with a standard of only two crosses; much harm will be done to books of purer standard.

Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

Although not under our control we have still an interest in this Association. The sum of $1,828 was received last year from members, and $2,907 from registration fees; a very satisfactory showing.

Dominion Ayrshire Breeders' Association.

This Association has had quite a history during the past year. As foreshadowed in my last report, we were approached by Mr. Rodden with reference to the amalgamation of the two Associations, and you will remember I recommended this if it could be brought about without too great a sacrifice. Accordingly a meeting was held in Ottawa on 6th April last, when the following standard, as a basis of union, was adopted by both Associations as follows:—

Resolved,—That all pedigrees now on record be submitted to a joint revising committee, consisting of three members from each of the existing Associations, which shall be empowered to pronounce upon the eligibility of such pedigrees to the future publications of the new Association, it being understood that the standard aimed at tracing to importation on the side of both sire and dam, and in case of disagreement the question to be referred to the Executive Committee of the amalgamated Associations.

At the second meeting in Ottawa, to confirm the action of the Committees, the question of standard, pure and simple, was not discussed, but a business basis was arrived at in which we concluded to take the Quebec book as a nucleus or starting point from which to number the pedigrees, and to drop the Ontario one. The reason for doing so was in the fact that the Ontario book had been conducted for some time with the standard of four crosses for a female and five for a male, consequently there were some pedigrees on record which could not trace to importation, while the Quebec book had been revised some years ago and, although containing many errors, was in better shape; so it was adopted. As amalgamation could not be brought about without mutual concessions, the above basis was adopted, and the standard as understood by myself and the western members was the one passed on 6th April. Mr. Rodden and myself were appointed to revise the pedigrees from the Dominion book, and at the next meeting of the amalgamated Association, held in Ottawa during the week of the Provincial Exhibition in September, the first report was made. Two cows were rejected as being grades with the concurrence of the Revising Committee; two were accepted on a certificate from the breeder, now dead, who signed a statement saying he bred these two cows from imported stock, but omitting to say whose imported stock. These were passed by the Revising Committee as coming under the standard adopted on 6th April, Mr. Rodden, however, objecting, and between that meeting and the next, held in Kingston in January, 1888, notwithstanding the

action of the Revising Committee by a majority vote, did not pass one of the cattle tracing to this termination. At the annual meeting to settle the standard for the future, as there was a diversity of opinion between the eastern and western men present, it was finally resolved that the standard passed on 6th April should be adhered to. After passing the constitution containing this, when it came to the election of officers for the coming year, Mr. Rodden, Mr. Drummond and Mr. Irving declined to stand, thus severing the connection between the two Associations, and showing that no concession whatever would be made by them to continue the amalgamation; other officers were elected, but they have not accepted office. No other pedigrees were voted upon at this meeting. Seeing at this meeting that there was but a poor chance for the amalgamation to continue, and knowing that the advanced opinion of breeders was that Ayrshire cattle should trace to importation on both sides without the shadow of a doubt, I wrote to several prominent breeders, proposing that the Dominion Ayrshire Breeders' Association, under the old management, should start a new book having two standards—one tracing clearly to importation on both sides, the other carrying on the cattle already on record which do not clearly trace to importation, in the shape of an appendix. This was approved of by those written to. In the meantime I was invited to attend a meeting in Montreal of the Quebec breeders, called by Mr. Rodden, to explain his position at the Kingston meeting. I decided to attend and, with the consent of the breeders with whom I had been in correspondence, to offer them the following proposition: That we would now agree to the double standard above mentioned, on consideration that the constitution, by-laws and financial basis as agreed upon at Kingston be assented to, which is briefly as follows:—

Section 1.—On the amalgamation of the Associations the books and pedigrees of the Ayrshire Breeders' and Importers' Association, and the books and pedigrees of the Dominion Ayrshire Breeders' Association, now the property of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario, should be handed over to the last mentioned Association, which now undertake, on consideration of receiving the registration fees and the money received from the sale of the books, to take over all the books now belonging to the Ayrshire Breeders' and Importers' Association, and to pay whatever liabilities there may be upon them, and to publish volumes from time to time, and to pay for the publishing of the same as they are required, and to furnish the Association with a copy for each one of its members at a reduced rate, to be arranged for by the Executive Committee, so that each member may receive a copy free, the remainder of the volumes to be kept for sale as they are required by the public.

Section 2.—The yearly subscription fee of three dollars shall be the income of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association of Canada, to be used in paying for volumes of the Herd Book for the members, and for any other purpose the Executive Committee may think is for the advantage of the breed of Ayrshire cattle.

This gives the facts of the case, and shows that the western people have made all the concessions in their power, and have given way in everything but the location of the offices and the management of the book. They were led to believe from the first that the Quebec men were willing to do this, as at the time of amalgamation a large debt was held over them by their publishers, and there was nothing of any account coming in to pay for publishing the second volume. Seeing this, our Association offered to step in with the necessary assistance.

In case they refused to accept our offer I requested them to return forthwith all the books and all the pedigrees sent to Mr. Rodden. Besides fulfilling our contract with Mr. Rodden as to sending him all registration fees we had received, we have sent him $50 additional to assist in paying for a clerk to help him. They will also get the benefit of all our new registration for their book, which we will have to record in our new first volume free.

The following is a copy of a resolution passed at a meeting of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association held in Montreal, on 24th February, 1888:—

It was unanimously resolved, That after having carefully considered the proposals of the Ontario Association (as set forth by Mr. Wade) for the amalgamation of the two

existing Associations of Ayrshire breeders, and the removal of the management to the office of the Agriculture and Arts Association in Toronto, on the terms and conditions proposed by Mr. Wade, it is the opinion of this meeting that it would not be in the interest of the Association of Ayrshire Breeders of Canada to accept the same.

S. C. Stevenson,
Secretary (*pro tem.*)

The Hereford, Polled Angus and Devon cattle do not seem to make much headway in this country, the breeds being in the hands of only a few men.

The registrations in the Berkshire Swine Record have increased so rapidly that it is quite time an Association was formed and the first volume issued. We have sufficient entries now for a large volume.

The registration of Suffolk swine are also increasing very favourably.

I have great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt, during the last year, of the 10th volume of the Scotch Clydesdale Stud Book, the 32nd volume of the American Shorthorn Herd Book, and the 8th volume of the American Berkshire Swine Record, all of which have been added to our library.

The educational scheme, I am sorry to say, has not been a success, farmers' sons as a rule doing no reading after leaving school. The scheme has cost, in printing and prizes, $152.90. It is still before the country and it is to be hoped will be better appreciated next year. Six certificates were granted last year.

Prize Farms.

This year Group No. 1, consisting of the Counties of Niagara, Lincoln, Welland, Monck, Haldimand, Norfolk, Brant, Waterloo, Wentworth and Halton, were looked over by the judges.

It is a great pity more farmers do not enter their farms, for the competition does much good. The cost last year was $256. The able report of the judges, Messrs. Shaw and Freeman, will appear in our report to the Commissioner of Agriculture.

Prizes will be awarded in Group No. 2 this year, and it will be necessary for you to appoint a committee and judges for the coming season.

Forty-Second Provincial Exhibition.

This was held in Ottawa from 19th to 24th September, and was a pronounced success as an Agricultural Exhibition. Our receipts for Exhibition purposes were $10,712.18, and our disbursements $17,589.63, leaving $6,877.45 to be made up from the Government grant, a good deal better showing than the previous year.

At our meeting in December it was decided that the next Exhibition be held in Kingston during the week from September 10, 1888. Notices to this effect have been sent out all over Canada and United States.

The usual amount was asked for from the Provincial Government, but to our surprise it has not been placed in the estimates for that purpose. Several donations from kindred Associations have been voted toward the show, so it has placed our Association in an unpleasant position. It will be for you to decide whether or not a deputation should wait upon the Government to explain this.

The Fifth Annual Fat Stock Show was held last year in this city, in the very comfortable stables of Messrs. W. D. Grand & Co. It was not a very large show, but the animals were of a very good quality It was opened by Ald. Frankland, then acting Mayor, and we hope it will be the means of getting the city to erect a commodious building for such purposes.

A very agreeable dinner took place during the show, at the Albion Hotel, presided over by Ald. Frankland, at which the subject of the new hall was well ventilated.

The International Association of Fairs and Expositions was held last year in this city, and was the occasion of a very pleasant gathering of Exhibition people from the

United States and Canada. A number of interesting papers were read and discussed. The report of this meeting has not as yet been received ; a copy will, however, be sent to each of you.

The City Council, headed by Mayor Howland, drove the guests around the city. They were also entertained by your Board and the Industrial Exhibition Association at a banquet on the Island, which passed off very agreeably. The next meeting will be in Chicago.

Your Secretary also had the pleasure of attending the Fat Stock show in Chicago, in the month of November. It was a great success, owing to a large show of horses going on at the same time. Their building is large enough for four-in-hand traps to be driven about with ease. When this city builds a hall we will, I hope, be able to do something of the same kind. I also had the pleasure of attending a ploughing match near Montreal, when four Ontario men took prizes ; it was a great success. Such inter-provincial competitions do a great deal of good.

Office Work.

To show that we have not been idle in the Secretary's office, I would say that we have dispatched this year more than 9,000 letters and post cards in order to carry on the different branches of our work, besides over 5,000 prize lists and show bills.

HENRY WADE,
Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Legge, seconded by Mr. Snell, the report was adopted.

Mr. Drury moved, seconded by Mr. Snell, That the Secretary be authorized to notify the Clydesdale Association that this Association would offer a gold medal for competition at the Spring Stallion Show for the best stallion.—Carried.

The question of the Provincial grant then came up for discussion.

Mr. Drury was questioned in regard to the matter and replied that he thought the Commissioner of Agriculture took the position that if there was a desire expressed to bring it down in the supplementary estimates it would be brought down. He had every reason to believe that the members would ask for its continuance. A deputation from Kingston had been introduced to the Commissioner by him in regard to this matter. He was confident if members favoured the continuance the Government would do so. The eastern members were solid for it as far as he knew, and the western men seemed to be pretty favourably disposed, so in his opinion the item would pass. It would not be necessary to send a deputation to wait upon the Government.

Mr. Shipley thought very little opposition was to be expected from the western members.

Mr. Rawlings asked if the Commissioner had been informed that the Association was prepared to go to Kingston.

Mr. Wade replied that he was, as a copy of the following resolution passed at the annual meeting of the Dominion Short-Horn Breeders' Association, which was held on 22nd February, 1888, had been sent him :—

Moved by Mr. Fothergill, seconded by Mr. Shaw, That the members of this Association are much disappointed that the usual grant of $10,000 toward maintaining the Provincial Exhibition has not been placed in the estimates for the year, inasmuch as the omission will render the Agriculture and Arts Association unable to carry out an agreement already entered into with the City of Kingston, to hold an Exhibition there next fall ; and for which grants have already been received from other Associations. These arrangements were made in the usual way, in the absence of any intimation to the contrary, that the Government would sustain the action of the Association in carrying out its usual work in the customary way. For this reason and because of the encouragement

which the Association has always afforded to the breeding of superior stock of all kinds, and that further time may be granted to the farmers to give expression to their views, this Association would most respectfully ask of the Government of this Province to make this year again the usual grant to the Agriculture and Arts Association.—Carried.

Mr. Vance remarked that Mr. Dryden did not look favourably upon the matter.

Mr. Wade informed him that Mr. Dryden had held this opinion for years.

Mr. Vance thought there was no great cause for anxiety, but it would be as well if members of the Council would secure as many of the members as possible on our side.

Mr. Legge thought this a good suggestion.

Mr. Drury felt satisfied the grant would be made. The Central Fair Association were petitioning for a grant—in fact they had asked him to look after it—but as they were asking for money he could not do it, but had forwarded the petition to the Treasurer.

Mr. Wade said he had heard the London people were trying to get a lease.

Mr. Drury then said they wanted the lease so as to sell.

Mr. Moore observed that in case no grant was made there would be no Exhibition—the arrangements with London would then be off. In regard to the prize list he thought the revision should be put off until later in the season.

Mr. Vance begged to know how it would do to leave the revision to the Executive Committee.

Mr. Dawson thought it might very well be postponed.

Mr. Snell could not see what would be gained by putting off the revision. The sooner it was done the better; the people wanted to know what they had to prepare for. He was for going on with the work at once.

Mr. Legge here moved the adjournment for half an hour, that the Committee to select the Standing Committees might meet.—Carried.

On resuming business the following Committees were reported :—

Executive and Buildings—Messrs. Drury, Legge, Palmer, McPherson and the President.

Finance and Printing—Messrs. Drury, Rykert, Shipley and Vance.

Gates and Turnstiles—Messrs. Dawson, Moore, Rowand and Vance.

Fat Stock Show—Messrs. Moore, Snell and Rawlings.

Educational Scheme—Messrs. Drury, Wade and Prof. Mills.

Herd Books—Messrs. Drury, Snell, Shipley, Rowand and Wade.

Short-Horn Association—Messrs. Dawson, Moore, Rawlings, Rowand, Shipley, Snell and the President.

Agricultural Hall—Messrs. Drury, McPherson and Rawlings.

Veterinary Surgeon and Referee—Andrew Smith, V.S., Edin. Vet. College.

General Superintendent—A. H. White, Chatham.

Superintendent Manufacturing and Mechanical Department—E. Jackson, Newmarket.

Superintendent Horticultural Department—David Nichol, Cataraqui.

Superintendents Dairy Department—J. K. McCargar, Belleville, and D. Derbyshire, Brockville.

Superintendent Arts Department—Thomas Hunter, Toronto.

Horses	Robt. Vallance	Osnabruck Centre.
Cattle	E. W. Chambers	Woodstock.
Sheep	Horace Chisholm	Paris.
Swine	Wm. Collins	Peterborough.
Poultry	Wm. McNeil	London.
Bankers	Canadian Bank of Commerce.	

Sub-Committees.

Horses	Messrs.	Moore and Shipley.
Cattle	"	Rawlings and Snell.
Sheep and Pigs	"	Vance and Dawson.
Poultry	"	Legge and McPherson.
Implements	"	Dawson and Legge.
Arts Department	"	Drury and Rykert.
Horticultural Products	"	Palmer and Rykert.
Agricultural "	"	Legge and Palmer.
Dairy "	"	Dawson and McPherson.

Judges and Delegates—All the Council.

On motion of Mr. Drury, seconded by Mr. Rowand, the report was adopted.

Mr. Rowand wished to know if there was any possibility of getting a Dominion grant.

The Chairman said he understood it went to Halifax this year, if anywhere.

Mr. Legge said there was a number of the citizens of Kingston endeavoring to get the grant. When the Exhibition had been held before in Kingston the Government had given them $5,000.

Mr. Moore did not think the Government grant did as much good as some people thought.

The rest of the afternoon was taken up in revision of the Prize List, the Board adjourning on motion of Mr. Legge at 6 o'clock to meet again the next day at 9 o'clock a.m.

BOARD ROOM, March 2nd, 1888.

Business was resumed at 9.30 a. m., all the members, including Mr. Rykert, being present.

Mr. Snell read the following report, which was adopted :—

To the President and Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association :

The Committee on Herd Books begs leave to report as follows : That we are pleased and gratified with the Secretary's report, as a whole, on the success of the work done in connection with the Live Stock Records in charge of the Association. The progress made in the Clydesdale Stud Books was especially gratifying, and must be doubly so to the breeders of this class of horses.

Your committee would recommend that some measure be taken to interest the breeders of Shire horses in the organization of an association and the registration of their horses.

In regard to the Canadian Draught-Horse Association, your committee would recommend that when a sufficient number of members is secured and the indications of success warrant it, the Secretary be authorized to proceed with a separate record for this class of horses.

Respecting the Ayrshire Herd Book, your committee regrets the complications which have arisen in the negotiations for the amalgamation of the two Associations, but since every reasonable proposition to secure harmony seems to have failed, we recommend that the scheme foreshadowed in the Secretary's report as to the future management of the Ayrshire Herd Book, when it has received the approval of a majority of the breeders of Ayrshire cattle at a meeting to be called for the purpose of considering the question, be approved and adopted by the Council of this Association.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. C. SNELL,
Chairman.

Mr. Wade called the attention of the members to the fact that there were a great many herd books of different kinds on hand, and he would like to get the necessary authority to dispose of them as he thought best, in order to clean out the cupboards and shelves.

Mr. Snell thought it would be well to supply the members with them in cases where they had not already these copies in their possession.

Mr. Rykert said he would rather give them to the Mechanics' Institutes.

Mr. Rawlings suggested the County Societies as well.

Mr. Rykert then moved that circulars be sent to the Secretaries of County Societies and Mechanics' Institutes notifying them that the books were at their disposal.—Carried.

The Council then adjourned to allow of the meeting of the Finance Committee, which made the following report:

The Finance Committee beg to report that they have examined the following accounts and, finding the same correct, would recommend payment as follows:

Hunter, Rose & Co., Stud Books	$867 75	
Brown Bros	3 30	
Jas. Bain & Co	2 25	
News Printing Co	3 00	
Mail Job Dept., printing	46 25	
Keith & Fitzsimons, plumbing	2 00	
J. B. Sparrow	6 00	
		$930 55

Your committee finds that the Treasurer requires the sum of six hundred dollars to pay sundry accounts now due, and would recommend that this sum be borrowed for three months from the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and that the President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Chairman of the Finance Committee be authorized to sign the note.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHAS. DRURY,
Chairman.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Rawlings then read the Prize Farm Committee report, which was as follows:

Your Committee on Prize Farms begs leave to report that they recommend John B. Freeman, Esq., M.P.P., of Norfolk, and John Lowrie, Esq., of Sarnia, to be appointed Judges in Group No. 2.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

L. E. SHIPLEY,
Chairman.

Mr. Drury had no doubt the new man recommended was a good one and perfectly capable, but he thought it well to remind the members that as their reports eventually became public, they should be prepared with skill and care.

Mr. Shipley said there was nothing to be feared on that score. A considerable discussion in regard to the appointment took place, but no change was made. The report was adopted.

Mr. Legge enquired why a greater number of reports could not be distributed.

Mr. Wade explained to him that copies were sent to every person making an entry at the Provincial Exhibition, which pretty well exhausted the supply.

Messrs. Vance and Rawlings still thought more ought to be distributed; they knew of people who wanted the reports, and if they could get them in no other way were willing to pay for them.

Mr. Drury did not think anything could be charged for the reports, the Government would increase the number under the circumstances.

Both Mr. Legge and Mr. Vance were willing to leave the matter as it stands, Mr. Wade to send as many as he could to each member of the Council.

In answer to a question of Mr. Rawlings as to the running expenses of the office, Mr. Wade gave a full explanation of the various matters connected with the Association in which expense was met, including a list of salaries paid.

Mr. Snell said Mr. Rawlings had suggested the advisability of inducing the Hereford men to register with this Association, so he would for his part suggest that a circular be issued calling upon them to record in the Hereford Herd Book. He begged leave to add to the report of the Herd Book Committee the following motion which Mr. Rawlings would second :

"The Herd Book Committee beg leave to add to their report the recommendation that the Secretary be authorized and instructed to issue a circular to breeders of Hereford cattle advising the organization of an association and the advisability of patronizing a Canadian record, as many of our farmers would prefer to buy cattle recorded in a Canadian herd book than in a foreign one."

The motion was carried.

On motion of Mr. Drury, seconded by Mr. Shipley, the following resolution was adopted .

"That the Auditors' report of receipts and expenditures for 1887 be adopted, and that the same be printed in detail in the annual report of the Association."

Mr. Drury stated that he intended during this meeting to move in the direction of compiling a hand-book of information in reference to farm buildings which should contain plans, specifications and estimates amongst other things. It was a matter upon which he had been thinking for some time, and he was of the opinion further that if the Association would collect this information its circulation would do much good to the farming community. This was already accomplished in part in the annual reports, but these did not go far enough. The expense, he thought, would not be great, and it would be the means of putting into the hands of the farmers the practical information they so much needed. He wanted the Council to discuss the subject, and at some future time he would make a definite motion. It was his intention to ask in the House for a Select Committee to consider the question. All were agreed, he was sure, of the many advantages good farm buildings would bring, both in its effects upon strangers visiting the country and on the farmer himself who, seeing about him handsome and useful buildings, would replace his old, slovenly habits that were in keeping with his primitive and ill-constructed barns with habits of care and properly directed industry to the inestimable advantage of both farm and farmer. Another thing too : the man's neighbour, stung by the contrast, would himself be fired with ambition to beautify and render more useful his own property, and so in this way the seed once planted in good ground would multiply and produce good fruit. Already many farmers were giving their attention to this matter, in tearing down their old barns and building in their places handsome structures, built with an intelligent understanding of their utility. But the great body of the farmers were in dire need of such a book as he proposed. They feared the expense of the improvements and would not venture on the undertaking. A good building properly arranged need not cost much more money than a simple square barn, and it certainly was cheaper in the end. And this was what he thought the book would do.

Mr. Rawlings was much pleased to hear Mr. Drury's remarks ; every word of it was true. There was no doubt in his mind the proposed book would be a great boon to the farmers. He was decidedly in favour of the scheme.

Mr. Legge was of the same mind. Such a book would fill a want long felt by the intelligent farmers of this country.

Mr. Rykert followed in the same strain, saying that it was hardly necessary to say that he agreed with Mr. Drury, who never yet had proposed anything detrimental to the interests of the farmer. He was in favour of the scheme, and promised to do all in his power to help it to a consummation.

Mr. Snell also favoured the movement. It was deplorable so few good farm buildings were to be found, and it was high time something was done to spur on the farmer to improve his home and property. He thought no better plan could be devised than the one proposed by Mr. Drury.

Mr. Shipley would like to see the book in the hands of the farmer as soon as possible.

Mr. Vance thought it was a chief means of economy on the farm to have good buildings. He was for the scheme.

Mr. Palmer and Mr. Dawson followed with similar recommendations of Mr. Drury's proposal.

Mr. Drury drew the attention of the members to the many comforts of civilization which farmers' houses lacked, and which prevailed everywhere in cities, and instanced the bath room, "not," said he, "that I would for a minute insinuate that farmers are not in the habit of washing themselves, but just to show how these little things, considered so essential to comfort, are overlooked, and this book which I propose getting out would give the necessary information upon all these matters." In conclusion, Mr. Drury moved the following resolution :—

That a committee of five members of this Board be appointed to consider the advisibility of preparing a hand-book of reference containing plans, specifications and estimates of the cost of farmers' houses and buildings, and that Messrs. Snell, Rykert, Vance, McPherson and the mover be such committee.

Mr. Shipley seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Drury then begged to call the attention of the members to the rule requiring them to return their list of judges by a certain time, and especially to that clause instructing them, in the event of their not being able to secure a competent man, to send back their lists marked blank, so that the Executive Committee could make the appointment. Members should be very careful in their selections, as an incompetent judge was worse than no judge, to say nothing of the odium bad judging would be sure to cast upon the Association. Complaints had been made, indeed complaints were made at every show, but this could be to a great extent prevented by appointing intelligent and expert judges.

On motion of Mr. Shipley, seconded by Mr. Legge, the following resolution was carried :—

That a committee be appointed to attend the examination of the students of the Veterinary College, composed of the President, Vice-President and Secretary.

There being no more business, the meeting adjourned.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, AT KINGSTON, ON 7TH JUNE, 1888, AT THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL, AT 7.30 P.M.

Present—Messrs. Ira Morgan, President; Hon. C. Drury, J. M. McPherson, P. R. Palmer, Joshua Legge, and Henry Wade, Secretary; and Messrs. J. Wilmott, J. B. Walkem, and the Mayor of Kingston, on behalf of the City and Midland Fair Association.

The Secretary read an agreement that had been drawn up releasing the lien held by the Association on the London Fair Grounds.

The President and Secretary were authorized by resolution of the meeting to affix their signatures to the document.

Amongst the other correspondence read was a letter from Mr. W. S. Schell, Secretary of the Fat Stock Show at Woodstock, but as there was not a full Board, it was laid over.

A letter was also read from the "Little World" Co., Smith & Geddes, asking what price they would have to pay to pitch a tent on the grounds.

Moved by Hon. C. Drury, seconded by Mr. J. Legge, That the applicants be allowed to put up a moderate-sized tent for the purpose claimed for the sum of $100.—Carried.

Mr. John Macdonald of the Kingston *News*, appeared before the Committee and explained that they intended to print 15,000 copies of a paper devoted to exhibition matters and advertising. It was agreed to donate $25, to pay the postage on 7,000 copies.

Moved by Mr. Legge, seconded by Mr. Palmer, That the President be authorized to invite His Excellency the Governor-General and Sir John Macdonald to open the Exhibition.—Carried.

The matter of accommodation was then talked about, and the Mayor promised that every exertion would be made to get this at private houses on reasonable terms.

The Committee, during the afternoon, visited the Fair Grounds and found the buildings in an advanced state.

HENRY WADE,
Secretary.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, HELD AT THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL, KINGSTON, ON TUESDAY, 14TH AUGUST, AT 7.30 P.M., IN CONJUNCTION WITH A COMMITTEE FROM MIDLAND FAIR ASSOCIATION.

Members present—Hon. C. Drury, and Messrs. Moore, Palmer, Legge, McPherson and Wade, from the Agriculture and Arts Association; and Hon. Geo. Kirkpatrick, Messrs. J. B. Walkem, J. Wilmott, Ald. H. B. Borden, F. G. Folger, Drennan, C. F. Gildersleeve, Mayor Robinson and R. Meek, Secretary, from the other Association.

The tenders as advertised for were then opened, but as they were so small none of them were entertained.

It was then resolved that the Booth privilege be offered *en bloc* up to the 25th August, if the price was suitable; if not sold, after that date the privileges to be bought by individuals. $800 was considered a favourable price.

Messrs. Folger, Wilmott and Meek were appointed a committee to attend to this.

It was resolved that if no suitable offer be received by that date, the committee would be authorized to sell them as per list and valuation below, on Saturday, 1st day of September, by auction or otherwise. Terms, fifty per cent. deposit; the balance on the opening day of the Show:—

No. 1	Booth,	Directors' Hall	$200 00
" 2	"	Grand Stand	250 00
" 3	"	24x60, W. Corner	150 00
" 4	"	24x60, N.-W. Corner	100 00

A list of amusements involving the expenditure of $2,000 by the Local Committee was laid before the meeting, and a grant towards this asked for from the Council.

Hon. Mr. Drury explained the position of the Agriculture and Arts Association in regard to the Legislature. He thought we could not exceed our last year's grant to Ottawa.

Messrs. J. B. Walkem, Drennan, Folger and Gildersleeve each advocated a liberal grant for this purpose. Mr. Drennan, on behalf of the Knights of Labour, promised if they would be recognized in some way they would come in large numbers and bring bands with them.

Numerous schemes were suggested as to how best to help them, one being to pay the bands of each division to play for the benefit of the Show, but the matter was finally left in the hands of the Local Committee.

It was decided that Tuesday, 11th Sept., be set apart as a Children's Day, and that on that day the children of the public schools should, with their teachers, be admitted at the open gates for ten cents each.

The joint meeting then adjourned

WEDNESDAY, 9.30 a.m.

The Executive Committee met and further considered matters in connection with the coming Show, going over the judges' list and the correspondence.

Mr. Legge was appointed to take Mr. Drury's place on the Palace Committee.

Mr. D. M. McPherson was added to the Finance Committee, in order to take Mr. Drury's place in settling Exhibition accounts.

Moved by D. M. McPherson, seconded by J. Legge, That our share of the sale of refreshment privileges be allowed the Local Committee in lieu of a cash contribution from the Association, and that it be given for the purpose of procuring praiseworthy attractions for the afternoon, including the emolument to the Knights of Labour, and that Mr. Legge be appointed from this Council to act with the Local Committee in regard to the character of the general attractions.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Legge, seconded by Mr. Palmer, That tickets be procured and stamped at the office in Toronto, and supplied to the ticket-sellers in sheets of twenty-five tickets, and that the tickets be deposited in the turn-stiles instead of money as heretofore, and that no money be taken at any of the gates.—Carried.

It was resolved to grant $100 for procuring bands to play on three afternoons.

The meeting then adjourned.

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON THE FAIR GROUNDS, ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, SEPT. 8TH, 1888.

Members present—The President, Mr. Morgan, and Messrs. Moore, Palmer and Legge.

The matter of increased accommodation for cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry was discussed. The Midland Fair Committee asking that $250 be allowed them to do so, for cattle only; the Committee consented on the tacit understanding that all necessary accommodation in the different departments be provided.

All the Superintendents reported and at once went on duty.

FAIR GROUNDS, MONDAY, 10 a.m.

Council met in Board Room, there being present Messrs. Morgan, Vance, Rawlings, Legge, Palmer, Shipley, Dawson, Moore and Rowand. The President in the chair.

Messrs. Legge, Shipley and Rawlings were appointed a committee to rent and license shows, etc.

Moved by Mr. Moore, seconded by Mr. Dawson, That one hundred booth tickets be given Mr. Godwin, lessee of the booths, to be distributed by him as he saw fit.—Carried.

The Committee were empowered to arrange with the candy men independently of Mr. Godwin, who had no right to interfere.

Meeting adjourned.

MONDAY, 3 p.m., at Board Room.

All the members present at the morning meeting, with the addition of Messrs. Rykert, McPherson and Snell, were present. The President took the chair.

Moved by Mr. Legge, seconded by Mr. Dawson, That Mr. James Cheesman be employed to conduct the Milk Test, and that the sum of $40 be paid him for doing it.—Carried.

It was resolved that our attendants be allowed one-half day's pay for the evening exhibitions from the Midland Fair Association.

Moved by Mr. Legge, seconded by Mr. Snell, That the President and Vice-President be a committee to prepare addresses for Sir John Macdonald and the Governor-General.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Legge, seconded by Mr. Rawlings, That badges or entrance tickets be sent to all the members of the City Entertaining Committee for the reception of the Governor-General.—Carried.

It was resolved that the inmates of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum be allowed to enter free on the mornings of the Show.

Meeting adjourned.

H. WADE,
Secretary.

TUESDAY, 10 a.m., at Board Room.

All the members present, the President in the chair.

It was resolved that caretakers' tickets could be punched twice a day when required.

Moved by Mr. Rykert, seconded by Mr. Legge, That all complimentary tickets and all badges be issued by the President.—Carried.

Meeting adjourned.

TUESDAY, 3 p.m., at Board Room.

A few members present.

Judges on Ladies' Work and Horticultural Products were started to work.

An address was soon afterwards presented to Sir John Macdonald, when he officially opened the exhibition.

To the Right Honorable Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, *K.C.B., etc., Prime Minister of Canada :*

The President and Directors of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario tender you a hearty welcome to this their forty-third annual exhibition.

It is now nearly forty years since you first had an opportunity of witnessing, in this city, the efforts of this Association to bring together the products of the agriculturists and mechanics of this Province, and you will not have failed to observe the steady and increasing interest which they have manifested in the development of its vast resources.

The interest which you have always taken in everything affecting the welfare of Canada, and in encouraging the bringing together of the products of the several Provinces of the Dominion, gives us every reason to hope that you and your administration will still continue to lend a helping hand to our agriculturists and mechanics in their efforts to develop the great resources of the Dominion.

While the harvest of this year has not been equal to our expectations, still we trust that in visiting the various departments of the exhibition, you will be enabled to form a

correct estimate of the industrial condition and the great capabilities of this rapidly improving Province.

There are no other occasions upon which it is possible, within the same space of time and with the same facility to pass in review the varied resources of the country, and the products of the skill and industry of its inhabitants.

We express a hope that you will be pleased with the evidences of the great progress which this Province is making in everything affecting its material interests.

There were loud cheers when the member for Kingston stepped to the railing, and, looking down upon a sea of faces, made reply. He expressed pleasure at attending the exhibition to view for himself the vast improvement made since the first Provincial Fair was held in Kingston some forty years ago. He would be pleased to contrast the difference between the infant exertions of those days and the present. He well remembered how interested its promoters were in it and with what evident admiration they viewed its success. To-day he would see how the infant had grown, and he had confidence that that growth was enormous. (Cheers.) He dwelt on the improvements made in agriculture and all the industries that go to make a country great. It was a pleasure for him to be in Kingston, a place in which he lived so long and to which he owed so much. The good old Limestone City might not be booming as some other places were, but the advancement made had been steady, unmistakeable and unequivocal. He was delighted with its progress. He had resided for many years in it before he was fool enough to give up the avocation of a lawyer and take on that of a politician. (Cheers and laughter.) He had been over a good portion of the Dominion, but there was no place where he could be happier in spending his days than in Kingston. (Cheers.) 'Twas said that one was apt to return always to his first love, and he was no exception. (Cheers.) He regretted that in this district the crops had not been as favorable as the husbandmen would have liked, but it was pleasant to note that the failure had not been widespread. The people in other parts were more fortunate. It is said that, "it is not lost what a friend gets," and while there were regrets over the failure of crops hereabouts yet many of the sons of farmers, whom he was addressing, in the North-West were reveling in most marvellous crops, ample and sufficient to meet the wants of all and at suitable prices. "And you know," he said, "that we may be obliged to look to our own resources from what we hear from our neighbors across the line. Canadians are to be excluded for no act of theirs. Well, if they will not allow us to trade with them, we can trade with ourselves. We are not afraid or dismayed at any threatened attempt to hamper our commerce or cripple our resources. The effect will be the same as was shown at the time of the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty of 1854. It showed that we could rely upon our own resources. While we should like to continue to trade with our neighbors in the freest manner we can do without it and can afford to wait with calm self-respect the outcome of the matter. We are quite independent of any country." (Cheers.)

WEDNESDAY, 10 a.m.

Full meeting of the Council.

The names of the judges were called, and as they responded to their names, were given their instructions and started to work.

It was resolved to give prizes for White Plymouth Rock Poultry in the shape of diplomas.

All the members being in attendance on the Governor-General, no quorum could be obtained for the afternoon meeting.

The President then read the following Address, which was suitably engrossed, to the Governor-General :

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, *Baron Stanley of Preston, in the County of Lancaster, in the Peerage of Great Britain, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor-General of Canada and Vice-Admiral of the same :*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

On behalf of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario I take great pleasure in welcoming Your Excellency to this annual gathering of the agriculturists, manufacturers and artisans of the Dominion.

It has been our happy privilege on many occasions to draw the attention of your illustrious predecessors to the wonderful and gigantic strides which this Province has made in the development of its agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests, and we feel certain that, if they could have this day honored us with their presence, they would gladly have borne testimony to the rapid growth and advancement of everything which effects the material interests of the country.

From the interest Your Excellency is known to have taken in the mother country in promoting those important interests with which this Association is identified, we have every reason to hope they will continue to receive in this country the fostering care of Your Excellency, and that the Dominion, during your administration, will continue to advance in all that is necessary to the growth and prosperity of a loyal and contented people.

It will be unnecessary to point out to Your Excellency the influences of such exhibitions as you will now have the opportunity of witnessing, as you have in the mother country had so many evidences of the friendly and genuine rivalry which they have created among its agriculturists and mechanics, and which have resulted in so much good.

Your Excellency will recognize the fact that the farmers of Canada, in common with those of other countries, are passing through a period of exceptional difficulty—a period during which competition is only to be such by unremitting attention to every device which can be discovered for increasing the efficiency of agricultural labor and improving the quality of agricultural products.

We trust that Your Excellency and Lady Stanley will have no reason to regret your visit to this portion of the Dominion, and that the evidences which you cannot fail to observe, not only of the prosperity and contentment of the people, but of the sentiment of loyalty and affection for Her Majesty, are sure indications of a determination on their part to maintain unbroken the integrity of the empire.

Lord Stanley, after returning thanks for the address, said that he need hardly say that in his capacity as representative of Her Majesty he had great pleasure in being present at such an excellent gathering. He spoke feelingly, because it had been his luck to experience something of agricultural good and evil, and he was afraid his experience on the other side of the Atlantic had been more with the evil than with the good. He should perhaps view with subdued feelings the vast increase of produce which has taken place here, and which, notwithstanding some commercial checks, bids fair to sweep the agriculture of the Old World off the face of the earth. He hoped, however, his hearers would perceive how much he rejoiced in the prosperity of Canada, even at the expense of the Old World, by his identifying himself with the aims and ambitions of the Dominion. He endorsed the sentiment expressed in the address that it was necessary in these days for farmers to apply to their pursuits the same principles as are applied to matters of business in general. In fact, the men who took things too easily would soon find themselves passed by other people. It was owing to these exhibitions that emulation was kept up in the agricultural world, and that a man could see what was done by others, and what others could do he could do himself. Arthur Young had said that "when farmers had little to do they should go about on horseback and see what their neighbours were doing." Then they would learn to make comparisons and cultivate a desire to keep pace with others in advance of them. He had noticed the uses of mechanical appliances, the result of whose work had stimulated inventors to make what was not only the best but

what would stand the rough test of the farm and be the best in the end. Farmers were shrewd judges of all these matters, and had learned of late years to combine more together and interchange ideas. He had caught glimpses of horses and cattle whose excellence convinced him that the exhibition was doing a good work.

His Excellency returned thanks for the welcome extended to Lady Stanley and himself. It was with great pleasure they received such expressions of cordial hospitality. He was hopeful that on some future occasion he should have the pleasure of witnessing another exhibition, and in view of this he ventured to close his address with good wishes for the future prosperity of the Association.

The annual meeting was held in the City Hall in the evening, the minutes of which will be found a few pages farther on.

THURSDAY, Sept. 13th, 10 a.m.

Mr. Snell in the chair.

A new judge was appointed on Shropshire sheep.

Several protests were read; one being on Fruit, from Mr. J. G. Miller, was referred to Messrs. Palmer and Nicol.

A diploma was awarded to Mrs. Augustus for a collection of singing canaries.

Meeting adjourned.

FRIDAY, Sept. 14th, 10 a.m.

Members all present. President in the chair.

In connection with a resolution passed at the annual meeting on Wednesday night, Mr. Wm. McCrae appeared before the Council to ask that they appoint a committee to wait on the Government, in conjunction with the Committee appointed by the Breeders, to ask that the grant be continued to the Provincial Exhibition.

The chair moved that Messrs. Rowand, Legge and the President be a committee to act in conjunction with the Breeders' Committee, in case the Council were not in session at the same time as the Legislature.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Mr. Moore in the chair.

Moved by Mr. McPherson, seconded by Mr. Snell, That a diploma be awarded to the Public Schools of Kingston for display of writing.—Carried.

That Mr. Montford be allowed to take his show away by paying $50 instead of $75, and if not paid forthwith, a landlord's warrant to be issued and the goods seized.—Carried

Mr. Montford settled shortly afterwards.

FRIDAY, 8 p.m., British American Hotel.

All the members present except Messrs. Rykert and Drury.

The President in the chair.

It was resolved that $10 be paid to the local committee for erecting the dairy tent.

Moved by Mr. Dawson, seconded by Mr. Legge, That a premium of $2 be paid Mr. Pennock for home-made blankets.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Vance, seconded by Mr. McPherson, That a diploma be given Mr. G. W. Amery for an exhibit of enamelled cloth.—Carried.

The following report was then read and adopted :—

To the President and Directors of the Agriculture and Arts Association :

GENTLEMEN,—We, the undersigned Committee on Horticulture, etc., would respectfully draw your attention to the exhibits on the ground this year from the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, the Crown Lands District of Haliburton, and from Regina and Calgary in the N. W. T.

We cannot speak in too high terms of praise of these exhibits, particularly of the first. Not only is the display of the most extensive character, but the manner of exhibiting it is to be highly commended. This exhibit contains a great many different kinds of grain, such as wheat, oats, etc., and all grown from one grain, showing the entire product of that grain, also showing the manner in which the different kinds of grain have been cultivated. For such a young enterprise it is really wonderful how large a display has been made, and it cannot, if properly managed, but prove of very great good to the farming community. It is to be hoped the labours of Professor Saunders, which have been so auspiciously begun, will continue to do good in the future.

The exhibit from Haliburton, under the management of Mr. Delamere, is also very excellent, consisting of the general products of this District, and shows conclusively that the future of this part of the Province of Ontario will be a success.

The exhibit sent down by the Board of Trade from Regina and Calgary is also deserving of special praise and augurs well for the future of that great country.

J. C. RYKERT.
P. R. PALMER.

September 13th, 1888.

Moved by Mr. Rowand, seconded by Mr. Legge, That the sum of $1.60 be paid to Mr. Palmer for railroad fare for one of his gate-keepers.—Carried.

A letter was read from Mr. F. W. Hooper, assistant editor of *Farmers' Advocate*, asking permission for the agricultural press to publish our prize essays in advance of the Annual Report.

On motion of Mr. Legge, seconded by Mr. Rowand, this privilege was granted.

On motion of Mr. Legge, seconded by Mr. Vance, it was resolved that some token of appreciation, for his services in connection with making preparations for the show, be purchased by the Council and presented to Mr. John Wilmott, the cost not to exceed twenty-two dollars.—Carried.

(The testimonal took the shape of a water pitcher, which was suitably engraved and presented to Mr. Wilmott the next day.)

Moved by Mr. Rawlings, seconded by Mr. Moore, That a Fat Stock Show be held in the City of Toronto, if it can be held in conjunction with the Clydesdale Stallion Show, ten days or so before Easter.—Carried.

The President and Vice-President were appointed delegates to visit the Industrial Exhibition at Toronto, without fee or reward ; also, that Messrs. Rawlings, Shipley and the Secretary be delegates to the Western Fair at London.

A committee from the Midland Fair Board then waited on the Council with a request for a further grant of over $600. After considerable controversy it was moved by Mr. Shipley, seconded by Mr. Legge, That $400 be voted to the Midland Fair Association to help to pay for the extra lumber and accommodation required.—Carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

HENRY WADE,
Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AGRICULTURE AND ARTS ASSOCATION.

City Hall,
Kingston, September 12th, 1888.

The President, Ira Morgan, Esq., took the chair at eight o'clock, and requested the Secretary to call the roll.

The Secretary, Mr. Henry Wade, then called the roll; first the members of the Council, then the delegates from the different Societies, and those gentlemen who respectively answered to their names will be found recorded below.

Members of the Council.—District No. 1, D. M. McPherson, Lancaster; No. 2, Ira Morgan, Metcalfe; No. 3, Joshua Legge, Gananoque; No. 4, P. R. Palmer, Belleville; No. 5, Robert Vance, Ida; No. 6, J. C. Snell, Edmonton; No. 7, George Moore, Waterloo; No. 8, J. C. Rykert, M.P., St. Catharines; No. 9, Wm. Dawson, Vittoria; No. 10, Jas. Rowand, M.P., Dumblane; No. 11, L. E. Shipley, Greystead; No. 12, Albin Rawlings, Forest; No. 13, Chas. Drury, M.P.P., Crown Hill.

Delegates from Societies.—Addington, E. J. Madden, Newburgh, and J. B. Aylesworth, Newburgh; Brant N., John Kay, Paris; Brant S., John Hope, Brantford; Carleton, Welden Champness, Ottawa, and Thos. Graham, Bell's Corners; Dufferin, W. H. Hunter, and J. E. Booth, Orangeville; Dundas, Geo. Dillon, sr., Morrisburg, Geo. S. Castleman, Aultsville; Durham E., Wm. Vance and Robert Wade, Port Hope; Durham W., Levi Van Camp, Bowmanville, John M. Joness, Bowmanville; Essex S., Thos. Armitage, Glengarry, David Benning, Williamstown, R. R. Sangster, Lancaster; Grey N., Wm. Kough, Owen Sound; Hastings E., Thos. Graham; Kent W., F. W. Wilson, Chatham; Lambton E., Heber Rawlings, Ravenswood; Lambton W., R. Montgomery, Petrolea; Lanark N., Jos. Yuill, Carleton Place; Lincoln, Alex. Glass, St. Catharines; Middlesex N., C. M. Simmons, Ivan; Middlesex E., J. Whetter, London; Middlesex W., Jas. Healey; Midland Central Fair Association, Hugh Rankin, Kingston, John Wilmott, Kingston; Niagara, Robt. Currie, Niagara; Northumberland E., David Johnston; Northumberland W., Jas. Barnum, Grafton; Peterborough W., Wm. Collins and John McLellan, Peterborough; Prince Edward, W. R. Laven, Bloomfield, M. E. Crandall; Renfrew S., Jas. Leitch, Horton; Russell, W. E. Edwards, M.P.P., Rockland; Toronto E. D., D. A. Smith, Toronto; Wellington S., Robt. Kirby; Wentworth S., J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek.

The minutes of the last annual meeting at Ottawa, published in our report to the Commissioner of Agriculture, for 1887, were taken as read, and the President authorized to sign them.

The President then delivered the following address:—

Once again we are holding an exhibition in this old historic limestone city, so intimately associated with the early settlement of this country, and so favourably known as the seat of one of our most flourishing universities. It is also the second occasion on which I have been privileged to come before you as President of this Association. We are met under more auspicious circumstances than when we last held an exhibition here, in 1882, on which occasion, as you will remember, it was brought to a close before the usual time, owing to the rain that fell almost unceasingly, during almost every day of the exhibition, and against the inroads of which the old show buildings of that time offered but a feeble defence. All this has passed away. The magnificent buildings in which we are holding our exhibition this year leave little more to be desired, and they certainly reflect credit on the able management who have had them in hand, and bring honour to this city.

Although the crops have not been everything that could be desired, we have much to be thankful for. Although a careful estimate of the deficiency in this year's grain and fodder crop cannot place it, by the information I have got and the estimate made, at less than $10,000,000 in value, compared with averages of recent years, and though the live stock interests have suffered severely because of the lack of pasture and fodder, in most

parts of the country the entire crop, with few exceptions, has been housed in good condition. This deficiency, chiefly in the items of wheat and hay following close upon a shortage last year, cannot but be felt severely in business circles, and should sound a note of warning to all thus engaged to stop every leak without delay, and stand vigilantly at the helm until the good ship comes safely into port.

Our farmers may well learn a most useful lesson from the shortage of the past season. It was caused by unpropitious weather in early spring and by a prolonged drouth following, which has left our pasture almost as bare as the highway. Notwithstanding, some have abundance of feed for their flocks and herds, but with an overwhelming majority this is not the case. Between the lack of pasture and the annoyance of the flies they are having an evil time. Why, I ask, do some of our farmers possess an abundance of food and of the most succulent and nutritious kinds, and others of them possess none? The answer is not far to seek. They made no provision for it. They did not sow it. We cannot expect to reap where we have not sown. Hence, I would urge upon every farmer in all Ontario to make provision from this day onward for an abundant supply of green food to supplement pastures that refuse to grow for lack of moisture.

The air is full of changes. The mighty march of progress is quickening its step with the passing of the years. Harnessed to the car of agriculture it is whirling it along, and those who will not step in and take a seat will soon be left behind. The farmers must adapt their methods to the changing of the times, and to enable them to do this they must make a careful search, not for the old time ruts in which a former generation moved, but for the wants of the present time.

When it was my privilege to deliver the President's address on a former occasion in the city of Hamilton, in 1876, I referred to wheat as being the "staple" production of our Province. In an address delivered by the late Senator Skead, my predecessor, before this Association in this same city in 1871, he adverts with much satisfaction to the fact that the mower and reaper have supplemented the scythe, reaping-hook and cradle, and laments that there is not "a more efficient system of drying grain by artificial means." Wheat is the staple of Ontario no more, the reaper is almost superseded by the binder, and if we have no means of drying grain artificially we have what is in every way superior, an eminently practical method of curing it green; we mean by the aid of the silo. A valuable bulletin on ensilage has been written by Professor Robertson, professor of dairying at the Ontario Agricultural College, which I would recommend every farmer to secure and carefully read.

Live stock is now the staple of this Province, and is so likely to continue through all time. The exports of grain from Ontario are dwindling every year, while those of live stock and live stock products, both to the east and to the south, are rapidly increasing year by year. Those who will not recognize this fact and modify their methods must fall behind in the race. Every encouragement should, therefore, be given to the development of the live stock interest through the removal of embargoes on food imported and of restrictive duties on the produce exported. It is not generally known, as is shown by the information we have got, that our trade in live stock is now greater to the south than to the east, and this in the face of a high restrictive duty. Yet by all we can hear such is the fact.

With all the improvements in our agricultural implements we have not yet attained everything, we are still waiting with anxious longing for the days to arrive when steam will be employed in the ploughing and the sowing and the reaping of our fields.

But to no new methods should we give more kindly welcome than to the silo. Henceforth the agriculture of Ontario is to grow great, very largely through the growing of fodder corn, and fodder corn will soon be preserved more largely in the silo than in any other way. Thanks to the untiring efforts of our dairy professor at the Ontario Agricultural College and his co-workers, our farmers are put in possession of plans of building silos at once cheap, effective and intensely practical. Silos at almost every house mean largely increased returns in butter, cheese, meat and milk.

But we regard no phase of the farmer's work as comparing at all in importance with the proper education of his sons. While there are many exceptions, this matter has not received its due share of attention. Agriculture has grown strong in Canada, but it is

rather because of the strength of the soil in which its educational influences have grown, than because of a carefulness of cultivation. In this respect, however, the future is full of hope. It is announced that a text-book on agriculture worthy of the name will soon be introduced into our rural schools, and we have in our midst one of the best equipped agricultural colleges on the American continent, a place that we can recommend unhesitatingly to the young men of the farm, as being in every way suitable for imparting to them an immense amount of information on the subjects of their future life work. Especially would we emphasize the wisdom of the choice in the appointment of a gentleman, Mr. Shaw, of Hamilton, to the chair of agriculture in the room of Prof. Brown, who has given so many unmistakeable proofs of the thoroughness of his acquaintance with both scientific and practical agriculture.

It is sometimes stated that the usefulness of this Association is at an end, that it is unable to grapple successfully with the agricultural problems of to-day, and most of all, are the exhibitions held under the auspices of this Association assailed by those usually who are more or less interested in their ceasing to exist. Well, it is for the farmers and the mechanics of this country to decide what shall be its fate. We grant that the Provincial Exhibition should not live one day beyond its capability to do most vigorously and effectively the work it was designed to do. This is now the forty-third exhibition held under the auspices of this Association, and whether in the past it has given back to the country dollar for dollar of the outlay, with compound interest added, it is for the farmers and mechanics to judge. Let us look at some of the things which it has done or or helped to do.

It has made possible the magnificent trade in live stock to the east and to the south, which now aggregates, as shown by the statistics, nearly $2,000,000 annually. It has done what it could to foster the cheese and butter dairy industries, the combined export of which is not so very far behind that of the export of live stock. It has been the means of calling forth about the only agricultural literature of which Canada can boast, in the essays that have been written because of the prizes offered by this Association. It has also, during recent years, established a scheme for the encouragement of agricultural study amongst young men who cannot attend a college. It has encouraged during all the years of its existence true progress in the mechanical arts; it shall never be fully known the extent of the stimulus given by it to invention and improvement in agricultural implement manufacture. It has fostered one of the best veterinary institutions in America during all the years of its existence; it has given substantial assistance to the entolomogical and horticultural societies in one way or another, and the apiarians of Canada, and the poultry associations are the better for its life. It has raised up ploughmen of the very first order, who have done much toward improvement in cultivating the soil, and the work done by it has made it possible to hold the various central exhibitions that are growing up in so many centres. But for its old time labours these had never been; and last but not least, it stands alone amongst the large exhibitions in the work of holding up to our young men the idea of an exhibition which is not an exhibition and circus in one.

To-day it is still continuing to aid the work of each of those departments, many of which have grown so great under its patronage. It is taking a hand in the keeping of their Shorthorn and Clydesdale records. It keeps the Ayrshire, Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus, Berkshire, Draught-Horse and other records, and if sheep records are called for, as is likely soon to be the case, it will very probably be called upon to lend a helping hand. It has, it may be imperceptibly, but none the less really, lifted up the whole domain of the agricultural interest to a higher platform, and for which of these things, we ask, should this old time institution be set aside? Is it because it has grown venerable in its usefulness?

The farmers and mechanics of Ontario must decide for themselves. If they wish the discontinuance of this exhibition it is for them to say, or if they desire it to take the form of a large exhibition held every three or four years, this Association will prepare to do their bidding. But without laying any claim to the gift of prophecy we hazard the following prediction: That if the farmers and mechanics practically surrender the management of

all their leading exhibitions to the people of their towns with whom it is their duty only to co-operate, the day will come when longing will arise to put back again their power which they are voluntarily surrendering.

It may not be universally known that in virtue of the surrender by this Association of its claims upon the grounds at London, an agreement was entered into with the Western Fair Association whereby the Provincial Exhibition might be held in that city every four years. In agreement with this arrangement we expect to hold the exhibition in that city next year.

We said the air is full of changes, and so it is. We have now a Minister of Agriculture who represents the agricultural class of this Province, and we are quite sure that we all agree in looking upon it as a good choice, a man who we believe and are satisfied has deeply at heart the best interests of the agricultural community which he represents. Within two years the permanent Central Farmers' Institute has been called into being, and it is already so strong that it promises to become the great tree of Canadian agriculture. It already has taken under its wing the oversight of nearly seventy institutes. It proposes admitting representation from the Cheese and Butter Dairy Associations, and the Fruit Growers' Association, and why we ask would it not be wise for this growing association to admit representation from the Guelph Agricultural College, the Ottawa Experimental Farm, which is doing so grand a work for Canada, and from the Agriculture and Arts Association itself? We predict a great future for the Central Institute if prudently managed.

I have thus taken a hurried view of the situation, past and present, and think you will agree with me when I say that we have much reason to be thankful for the past and to be hopeful for the future, providing our people are alive to their own best interests and ready to keep abreast of the progress of the age.

I have recently made a trip westward to the Pacific Ocean, and have been very deeply impressed with the agricultural capabilities of those regions, that is, Manitoba, the North-West Territories, and British Columbia. While it is not my wish to advise any of our young men to leave us, I do most earnestly desire to entreat of those who are bent on leaving to consider the claims of those boundless and immense agricultural, coal and mining regions as yet under the old flag.

Many best capable of judging are agreed in pronouncing this exhibition as one of the best ever held in Ontario, particularly in the live stock lines. This is peculiarly gratifying in a season not favourable to the growth of pasture and other lines of food. The exhibits from Alberta and Regina are a credit to those regions, and would have been much larger but for the early season at which this exhibition is held. These show very clearly how fertile those regions are. The very fine exhibit from the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, furnishes ample evidence of the good that this institution is capable of doing.

Allow me to add, in my closing remarks, that this institution still realizes that it exists for the good of the agricultural community, and, as in the past, is ready with cheerfulness to perform the work committed to its hand.

When the applause that followed the President's speech had subsided, it was moved by Mr. Wilmott, seconded by Mr. Aylesworth, That a vote of thanks be tendered to the President for the very admirable and thoughtful speech he had given. The mover spoke at considerable length in favour of continuing the grant to the Provincial Fair, and suggested that at some future stage the subject be discussed. The Secretary put the vote of thanks, which met with the heartiest approval of the meeting.

The following resolution was put and carried after the President, in a few well chosen words, had thanked the meeting for their kind appreciation of his address:—

Moved by E. W. Chambers, seconded by Horace Chisholm, That a Committee of three, viz.: Wm. McCrae, John Hope and Robert Vallance, in conjunction with a Committee from the Agriculture and Arts Association, be appointed to wait upon the Ontario Government at its next session, pressing the claims and praying the Government to continue the grant to the Provincial Exhibition.

Mr. Wm. McCrae, of Guelph, then presented the following Petition to the President :—

We, the undersigned exhibitors and others at the Provincial Exhibition, do petition you to memorialize the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture, and beg him to lay before the Local Legislature the usefulness of the Exhibition in the past, and urge upon the Government the advisability of continuing the grant in the future, so that the country at large might still reap great benefit from the institution.

The petition was signed by Mr. McCrae and 110 others.

In presenting the petition Mr. McCrae made a very earnest speech, the substance of which is as follows :—

On starting out the speaker said that no great attempt had been made to get the petition largely signed, because it was felt that a perusal of the appended names would show this to be a sufficient guarantee of the feelings of the country generally, as the signers lived in widely separated parts of Ontario. For himself, he would say he was heart and soul for the Provincial Fair ; this being the twenty-first he had attended, he thought he was old enough to speak now. The Provincial had gone to only one new place in all that time, and from that he could speak. In 1875 the Provincial had gone to Ottawa for the first time. Twenty-two cars loaded with stock left Guelph that year for the capital, and when that was taken away there were not enough left to make a decent show at a Township fair in the west. Again, in four years' time, he found a strong competition, and four years later this had developed to a serious extent, so that after the elapse of eight years he went to Ottawa to be beaten in the particular line to which the farmers in that district had bent their energies. This, he claimed, showed very conclusively the good done by the Provincial, and what was true in his case he was sure had been multiplied in other departments of the Exhibition. And it was true of all Canada, as of the farmers near Ottawa, that when Canadians bent their energies in any one direction they always did it to win. Canadians were not afraid to meet the world in any line or branch of industry to which the country was adapted. The Provincial, he continued, had many things to contend with, such as moving an expensive management from one place to another, instead of being settled in one place with suitable buildings and offices. Then the Agricultural press, so far as he knew, were against it ; one was bitterly opposed to its continuance, and the other was deplorably silent. Mr. McCrae then spoke of the manner of appointing judges in live stock, and wished a more satisfactory way could be adopted, as greater dissatisfaction was shown every year at the results from the present method. He would suggest the propriety of the different Herd and Stud Book Associations appointing the judges in their respective classes, then if anyone had fault to find with the decisions he could not blame the Council, but the selection of the Association of which he himself was a member and in which he himself had a hand.

Mr. McCrae insisted that the farmers paid the great bulk of the taxes, and yet received the least share of the public expenditure ; he asserted that the Provincial Association cost the Province less than two cents per head of the population, so that in view of the great benefit it was to the farmers they had a just right to expect that the small sum of money spent on the Fair would not be withdrawn, but should rather be increased. Mr. McCrae's remarks awakened a good deal of discussion on the subject, all of which were in the direction of continuing the grant to the Exhibition.

Mr. Wilmott was strongly in favour of abolishing the County Shows, as these small concerns all tended to detract from the interest in a great Provincial Show, besides provoking much local jealousy and ill-feeling. Now, when transport was so quick and easy, a hundred miles more or less was well compensated for by the larger prize list and the good to be obtained from greater competition.

Mr. F. W. Wilson, of Chatham, was of the same opinion, and hoped the day was not far distant when, from one end of the Province to the other, the farmer and the craftsman would flock in great numbers to a Provincial Show.

A motion to the effect that the County Shows should be abolished was then put and carried.

A glance over the names of the prominent breeders of live stock and others, and the widely separated parts of the country they come from, will go far to show the universality of the feeling that the Provincial Fair should continue in its good work.

Wm. McCrae, Guelph; Horace Chisholm, Paris; A. H. White, Chatham; Robt. Miller, Brougham; Hugh Crawford, Canboro; D. Harvey, W. McGillivray; Wm. Walker, Ilderton; Robt. Shaw, Glanford Station; John Kelly, Jr., Shakespeare; John Jackson, Abingdon; John Hope, Bow Park, Brantford; Joseph Featherston, Credit; John Campbell, Jr., Woodville; Peter Arkell, Teeswater; Jas. Tolton, Walkerton; Rock Bailey, Union; C. W. Neville, Newburgh; Green Bros., Innerkip; Jas. Russell & Bros., Richmond Hill; J. & W. B. Watt, Salem; R. J. Mackie, Oshawa; W. A. Reburn, Ste. Anne de Bellevue; F. H. McCrae, Brockville; Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville; Thos. Graham, Bell's Corners; R. R. Sangster, Lancaster; Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, P.Q.; S. Harper, Cobourg; Jos. Yuill, Carleton Place; W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills; R. & S. Nicholson, Sylvan; Heber Rawlings, Ravenswood; F. A. Fleming, Weston; G. F. Benson, Cardinal; Thos. Guy, Oshawa; W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains; Smith Bros., Brockville; Robt. Beith, Bowmanville; John McCaugherty, Bath; Dundas & Grandy, Springville; Percy & Young, Bowmanville; L. M. Gordanier, Morven; J. L. P. Gordanier, Morven; A. Frank & Son, The Grange; Wilmot Vandervort, Wellman's Corners; J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek; Jas. Cheesman, Toronto; Ormsby & Chapman, Oakville; R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville; John Culliss, Fenelon Falls; Wm. Collins, Peterboro'; George Green, Fairview; John McLelland, Peterboro'; Wm. Fox, Toronto; R. G. Martin, Marysville; W. H. Reid, Kingston; Albert Wilson, St. Mary's; F. W. Wilson, Chatham; A. & D. Bogue, London; George C. Howison, Brockville; Jas. Main, Boyne; D. J. A. Ritchie, Allan's Mills; W. F. Mickie, Kingston; and many others.

The Secretary then read the Report of the Judges on Prize Farms, District No. 2:

REPORT OF THE JUDGES ON PRIZE FARMS, 1888.

To the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario:

The judges sent out by your Council herein submit for your consideration the report of farms inspected for the present year. As your Council have the best interests of the agricultural community before them, and that you have for some years tried to stimulate them to greater efforts in the science of agriculture, and after having an opportunity to form some idea as to the results that have followed this method of farm competition inaugurated by you in their behalf, we come to the decision from personal observation that good has been done by inspecting the farms of the more progressive and prosperous farmers, and getting at their methods of rotation of crops, care of stock, and management of all that pertains to their success as farmers, and then through the press giving the results to others engaged in farming, that they may "see these good works and do likewise."

This is the object desired by your Board, and although all can not be gold medalists, nor is it desirable that all should follow the same lines laid down by any one farmer, yet much good has resulted by approximating as closely as circumstances will admit and following in the wake of those farmers who are the most successful, and get the best returns for the capital and labour invested. And your judges would say to the farmers of Ontario, let each one be ambitious to see that our country takes no second place when compared with any other.

Make your farms more productive and your houses more attractive as each year passes away, and when the evening of life comes you can review the past and feel that you have striven to do your duty, and have tried to make such improvements in farming, that those by whom you are surrounded can say of you, "when you have ploughed your last furrow and reaped your last grain," that the world is better by your having lived in it.

Your judges commenced their work of farm inspection on July 3rd, and while regretting that no entries were made in Elgin, Essex and Kent, we found the competition very close between the contestants, especially for the second silver medal, and a second visit was made to those farms in the last week in August with the following awards:

James Fisher.....	Hyde Park, Middlesex County....	1st Prize,	Gold Medal.
McDonald Bros...	East Zora, Oxford "	2nd "	1st Silver Medal.
R. Gibson	Delaware, Middlesex "	3rd "	2nd "
Robert Auld.....	Warwick, Lambton "		Bronze Medal.
R. & S. Nicholson..	West Williams, Middlesex County..		" "

Your judges would further recommend as the competition between R. Gibson and Green Bros. being very close, and also claiming the Green Bros. worthy of consideration at the hands of your Board, we recommend that a silver medal be also awarded the said Green Bros. All of which we submit for your consideration.

JOHN LOWRIE,
JOHN B. FREEMAN, } Judges.

The Report was adopted.

REPORT ON ESSAYS.

MOSBOROUGH, September 1st, 1888.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to report that I have carefully read the Essays submitted for the Association's prizes on "Hindrances to Progress in Canadian Agriculture, with a view to their removal," and recommend for first prize the paper of Mr. Thomas Shaw, Hamilton, and for second prize the paper of Mr. F. J. Sleightholm, of Humber, Peel Co.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN I. HOBSON.

HENRY WADE, Esq.,
Secretary Agriculture and Arts Association,
Toronto.

The undersigned, who has been requested to adjudicate upon the Essays written for the Agriculture and Arts Association on "Field Roots: their comparative value as cattle food, and the best method of cultivation," begs leave to report as follows:

I recommend that the first prize be awarded to the Essay of Mr. David Nicol, of Cataraqui, and the second prize to that of Mr. John Campbell, of Woodville. I also beg to report that I consider the Essay of Mr. F. J. Sleightholm of such merit, and approaching so nearly to the Essay to which I have awarded second prize, that I would recommend its publication in the Annual Report of the Association.

Respectfully,

HUGH W. MATHEWSON.

The report was adopted.

EXAMINATIONS IN AGRICULTURE.

Before reading the results of the examination, the Secretary said it was very discouraging to the management to find that so little interest seemed to be taken in these examinations, which were designed to promote a desire for greater technical knowledge, and to foster the reading habit amongst farmers' sons. They had been told by means of thoughtful articles in the agricultural press, by addresses at Farmers' Institutes, and on the platform generally for years that if the farming community wished to keep up with the advance made in other industries, they must bring more technical knowledge to bear upon their labour, or they would soon find themselves, as a body, eclipsed by the few leading spirits hardy enough to break loose from the worn out customs of their fathers, and awake before long to find that other countries had usurped their market. And justly too. What did very well even a quarter of a century ago would not do now, for competition was far keener and consumers demanded a better quality. We have been told in recent newspapers that Ontario was gradually but surely being ousted from its place in the markets of the world as a wheat-growing country. Is it not then an absolute necessity staring us in the face that we must cast about us for a system of husbandry that will take the place of the old systems that no longer pay? The speaker disclaimed any intention of giving the farmers any advice on the subject; each man should find out for himself what was best for the peculiar conditions in which he found himself, but he did want to awaken a greater feeling of interest in the matter, which he had long ago realized to be fraught with such vital importance to our general welfare, both as individuals and as a people working out its own destiny. The question then would naturally arise, when we come to admit the truth of the statements made to us, how can we go about to remedy this threatened evil? First of all, the speaker said, we must know what our farms can produce in the best paying quantities, and when we know *that* we have solved the problem practically. And to do this a man must read the books that treat of these subjects, and he must experiment himself, not blindly follow the course of his neighbor. Peculiar and technical knowledge is of as much value to the farmer as to the artizan, and schools have been established where such knowledge is taught. But all farmers cannot send their sons to these schools, so the Agriculture and Arts Association determined to hold examinations in Agriculture every year, hoping thus to engender a taste for reading of the kind prescribed in the circular, and offering also, as an extra inducement to study, money prizes amounting to about $200, which was to be divided amongst the five successful candidates at the head of the list. The scheme met with very fair success for two or three years, but this year the number presenting themselves for examination is lamentably small, and the great majority also being students or graduates of the Agricultural College at Guelph, which is to be regretted. The papers are prepared with great care by men eminently competent, and within the scope of the few books recommended for study. If the farmers' sons would read carefully for but an hour every day during this coming winter they would be surprised to find how easily they could answer the questions of the papers, besides having gained a knowledge they could apply at once, with surprising results, on the farm.

The examination this year resulted as follows:

Second Class.

1st prize,	J. A. Craig, Russell, Ont.	$25 00
2nd "	George Harcourt, Smithville, Ont.	20 00
3rd "	George C. Creelman, Toronto	15 00
	S. A. Laidman, Binbrook ..... Special 1st	25 00
	B. Eaton Paterson, St. John, N.B.	
	Wm. Budd, Simcoe, Ont.	

Mr. Laidman never attended an Agricultural College.

Third Class.

1st prize, J. A. B. Sleightholm, Humber, Ont.....$25 00

Mr. Sleightholm never attended an Agricultural College.

The report was adopted.

Next followed the reading of the Essays, which will be found further on in this Report.

Hon. Chas. Drury, Minister of Agriculture, was then called to the platform, when he pointed out that there would be great difficulty after next year in finding a place suitable for the holding of such a large show as the Provincial. It was true there were seven or eight places bidding for the show, but the question to consider was whether any of these places were large enough to accommodate it. He asked them to consider if there was a place outside of the leading cities of the Province which would warrant them in giving a prize list amounting to $18,000 or $20,000, and would maintain the reputation of the show so that it might be continued. The result, he thought, of the show being held in small places would be that they would not get sufficient visitors from time to time, and there would be a deficit in their finances. He explained that the Provincial show had done grand work in the past, and he would like to see it the leading show of the Province, and under the direct control of farmers or of men who would be responsible to farmers for its success. The object of the show should be a higher one than that of bringing money into any particular locality. The shows being held in the cities of London and Toronto were not carried on for the general benefit of the farming community, but ostensibly for bringing money to those places. He would like to see the show maintained, and he hoped they would make an effort to pay off the $7,000 mortgage on property in Toronto, owned by the Association. In order to get the Government to renew its grant to the Provincial show, they should bring pressure to bear upon the members of the Local Legislature. If they urged this matter in the House he would not oppose it.

Mr. Rykert, said he thought the Government of Ontario should bring down a grant at the opening of its session for the Provincial show. The grant could not be refused, for he did not think that any member in the House dare oppose it. He could not see why the Government had been induced to drop the appropriation, for he was sure if the farmers of Ontario were polled on the question, they would nnanimously be in favour of continuing the grant. None of the shows being held in Canada could produce as good results as the Provincial. He referred to the fact that they had suffered greatly while holding the show in Kingston because of bad weather. Since 1849 they had never held the show in the city when they had fair weather with the exception of the present occasion. He thought they should push their claim for a continuance of a grant from the Local Legislature, and in time they might be able to get assistance from the Dominion Government. He was highly delighted with the success of the show in Kingston this year. The city had done nobly.

Mr. Shaw followed briefly, saying that he had been called to a position where it would be his duty to teach farming, and so far as in him lay he would do it conscientiously. The meeting then adjourned.

PRIZE ESSAYS.

ESSAY ON HINDRANCES TO PROGRESS IN CANADIAN AGRICULTURE, WITH A VIEW TO THEIR REMOVAL.

By Thos. Shaw, Esq., Woodburn, Ont.

To which was awarded First Prize.

To the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario:

Gentlemen,—Agriculture has long ago been crowned king amongst the industries of Canada. More than two-thirds of its population are engaged in it, and a still larger proportion of the captial of the country. Every other industry is dependent upon it for the measure of its success. The merchant has even more reason to watch the clouds in summer and to gauge the depth of the snows in winter than the farmer, and so of the artisan and the manufacturer, dependent as these are in Canada almost solely upon the home market. Adversity from a shortage in the crop may strike the farmer first, but it strikes him least, for what may mean to him only privation means ruin to the others in very many instances. It should then be the first concern of the statesman and the ruler to foster the prosperity of Canadian agriculture in every way that is legitimate. The Agricultural Board have through other years shown a wisdom that is commendable in asking for essays bearing upon the prosperity of this great interest, but never before, in the estimation of the writer, have they called for one so wide in its range and so sweeping in its comprehensiveness. When one thinks of its magnitude, and the ability required in handling it, he feels like standing in its overpowering presence with uncovered head.

Canadian agriculture has fought a hard fight since it gained a foothold in the land. It has wrestled with the obstacles of the once illimitable forest and prevailed; it has dispossessed the slumbering stones from thousands of acres of ancient domain, where they had undisturbed possession from time immemorial; over wide areas it has cut the earth in channels and permanently lowered the line of watery saturation; it is carrying on a gallant fight with the waters of the swamp and morass, victory already inscribed upon its banners; it has brought into the country a class of improved stock, such as is possessed by no other province of equal area with Ontario on the continent, and the cheese which it produces is acknowledged without a rival in the world. Relatively Canadian agriculture holds a high position, but it has not yet attained the top. While it has grappled in a manful spirit with obstacles of a physical character, it has given less attention to those evils that follow in the footprints of man, and tend to multiply with the advance of civilization—we refer to the increase of weeds and insect pests, which, like the fell spirits of evil, dog his steps and setting up their habitation beside his fatten upon the elements of his prosperity. It has been so occupied with the effort to grow produce that it has given too little attention to the best use that may be made of it when grown, and so has wasted large portions of it in feeding scrub stock, that parasite upon the farmer's prosperity. It has not observed the changing relations between itself and the other interests of the country, and while thus napping it has lost the freedom of its markets very largely and been made to pay heavy tribute to other interests in the land. It has not

only allowed itself to become hampered in its trade relations, but has fallen a prey to rings and combinations and counter-combinations and professional and legislative exactions, which can only be compared to an ignoble bondage, which the farmer of Canada, breathing its free, unhampered air, should not think of tolerating any longer. We conclude then, that if Canadian agriculture is ever to make that full progress of which it is capable, the muscle era of the past must give place very largely to the era of mind and muscle that is surely near at hand.

It is of vital importance in agriculture, as in other things, that progress is constantly being made. Coming to a standstill here, as in all else, is the precursor of retrogression, The natural productions of a nation can no more afford to stand still without damage than a tree in its growth, or the waters of a rivulet in its onward journey. This law seems to apply equally to the realms of matter, mind and spirit. When mind ceases to expand by acquisition it contracts through forgetfulness, and when even toothless old age stays the mellowing spiritual processes for eternity, these become tainted with decay, There should then be a steady increase in productiveness all along the line, though there may be variations in the kinds of the products grown. The limit to this increase of productiveness has never yet been reached in any country during all the ages of the past, a fact shining brightly from the heaven of other days, as moonbeams from a nocturnal sky, for the encouragement of all mankind, and especially those who live by the process of agriculture.

The hindrances to progress in Canadian agriculture are very many, too many to enumerate in detail in a paper of this nature, but they may be summarized. The statements of the subject admits of negative and positive demonstration, but to simplify I choose the former as containing within itself all the additional elements of a positive demonstration. I believe those hindrances are all comprised in the following enumeration :—

1. *Lack of education on the part of the farmer.*
2. *Lack of diligence.*
3. *Lack of receptivity.*
4. *Lack of manliness of spirit.*

If I were to give a complete answer in one word or phrase, that phrase would be the *lack of education*, for the other three divisions are all the outcome of this. It is the great tree of the forest of which the others are but the triple branches of the crotch. We shall notice them in the order in which they have been given.

1. The Lack of Education.

The education of the farmer may be said to be three-fold. It includes the training of the *hands*, the *heart* and the *mind*, The training of the *hands* appertains to parents very largely, and the sphere in which it is best obtained is the farm. A farmer lad can nowhere else learn so well the dexterous use of his hands as on his father's farm, or that of a neighbour. The manual work of an agricultural college is rather to keep the students in working trim than to teach them how to work, although it may so far serve the latter purpose where students have had no previous practice, and where the instructors are fully abreast of the times may contain lesson-leaves for all. The education of our farmer boys is not greatly deficient in this respect, as is witnessed by the preferment given them on farms in the United States, although there is doubtless room for improvement, even in this respect, in this age of intricate labour-saving machines.

The education of the *heart* is never so well done as at the hearth-stone. This may be supplemented, not superseded with much profit by the labours of the Sabbath school teacher and the minister. The bearing of this upon material prosperity is very direct, as is invariably witnessed in the greater progress made by communities where a high regard is had to the sanctions of the moral code. The quickening of the moral sense begets the desire to weave well the warp of life, the outcome of which is increased diligence in doing and acquiring in material as well as in spiritual things. It follows then that mora

teaching hinders progress in agriculture as in other things, in proportion to its unfaithfulness, and so stimulates it where the converse of this is true. All influences then that make the people more virtuous, more temperate, more frugal, more sensible to the great responsibilities of life will be helpful to all progress. Of this we have abundant proof in that nearly all that is worth knowing, worth having, or worth keeping is in the possession of christian lands. The stream of the mighty march of improvement, broadening and widening in its course adown the centuries, issued from that spring of Christian ethics which is more than the embodiment of wisdom that is merely human, and not till overflowing all its banks its inspiring waters reach the ends of the earth, will progress in material things at all approach completeness.

The influence of Canadian theological colleges is far more intimately connected with progress in Canadian agriculture than most of us are aware, for never is progress in any line so marked as when the spirit of life is abroad in the land, breathing upon the dry bones of stagnation and quickening them into activity, rouses the latent energies of neighborhoods, and marshalls them all in the battle array of progress. Let us cherish our theological colleges, our Sabbath schools, temperance organizations, and all agencies moral in their nature, and we shall do what is very helpful indeed, however indirectly to progress in Canadian agriculture.

The education of the *mind* is largely dependent on the power and inclination of the will, but not altogether. It has always a regard to opportunity. Opportunity in this reference relates to the facilities afforded for acquiring knowledge. These facilities are in the main to the farmer at present, *schools* and *colleges*, *exhibitions* and *Farmers' Institutes*, the *press*, and the object lessons presented in *travel*.

But facilities may be afforded to no purpose unless volition says they will be improved, and here again we come back to the necessity of a strong moral sense standing at the helm. All manner of food may be prepared ever so temptingly, but it will not benefit him for whom it is intended unless he partake of it; so all the educational privileges of the farmer will not avail unless he turns them to some account. We cannot but conclude that oftentimes the farmer is verily guilty here, that he is too frequently found in the attitude of the hungry man with a fine feast spread before him, while he refuses to eat, and what is far more reprehensible, he will not allow his boy to eat. In proportion as he refuses to eat, will strength as an agriculturist be withheld from him.

Some of these facilities it is the duty of the state to provide, as schools and colleges; others of them, as exhibitions and Farmers' Institutes, may or may not receive state aid; and all that may be learned through travel and from the press should certainly be at the expense of the individual.

We have a grand system of *education*, but like all else that is sublunary, it is not perfect. Very little, if anything, is as yet taught in our common schools on the subject of agriculture. Up to the present nearly all that the farmer lad may know about his future life-work is obtained from his parents or from the press, and this I regard as a hindrance of the very first order to progress in Canadian agriculture. It implies that the knowledge of the lad is, in a majority of instances, circumscribed by the knowledge of his father, for the vast majority of our farmer-fathers do not take an agricultural paper. Such knowledge is usually hedged in by the practice of the little neighborhood in which they move and breathe and live. Improved methods are to them a dead letter, in many instances as completely hidden from them as though they did not exist.

A properly prepared text-book on agriculture, taught in all our rural schools, would give the boys of the farm in a nut-shell, as it were, the best that is known regarding it up to the present. Adding this to the knowledge gained on the farm, they would be enabled to start in advance of the system practised by their fathers at the journey's close, which would be a long stride in the direction of progress.

We have an Agricultural College fairly well equipped and manned with a professoriate quite up to the average in such institutions, and yet of late the great essential of all is not forthcoming but in limited quantity, we mean students from the farm. The falling off in the attendance should lead to searching inquiry as to the cause. It is quite legitimate here as elsewhere to judge of the tree by its fruits. The fruits of this College are the graduating students, and of the experimental department, the experiments.

Have these been golden, or are they brass or tin with a lot of rubbish intermixed? We sometimes fear the latter, with some bright exceptions on the part of the graduates. The farmers of this country naturally expect that the graduates thereof will beat their fellows when they go back to the farm; that the conclusions arrived at from the experiments conducted shall be absolutely reliable, and that the farm itself should present a neater and better appearance than any other farm in the country, and that the stock kept there shall be a model of its kind. Tried by these reasonable standards the institution has, in the past, been found wanting. An ominously large proportion of the graduates have gone into other lines of business; the confidence of the farmers in the results of the experiments has been reduced to a minimum; the condition of the farm as regards cleanliness is inferior to that of a number of others managed by private funds and paying a dividend, and it cannot be said that the results from stock-keeping have been at all satisfactory, all of which has a damaging effect upon Canadian agriculture.

A number of the students have been of a character ill-adapted for making first-class farmers. To look for the latter from material from the towns and cities, and from other countries, where, in a majority of instances, the young men have had no prior experience in manual labor of any kind, is a vain hope. It would be on a par with making bricks without straw. Now and then one will be found indomitable in will and resolute of purpose who will overcome these disadvantages, but these instances are indeed rare. The natural indifference of the farmers to the better education of their sons has had its paralyzing influence, and the stringency of the times has kept young men at home, but were everything satisfactory, it seems incredible that in 1887 not one farmer in thirteen thousand in the Dominion of Canada could be found willing to send his son as a first-year student to the only Agricultural College within the same.

Experiments leading to results that conflict with the concensus of opinion based on ordinary experiences in the same line are damaging. The experiments at the farm with fattening cattle and growing permanent pastures have been of this character. It has been announced to our farmers that beef can only be made at a direct loss, but for the resultant manure, and yet numbers engaged in making it in contemporaneous years have swollen their bank account while so doing. It has been stated that permanent pastures can be made to yield an enormous profit, a conclusion at which our seasons shake their heavy locks in scorn, since it has been demonstrated over and over again that our climate forbids the successful growth of permanent pastures in the European sense of the term, unless from our native grasses. All this has been damaging to the cause of agriculture, and the remedy is to install a professor in the chair of agriculture whose experiments will prove reliable, and who will be able to infuse an enthusiasm into the students that will impel them to seek distinction—a man as intensely practical as he is able, and able as he is practical.

Exhibitions have done a great work for the cause of agriculture, but they have now reached a critical stage. The circus and the exhibition elements of our shows are struggling for the mastery, and in proportion as the latter triumph over the former will their influence be beneficial. The circus element is decidedly gaining ground in the meantime, and in proportion as it does so it draws the young mind away from the exhibit with all its important lessons. Probably the only remedies for the present are the withdrawal of government patronage and the leavening influence of the good sense of the people.

Farmers' Institutes may be made a mighty factor in advancing the material prosperity of our country. The essentials of a good Institute are: efficient officers, able speakers to address the meetings, and a large attendance. The first will assuredly secure the second, and the second will very probably draw the third. At one of these meetings the practical skimmings of the researches of a lifetime in some special line may be given to the farmers in an hour, and simmered down to a consistency best adapted to the average memory. Those who come with empty vessels can take them home full, and as often as they come they may draw water from these modern wells, and virtually without the payment of any price. Failure to take an interest in those meetings on the part of the farmers is a sore hindrance to the progress of our Agriculture. It reflects upon that apathy which leads men to prefer the husks of old-time practice to the bread of the new.

The remedy that we propose is to systematize the conducting of the Institutes by holding a dual series of meetings, in a regular succession throughout the Province and have each addressed by the same staff of lecturers, all of whom shall be picked men.

The secular and more especially the agricultural *press* of Canada are doing a good work for the farmers, and the failure on the part of so many of the farmers to appreciate their efforts by bestowing a liberal patronage is a grave hindrance to progress. There is no difficulty in showing that not one in ten of the farmers of the Dominion take a purely agricultural paper. They prefer rather to tread weary and footsore in the hub-deep rut of traditional old-time practice, when they might as well take the express train of all modern improvements. How to get them out of this rut is indeed a problem. Very many will no doubt live and die in it, for they will not read. Missionary work on the part of those who do read is the most effective means of reaching them, and is in itself a good work. It cannot but prove a great boon to the heathens of agricultural practice to carry to them the gospel of modern progress. Engaging in this work reflects the truest patriotism, as it is about the only way in which many of the present generation can be reached, for the agent of the publisher can make no impression on such men. The appeal must come from some one they know, and in whom they have every confidence.

Lessons learned from *travel* must necessarily be confined to the few, owing to the expense; but to those who can afford it, the adoption of this course at proper intervals usually proves a great stimulus to progress. In his methods one may reign a nabob in his neighbourhood, but when he goes abroad and sees what is going on in the world, he is pretty sure to come back feeling that he is only a camp-follower. The improvements which he is thus led to introduce have a leavening influence on the practice of his neighbours.

2. The Lack of Diligence.

Relatively, the Canadian farmers stand well when compared with those of other countries in applied diligence, but the *weed* and *insect pests* of Canada have too often found them napping. That bold intruder, the Canada thistle, is disputing possession with the crops grown on almost every farm in Canada. Couch grass is steadily extending its domain in the east and west and centre. Wild mustard has turned whole sections into one vast garden of yellow in the maiden month of June. Wild oats sorely vex the farmers of north and west Ontario, and wild flax is stealing in more deceitfully than forest braves into the camp of a sleeping enemy. The seeds of some weeds, like the spirits of darkness, travel in the air on their errand of mischief. Some are borne adown the watercourses and deposited in the valleys when the floods overflow. Some are carried from distant lands by the fowls of the air. Threshing machines, without evil intention on the part of the owners, infest whole neighbourhoods, and in the common interchange of seed from distant parts, dangerous invaders get a footing which it may be exceedingly difficult to dislodge. But come as they may, they seem animated by one fell purpose, to get possession of the domain cultivated by man.

While our agricultural scientists are experimenting with manures and urging the farmers to give them a more extended application, the latter are too often found pampering those pests of plant life with a large portion of the manures they make. They are most voracious feeders, and not all inclined to share with their useful neighbours, and their aim is nothing short of complete possession.

If farmers were but true to their own best interests, weeds would not be propagated in any of the ways indicated. They would not be allowed to ripen. As it is, the air, the watercourse and the birds will continue to be the media of their diffusion, and in a way which the individual is powerless to prevent, but he may, if financially able, keep a threshing machine of his own, or conjointly with his neighbours equally vigilant with himself. In purchasing seeds with a view to a change, the proved reliability of the seedsman is the best safeguard. The farmers should only buy from those men who value purity of seed in the article they guarantee more than vile money, the price of seed with dangerous weed adulterations. If due pains were taken by proper selection and prepara-

tion of all the seed sown on a farm, the necessity for a change would not often appear, and thus the hazard of importing new and dangerous forms of weed-life would be very much lessened.

Before weeds can be eliminated from our farms, they must be proscribed by a consensus of opinion from Essex to Glengarry, and united effort be made to eradicate them throughout all the land. Where this is not done, they will remain to harass and vex the farmers, the diligent and the slothful, but more especially the former, for the latter are neither easily harassed or vexed. The great obstacle in the way of such a consummation is the slothful farmer. He is a standing menace to the success of any movement that aims at weed annihilation, either in neighborhoods or in Provinces. Before weeds can be exterminated, this class of farmers must be exterminated, which renders the outlook very dark for complete eradication, for, like the poor, it is to be feared that the slothful will always remain in the land. However, with the advance of education their numbers will decrease, and in proportion as this takes place will a serious hindrance to progress in our agriculture be removed.

But it is comforting to reflect that while no legislation even can be devised that will awake the sluggish farmer to a full sense of his moral obtuseness in thus imperilling his neighbours' welfare, or that will compel him to do his whole duty here, yet any individual farmer can virtually obtain the mastery in the war with weeds who applies vigorously and perseveringly intelligent measures for their destruction. These measures, where the weeds have gained a footing, will depend upon the nature of the weed or weeds and the extent of the possession. One field will be dealt with at a time, and when the intruders are all evicted, it must be guarded with a jealous care and another field taken in hand. It is impossible to give the various methods to be adopted within the limits of this paper. I only stay to mention that frequent ploughings at the right season, the abundant growth of heavy stands of clover and of soiling crops, hoed crops kept clean, the heating of the manure, the use of first-class fanning-mills, cooking the screenings and burning the dross, are amongst the principal measures to be adopted.

It is very unfortunate that our farmers are not better acquainted with the various forms of weed-life. Because of this, they creep stealthily into field and garden, and entrench themselves for future subsistence and further propagation before the farmer is aware of their presence. Books and agricultural papers contain this information were it only sought out. It is anything but pleasant to reflect that thousands of our farmers have virtually given up the conflict with weed life. In their practice they [illegible] its supremacy. They plough and sow, and take what is left to them by the weeds in vain that they argue that they often get good crops, as in the case of fields possessed of wild mustard, for wild mustard or any other form of weed life is never sustained but at the expense of the crop growing along with it. Where the farmers sink down into this restful condition, the outlook is indeed dark. The remedy becomes less one of methods for weed destruction than of methods to arouse the farmer from his state of torpor. There is more hope of the son of such an one, if he can only be persuaded to read.

When the mastery is well obtained, or where weeds have not yet got a firm hold, it will be found an excellent practice to pass over the fields once a year in the growing months, spade in hand, and destroy everything in the shape of seriously objectionable intrusive life. In some instances a second search will be found advantageous. The farmer who is to have clean fields in the future must stand on the watch tower in the day time during all the season of danger, guarding his heritage from weed intrusion with a jealous care.

Predatory insect life, too, has eaten up the sources of the farmer's hope. Diseases of a fungous character have drunk at the fountains of vegetative supply, and the blight that walketh in atmospheric obscurity has withered the hopes of the farmer along with his crops. The remedy here also is applied diligence in the light of scientific discovery and investigation. See what wonders this has wrought in the past. It has baffled the efforts of the Colorado beetle, who otherwise would have reigned the ruler of the potato field; it has thwarted the curculio in its nefarious purposes regarding the plum; it has destroyed the caterpillar in his tent, and fed the terrible army worm with the food of death. It is driving the midge away from the purple bloom of Canadian meadows, and

is meeting each new form of invasion with some suitable remedy, so that the thousands and thousands lost to Canadian agriculture through causes such as these would be reduced to a minimum did our farmers but diligently apply these remedies. Promptness in the destruction of insect as of weed life is a prime essential to progress. When we consider the amazing prolificacy of the former, and the wonderful propagating powers of the latter, the necessity for this will be all the more apparent. Illustrations in the case of both might be endlessly multiplied, but we forbear.

Again, lack of diligence in the management of *manures* hinders the progress of our farmers, and also the little attention given relatively to the intelligent *drainage* of our soils. The waste of barn-yard manure is grievous waste, and indeed of most fertilizers produced on the farm. The major portion of the liquids is lost in winter through imperfect stable floors, and the solids have much of the nutriment washed out of them with summer rains, extracted by summer suns, or eaten by that insatiable devourer, fire-fang. Many farmers open drains to lead the liquid treasures away to the nearest stream, a practice about as sensible as strewing money on the highway. The remedy consists in making good stable floors of some water-proof material, and absorbing the liquid by means of litter, sawdust or earth, keeping down fire-fang by the application of water, having a basin-shaped barnyard where the subsoil is retentive, and, when the manure is not speedily applied, retaining its volatile treasures with a covering of plaster when piled in the field ; or, better still, applying it as speedily as possible when right conditions will admit of this.

Where the subsoil is not sufficiently porous for natural underdrainage, no better investment can be made than underdraining the land with tiles. Many who have tried it —leading farmers whom I might name—say that they have found it to pay the entire cost of the work in from three to five years in the additional crop grown, and in not a single instance have I met with one man, though making special inquiry on the subject, who did not consider that he was repaid for his labour and outlay in less than eight years. It follows then that as the major portion of the lands in Ontario are yet undrained, the lack of this is a most serious hindrance to the progress of agriculture in Canada. Underdraining is attended with many advantages all leading to the one end—increased profits. It enables the farmer to sow several days earlier in spring upon a soil warmed and pulverized because aërated, and to work the same several days later in autumn. It obviates the necessity of furrows at least to a great extent, and these are a source of much worry to the husbandman; it promotes the absorption of nutriment washed out of the air by rain water, which sinks through it rather than runs over its surface ; it utilizes manures most effectively when applied, which is impossible in the case of wet lands ; it changes the vegetation in watery places from what is coarse and gross to what is fine and valuable, improves the salubrity of climate, and by its beneficial action on the soil in many ways, makes an astonishing improvement on the ease with which the soil is tilled. Lack of means may hamper progress in this direction, but never so much as lack of diligence.

3. The Lack of Receptivity.

By this we mean the little disposition the farmer shows to receive new and progressive ideas and to embody them in his practice This disposition arises partly from mental non-elasticity, the result of too constant bodily labours, but more perhaps from the somewhat circumscribed world in which many of them live, which renders him opinionative and the creature of surrounding practices. Farmers, above all men, are constitutionally conservative in their methods. The major portion of them it seems difficult to persuade to remove the old landmarks of their practice for new and better methods. With so many of them it is a sufficient justification of their practices that thus it hath been done "by them of old time." Conservatism in practice is an excellent thing up to a certain degree. It prevents a headlong rushing into hazardous risks—daring too much ; beyond this it is self-deprivation, or, if you please, a species of self-robbery. This excess of conservatism cherishes the prejudices already referred to, and the hard bodily labour-

intensifies them, hence they become deep-rooted as the willows by the brook, and the farmer's mind as he ages becomes little disposed to investigate what is new. The farmers of Canada, be it known to them, are paying an enormous price for the tenacity with which they cling to their prejudices. Collectively it costs them millions every year in the items of live stock production, to say nothing of losses in other items, or of that stupendous loss which it is so difficult to estimate arising from the gradual impoverishment of the land.

This lack of receptivity on the part of the farmer is manifest in his methods of *crop production* and *crop disposal*, as well as in his methods of *stock keeping*.

In *crop production* it leads him like the eastern locust to go on in a straight line, without turning aside in search of what is better. He continues to sow wheat for a return quite inadequate for the outlay. He refuses to grow a supplemental soiling crop, although the pastures are short during almost every summer and autumn. The vegetables and fruit gardens for home supply are sadly neglected, which is followed by deleterous modes of living, hurtful to the health of the farmer and his family. Farmers, above all men, are in a position to use only wholesome food, and yet many do not. In physique they might stand head and shoulders above the other classes, but they do not, and they may live longer than any other section of the community if they would adopt more rational modes of living. Most farmers can have new milk without stint, fresh meat at most seasons, abundance of vegetables and fruits in their most natural conditions—indeed everything that can conduce to the best physical and highest mental development—and yet as a rule their dietetic practices are of a most reprehensible character. Pork and pastry have long played a prominent part in retarding the progress of Canadian agriculture. Teaching more generally the elementary principles of physiology in our schools would form the most efficacious corrective.

Then notice the usual methods of butter-making. In 1887 the butter product of Ontario was 32,000,000 pounds, of which 2,500,000 pounds was creamery, which sold on an average at six cents per pound more than dairy butter. This makes a difference of $1,700,000 between the price received for the dairy butter compared with what it would have brought had the quality equalled that of the creamery made, and what is this but the sum paid by the butter dairymen of Ontario in a single year as the price of their non-receptivity. Nor does this include the large sums not forthcoming because of neglect to provide supplemental fodders.

In *crop disposal* farmers are not always wise. When crops will bring an equal return in the form of milk, butter, cheese or beef they should not be sold, but fed on the farm. This will enable the farmer to conserve the fertility of his soil, a principle which lies at the foundation of all successful farming. We are told beef-making will not pay, and yet beef producers have, along with their lands, grown richer. We hear that food will bring more money in the market than the same turned into cheese, and yet in cheese-producing counties the cheese dairymen are making more money than the food sellers of other counties, and their lands are growing fat while the lands of the other are growing lean.

The practice is so common of growing crop after crop in an endless succession, and always marketing the same and making no return to the land, thus leading to deterioration in an ever-increasing descending series, that it should create anxiety for the future of our agriculture. The law of compensation no less obtains between the farmer and his land than between the farmer and his workman, and where the demands of this law are ignored by the farmer the latter in every instance takes its own mute way of inflicting a sore revenge.

This plan of systematic spoilation leads to unproductiveness, unproductiveness produces discontent, and discontent leads to self-expatriation on the part of many of the most promising young men of the farm. Thus it is that a magnificent crop of brains is sent yearly from the farm to towns and cities to the incalculable hurt of the former. This barrier is very high. The most certain way to remove it is to render the lands more productive, which will make farming more remunerative, which is however impossible under the grain-selling system, without an equivalent returned in the form of manurial enrichment.

This non-receptivity is painfully apparent in *stock-keeping*. It has been demonstrated over and over again by successive tests, that as we recede from the birth-period, the cost of producing a pound of meat continually increases, and that this principle applies to all kinds of stock used for food. It follows then that the nearer the birth period that animals can be prepared for market, a due regard being had to the cost of keeping the mother during maternity, the greater the profit. This period in the case of a cattle-beast is from twenty-four to thirty-three months, and in the case of pigs and sheep from eight to fifteen months probably, though the tests with the latter have not been sufficiently numerous to enable one to speak with sufficient definiteness. But the average age at which a cattle-beast is shipped is about forty-two months. The loss here on the 60,549 head of cattle sent to Britain in 1886 is therefore a very large item, to say nothing of the continual drain arising from keeping the many thousands of store-cattle used at home and shipped to the United States, in an under-fed condition from the very first.

It is now an accepted principle amongst advanced stock-men that it will not pay to fit a scrub animal of any breed for export, and that it is unprofitable to fit such stock for the home market, and indeed relatively so to keep it at all, and yet in Ontario an overwhelming majority of the live-stock is unimproved, so much so that it would seem as though they had close affinity to the lean kine that fed in the valley of the Nile. But for the improvement effected directly or indirectly by the use of pure-bred sires, the magnificent export trade in live-stock had never been, though now it amounts to from eight to ten millions of dollars in a year from all Canada. And yet we have whole counties where this leaven of improvement has scarcely begun to work. This sum does not include the export of live-stock products.

Ontario possessed 750,000 cows in 1887. Our best dairy authorities have stated time and again that the milk-product of these is not one-half of what it should be, or might be, if due care were exercised in breeding and selection and proper feeding. It follows then that the food used in sustaining life in 345,000 cows for a whole year was thrown away in 1887, a very costly offering to lay upon the shrine of non-receptivity. It does seem strange that in the face of facts such as these prejudices which so hinder progress can hold the fort so long. It seems it cannot be stormed by oratory nor captured by logic. It must then be forced to capitulate by the enterprise of stockmen progressive in their movements, the persistence of the agricultural press, the leaven of example, and the dilligence of the various associations, for giving the farmers increased light. A few plain statements such as the above introduced in summarized form into an agricultural text-book taught in the rural schools might save the boys, where conversion is hopeless in the case of the fathers.

4. The Lack of Manliness of Spirit.

Because of this the farmer submits to exactions that other men would spurn. It has allowed a cord to be woven with which he is tied to a triple rock of disadvantage. His calling is inadequately represented in the *Legislature;* he is the especial prey of growing *combines*, and he is fettered in his *trade relations.*

It would be most unfair to say that all farmers lacked this manliness of spirit, or even a majority of them, for it is the ensnaring of the minority by the delusive promises of politicians, and the deceptive promises of other interests, that have placed the Canadian farmer where he is, and that are keeping him there. It is another illustration of the operation of that mysterious law of Divine Providence whereby the innocent are permitted to suffer with the guilty. We are taught there is virtue in passively enduring what we cannot right. But this has a regard rather to individuals and is disciplinary in its aim. There can be no Christian heroism in enduring wrongs which can be righted without any real harm to anybody. It betrays rather a sevility of spirit that is associated with a lack of true manhood. While we are to obey the powers that be, in everything that does not fetter conscience, we are to seek to overthrow them in a legitimate way, if satisfied they can be supplanted by rulers whose enactments shall be more beneficent and wise.

While we are obligated to endure uncomplainingly the ills that we cannot remedy, it is a positive duty to seek the removal of those that we can. It is a duty imposed on us by the law of self-interest, by the ties of family kinship, of universal brotherhood, and by the great object of our being, we are to love our neighbour as ourselves, but that does not imply that we are to permit him to take away our property directly or indirectly, or to place us under any disadvantages that are unequal. It does not imply that we are to allow the combination leech to suck away our gains any more than it implies that we are to allow the bold defiant robber to cross our threshold unresisted and take away our property by plunder. But why waste time upon the ethics of the case? There is something within us, call it the moral sense or by whatever name you please, that tells us as it were intuitively, that there is a lack of manliness of spirit in any class of the body corporate who allow themselves to be elbowed to the wall without a continued struggle to regain their lost rights.

Some may characterize the statement of the case as harsh, and stand ready to assign other reasons for the bondage of the farmer. My only concern is to know that it is true. They may say it arises from lack of unity, it is the result of isolation, or from a sparsity of leaders. Even so, it arises from the lack of manliness of spirit. Where manliness is full grown there is unity on the part of any brotherhood. Where the farmers have at their command the services of a representative body such as the Central Institute of Ontario, called into being for the purpose of conserving their rights and preserving them from all undue encroachments on the part of other interests in the commonwealth, why should isolation prove an insuperable barrier? If lack of leadership is a hinderance, why should that body be without leaders which furnishes them very largely for every other class?

The farmers of Canada are to the other classes of the population more than two to one, and yet in our Houses of *legislature* they form less than twenty-five per cent. of the representation. No people possessed of sufficient spirit would tolerate a representation so completely disproportionate. All legislation is for the interests of the country as a whole, and for the interests of the different classes thereof, hence that interest which has most at stake should have the largest share of the representation. Men of other callings whose lives are mostly lived in crowded cities must have their ideas largely moulded by their environments, hence they cannot understand the wants of the farmers as one chosen from their number, nor can they take the same interest in seeking to advance them when these are known. It would be no more absurd for the people of a city to choose a farmer representative than for the farmers to choose a citizen to legislate for them.

This anomaly arises in part from the inordinate desire of Grit and Tory to beat one another at the polls, in part from the paucity of men strong in platform warfare in the country, but more from the lack of a full grown manhood that would scorn to hand over the guardianship of inalienable rights to men of other callings, and of other than rural citizenship. Other classes are thus enabled to dwell securely beneath the blessings of party government, while the farmer is left to grope amid the dimness of the shadow of its curse. With the utmost deliberation he assists in the choosing of representatives to legislate in the interests of others, though these may be in antagonism to his, and he does it for what proves to him the grim satisfaction of shouting victory when the state of the poll is announced. It reminds one of the orphan boy who joyously took part in the public rejoicings after "The Nile's proud fight," which was purchased with the loss of his father's life, and which left him "a poor orphan boy."

The paucity of material suitable for candidature arises from the steady outflow to the cities of the finest product of the farm—the young men, and the very choicest of them, who are to take a foremost place in business and in the various professions, misconceptions as to the comparative advantages of city life swell this current continually, to the infinite loss of the farming community. With this perpetual skimming of the cream how can it be otherwise than scarce? Why then should it be thought strange that when the day of candidature comes, lions strong in platform prowess should be accepted from the cities, men who are likely to secure victory, but who too often like the lion, feast well upon the fruits thereof before they abandon the remnants of the carcass to the jackals.

It is true at the same time that in rural constituencies, with towns and a goodly sprinkling of villages within them, the claims of these to furnish candidates should be considered, but with a due regard to majorities. How can it be otherwise than that legislation for the farmers by others than farmers, should often times prove inimical to the progress of agriculture?

See the *combines* which prey upon the farmer with the avidity of the leech. It is the glory of the farmers of Canada that they have never combined to extort higher prices from their customers, and the shame of all who have entered into these iniquitous combinations that they have done so. What other argument than that of might being right has ever been advanced in their defence? The practice quails at the bar of the first and great commandment which reads "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart," and vanishes at the judgment of the second, which says "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." It withers in the presence of the sanctions of the golden rule, and cannot but draw down the execrations of all rightly-constituted minds. It is followed by the righteous indignation of heaven, for it is one of the forms of getting riches and not by right, of which it is said the possessor "shall leave them in the midst of his days and in the end shall be a fool."

We have but few industries which have not combined, and the number of these combinations is increasing continually. Some of them are of gigantic proportions, as the combine in sugar, which has enabled a few men to fatten on the enormous profits thus wrenched from the lowest industry of the masses, others of them affect a more limited number, but the principle is the same. Their concern extends not only to the living, but also to the dead, and they all belong to the viper brood. Large poison sacs lie beneath their fangs, fatal to honest prosperity, and though all classes of consumers suffer, the farmers suffer the most, because of their numbers and the wide range of articles which they require.

It is only the supineness of legislation that tolerates these monuments of injustice. Legislation, which first of all, is for the interests of the whole country, is never wise when it allows some classes to flourish by systematic extortion from others. Nor are the farmers wise who by virtue of their numerical strength, are in a position to bring sufficient pressure upon the Legislature to force it into action for the repression of combines, and yet fail to do so. The big farm sledge if only uplifted, would splinter all price-fixing combinations into fragments in its fall. Until this is done the progress of Canadian agriculture will continue to be retarded by this, the most iniquitous of all its hindrances.

Witness how the farmer is crippled in his *trade relations.* A high tariff wall runs between him and his best market, both for what he has to sell, and also for what he wants to buy. This we regard as one of the greatest hindrances to progress amongst our farmers. But for this tariff obstruction thrown across the natural current of Canadian commerce, the trade between Canada and the United States would become superlatively great. This is shown conclusively: (1) In the increase in the volume of trade under the old reciprocity treaty, when it grew from $20,000,000 in 1853 to $84,000,000 in 1866. (2) In the hankering that this country has manifested ever since for the enlargement of trade relations with our neighbors to the south, as witnessed by the efforts of legislators to this end on both sides of politics, until the adoption of the N. P. in 1879. (3) In the very large trade that is still carried on in spite of the average 22 per cent. of duty that is levied on goods going either way. This trade for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1887, amounted to no less than $83,000,000, in a total foreign trade of $202,000,000. Of this amount $56,580,000 were dutiable and $26,420,000 free. Now about one-half of this amount went from Canadian farms, on all, or nearly all, of which the Canadian farmer lost the amount of the duty. This may be disputed, but it should be forever set at rest by the case either supposed or literal, of a conscientious American owning two farms adjacent, each with its quota of buildings, but on different sides of the boundary line. He breeds horses on both for the United States market. Now, it is very clear that the American buyer will pay the amount of the duty less, for a horse of equal value that is brought from the farm on the Canadian side. Concede this, and the argument applies equally with some few exceptions to all agricultural produce sent from Canada.

It is reasonable to suppose that if the Americans trade with us to the extent of $56,580,000 in one year in dutiable products, that that trade would immeasurably increase if the duty were removed. Of this we have an illustration clear as the noonday sun in the trade in eggs. During the last half of 1870, with a duty unrepealed, our export of eggs to the United States amounted to but $5,403. The duty was then removed. In 1883, but thirteen years hence, the trade had multiplied itself by 239, and amounted to $2,584,279. That the increase in the trade in all kinds of barter might not have been so great, I am free to admit, but if it only bore a ten per cent. ratio to the increase in the egg trade, it would now be something enormous.

But to show more precisely how the farmer's interests suffer by these trade restrictions, we give the figures relating to the trade in live stock, first from Ontario, and second from the whole Dominion to the United States, compiled from the latest returns, which of course takes no account of the large export trade in barley and other products of the soil, nor has it a regard to the magnificent trade in eggs :—

Statement of animals shipped from Ontario ports to the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1887, taken from the Dominion Trade and Navigation Tables, pages 656-9 :

Animals.	Number.	Value.
		$
Horses	8,154	1,136,039
Horned Cattle	41,844	835,928
Swine	901	3,100
Sheep	272,438	758,977
Poultry and other animals	.....	66,766
	.....	2,800,810

Statement of United States imports of live stock from Canada for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1887, taken from the Commerce and Navigation Returns of the United States for that year, pages 44 and 66 :—

—	Cattle.		Horses.		Sheep.		All Other, and Fowls.
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Value.
		$		$		$	$
Free	1,582	203,440	4,826	1,141,221	2,402	30,060	98,753
Dutiable	58,071	883,205	20,699	2,289,373	447,773	1,185,377	16,084
Totals	59,653	1,086,645	25,525	3,430,594	450,175	1,215,437	114,837

This handsome trade in live stock, which no legislative obstruction apparently can arrest, is undoubtedly greater in value than the trade with Great Britain, if a due regard is had to an exact estimate of worth. In 1886 the Dominion sent to Great Britain 60,549 head of cattle, valued at $4,998,327, or $82.55 per head; 121 head of horses, valued at $19,279, or $159.33 per head, and 36,411 head of sheep, valued at $317,987, or $8.73 per head, a full valuation in every instance, while most of the stock going into the United States being dutiable, is entered at a low estimate. For instance, sheep going to Great Britain average $8.73 per head, and those dutiable going to the United States average $2.64 per head—a less price than we get from our home butchers for our lambs. Notwithstanding, the trade in live stock with Great Britain in 1886 amounted to but $5,335,493, against a trade with the United States for the year ending June 30th, 1887, of $5,732,676, or $397,083 in favour of the United States, and this refers to but the three items of cattle, horses and sheep. In live stock on which duty was paid in the same items, and for similar periods, there were only $977,638 in favour of the trade with Great Britain. The United States, then, is undoubtedly the best customer for our live stock. The trade with her is constantly increasing, while with the mother-land it is rather declining, and yet a barrier of 20 per cent. duty has been erected all along the line from sea to sea, which cannot but re-act disastrously upon the progress of Canadian agriculture in rendering it less profitable by the extent of the duty plus the decreased value of what is sold at home, because of the restrictions put upon the trade. True manliness of spirit will not tamely submit to so gigantic an imposition.

It is objected that if the duties were removed, the United States being an exporting country of agricultural products would glut our markets with her produce, and so reduce the prices that the Canadian farmer would be impoverished. As regards live stock and products and barley, this objection finds complete refutation in the fact, that in the face of a duty about equal both ways, the Americans do import from us to the amount of many millions, while we import but little from them of the same class of products,

As to coarse grains used in feeding stock, Ontario is likely soon to become an importing country, as the exports of oats and pease over the imports of the same are now reduced to an amount scarcely worth naming, although the combined product of these in 1886 was 74,709,342 bushels.

The growth and products of live stock is rapidly increasing, so that ere long it will be to our advantage to import coarse grains for feeding. The export of animals and produce from the Dominion in 1868, the first year of Confederation, was $6,893,167, in 1886 $22,065,433, an increase of 225 per cent., that of other agricultural products $12,871,055 in 1868, and $17,652,779 in 1886, an increase of but 37 per cent, while the export of the latter in 1886 as compared with 1882, shows a decrease of 43 per cent. All this points to a time not far off, when Ontario and all the provinces eastward will want supplies of feeding stuffs, particularly corn, an item which the North-West cannot furnish us. If duty has to be paid on food imported for our stock, all the worse for Canadian agriculture.

Again, it is urged that our farmers would lose a home market without any corresponding advantages in purchasing supplies more cheaply. That our farmers would lose a home market is a gratuitous assumption, with our forests the envy of all civilized nations, our mines with their illimitable wealth, and our water privileges sufficient to drive all the machinery of earth, if the markets of the continent were but thrown open to us, who will take it upon him to say, that through an inflow of capital and an outflow of trade, the product of utilized resources, there would not be such development as this country has never seen before, and an increase in its population hitherto unparalleled.

The advantages to our farmers in purchasing are unquestioned, or the hot-bed industries that have grown up under the wing of protection would not so determinedly oppose free access to American markets. That high tariffs increase the cost of living, protectionists even do not deny, but urge that they build up home markets by an increase of population, and so compensate the farmer. In other words the farmers of Canada will be the gainers, if given a home market for less than half a million of people, by forfeiting a market with 60,000,000.

The tariff walls then on our southern border, produce the following results amongst others that might be named :

1. They increase the cost of living to every farmer in the country.

2. They enhance the price of the machinery and implements that he uses.

3. They put it in the power of the manufacturers to combine, and so tax him more highly for their wares which he must needs buy.

4. They lessen the price of the millions in products which he sells to that country, by the amount of the duty or nearly that much.

5. They fetter development, and so retard the growth of a home market.

6. They tax him for upholding an inter-provincial trade, prohibited by nature in many of its aspects.

7. They keep him and his household toiling all their days beneath the curse of Canaan, for a dividend of less than three per cent. per annum on his investment.

8. They drive away the flower of his sons and daughters to seek a home in that country with which he is forbidden to trade, each of them to beckon to those who remain, to come and join them in that land of greater opportunities.

In the sorry plight to which restriction more than anything else has brought the Canadian farmer : there he lies, a strong beast of burden who has stumbled beneath his load, and is vainly endeavouring to rise. The men of various other industries are crowding around and urging him to rise. Under pretence of giving him assistance every time he makes the effort they weight him down more heavily, and so he cannot rise. How many weary days must come and go before that beast will leave, that with one mighty effort he must rise himself, and shaking down that frightful burden labelled "trade restrictions," pursue his journey with lightsome tread toward a returning prosperity?

Before concluding, let me ask the farmers of Canada to bear in mind that for the many hindrances to progress that we have enumerated in this paper, they themselves are primarily responsible. This may not furnish pleasant food for reflection, but like the medicines of the physician, it will prove healing and restoring, stomachic and tonic. If a better education is to be obtained it must be sought. If greater diligence is to be manifested in the future it must be at the price of effort. If hindering prejudices are to be removed, the mind must be opened to conviction, as thirsty plants unfold themselves to the refreshing dews of the night. If the farmer is to obtain that respect which is his due from other classes, he must first learn so to respect himself, that in the self-consciousness of a true manhood he will snap every cord that ties him to the rock of disability. Then and not till then will Canadian agriculture make that almost infinite progress of which it is capable, nor will those hindrances to progress be removed which have been the burden of this paper.

ESSAY ON HINDRANCES TO PROGRESS IN CANADIAN AGRICULTURE, WITH A VIEW TO THEIR REMOVAL.

By F. J. Sleightholm, Esq., Humber.

To which was awarded Second Prize.

To the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario:

Gentlemen,—That drawbacks, and serious ones, exist in connection with the work of the agriculturist as a professional man is a natural and reasonable deduction to be taken from the subject of this essay. But what constitutes a hindrance to the progress of agriculture? In answer we might say, any factor or circumstance which tends to prevent the onward and upward march of the agriculturist in his endeavor to reach perfection's goal; weights too heavy for his strength of pinion, hindering his rising.

Now, not only by Canadians, but by all people conversant with the capabilities of our soil and climate, is our Dominion recognised as the possible nucleus of an agricultural Eldorado. But we must throw off the burdens which bear so heavily upon us ere we can ever do justice to our land; not idlers but doers in the work.

That we may more thoroughly sift our subject, and more easily and clearly define our position in reference thereto, we shall first give in outline those hindrances of which we wish especially to speak.

First—A lack of the systematic teaching of the primary principles of agriculture in our public schools.

Second—The failure of the patriarchs of our land to see the greater need of scientific agriculture now than formerly, and the consequent lack of education of the sons.

Third—The apathy of the farmer relative to agricultural advancement.

Fourth—Depreciation of the value of *concentration.*

Fifth—Lack of co-operation among agriculturists.

Sixth—The manifest disinterestedness in the principles of agricultural science.

Seventh—Government insensibility to agricultural requirements.

A host of minor causes, chiefly local, might be mentioned, but due consideration will, I think, show that they are but the outcome of some one or more of those we have enumerated.

A lack of the Systematic Teaching of the Primary Principles of Agriculture in our Public Schools.

"Men are but children of a larger growth." How easy to carve to any shape a lump of charcoal, how difficult to chisel to perfection a diamond in the rough; yet the same elements enter into their composition, varying only in physical appearance and properties, yet chemically identical. So is it here. Comparatively easier would it be to instil into the minds of the young and rising generations a definite and coherent knowledge of the fundimental principles underlying our agricultural science and practice, than it is to accomplish the same thing in minds not early taught the alphabet of this rural language, and seared by constant contact with the unremitting toil of every-day life, unfitting them, even where the desire is left, for its intelligent and practical use. We, as agriculturists, can hardly know too much of our profession, and if we would know as much as possible we must commence its alphabet when we commence to read the English language. Its importance demands this, since it is certainly our first national industry. Why not give the boys of the country, while they are boys, a chance to learn the business of their ancestors, of their own future life's work? Give them an opportunity to become acquainted with the principles which form the foundation upon which the pedestal rests that supports the statue of our national agriculture.

"As the twig is bent the tree's inclined." Give the youth to understand the nobility, the importance, the position of the rural profession; allow him the opportunity to acquire the knowledge requisite to a thorough understanding of the needs and requirements of that profession, and his agricultural education as a *man* cannot be left in safer hands than his own. What is the education usually put within the reach of the youth of our country, whom in the parental circle it has been decreed shall be our future farmer? In substance, this: A few of his earliest years, probably six or seven, it may be more, but in many cases it is much less, are spent in the public school, wherein he learns of the use and abuse of the English language, of the topography of the earth in general and possibly of his own country in particular, how to read, write and cipher respectably, but of the study of agricultural science and practice, that subject upon which it is expected he shall in future expend the profoundest energies of mind and body, and in which it is desired he shall be a beacon light flashing knowledge to his fellows in the profession, that theme to which all other material knowledge should be subservient, he is taught no more than he is of the dative or ablative of a long dead Latin.

The branches of a sound English education he should not, of course, be without, that is very certain, but these *must* be but stepping stones, assisting him to cross the river of ignorance and plant his feet on an agricultural *terra firma*, if he is to become a leader in the profession. Peering through all other studies, with the eye that reads his future destiny, he should see, looming up in the distance, agriculture in its advancement, must recognise in it the goal to which all his steps are tending.

He who finds not his life's work till he should be prepared for it, and he who, knowing his future occupation, seeks not to fit himself for it till youth has flown, will alike find themselves wholly unable to cope successfully with the demands of the profession whose ranks they enter, Hindrances rather than helps shall their fellows find them.

But how remove the evil? By striking at the root and furnishing to the youth of our public schools, at least those in the country, foundational principles upon which, in the years to come, may be built a creditable agricultural superstructure.

But where are we to find competent teachers for this work? They are scarce it is true, but with the opening will come the material to fill it, and with the progress of the work teachers will still more rapidly multiply.

Why should not our school teachers be obliged to know the principles of agriculture? The day shall yet dawn when the people generally shall consider that to lack a knowledge of the functionary principles of plant growth will be to *anyone* a stigma of ignorance.

Since teachers are as yet unfitted for this, why not give such inducements as will set the specialist at work. Is our *first* industry not of as much importance as mathematics, history, geography, or any like study which has its special teachers by the score?

But the additional expense says one. Of this we shall speak under another head.

But we are not likely to secure what we have just advocated until those who have the control of such can see the necessity of it. And this brings me to my next heading:

The failure of the Patriarchs of our country to view this Scientific Agriculture in its proper light.

It is to the more advanced in years and experience, rather than to the youthful, that we must look to for present help to roll along the agricultural chariot of education. But is it not often the case that those who should be helping along the work are unfitted for the task. Unless a man has tasted of the sweets of education he is commonly but very slow to exert himself for the benefit of others. In the farmers' ranks how many do we find in this position to-day. They occupy a stand of morbid inaction with reference to the furtherance of the interests of scientific agriculture. They fail to see, to measure in its vastness, the wide gulf existing between the knowledge necessary to an intelligent and comprehensive understanding of the requirements of agriculture to-day, and that requisite for a comparatively equally intelligent understanding of it.

"In the the days when we were pioneers,
Fifty years ago."

As a stern reality we know that the two have little in common. To tickle the soil with a hoe and make it laugh with a harvest is an era in Ontario farming long since buried, and knowledge in accordance with such a system of procedure could not consistently be given a place in the agricultural curriculum of to-day.

He who would keep pace with the world's advancement must take "Onward" for his watchword, must of necessity discard many old time rules, give extensive modification to many old regulations, and write in his calender very many of each that are entirely new. When, however, such facts are ignored by those advanced in years, is it matter for wonder that the sons receive small encouragement at their hands to pursue more profitable channels in their avocation. And as it is to the rising generation that we must look for a brighter agricultural regime in the future, the outlook in this direction is not the most encouraging. It is in their hands that the future of our country's first industry is to be placed. What then could be a more widespread, universal hindrance than this that we have just been looking at?

And remedial measures will in any case be slow and with difficulty put forth. To undo the work of ages is no easy task. The mind is slow to relax its grasp upon principles which have been instilled into it from earliest infancy. What is necessary is to prove beyond room for controversy to those so wedded to ancient opinions, that the agricultural practice of fifty years ago, first-class as it may have been in every respect for that age, is in very small part fitted to be the practice of to-day. And it is in the farmers' institutes, clubs, with kindred organizations, together with the agricultural press, the profitable fireside conversation, the example of the progressive farmer, that we shall find the influence that forward the mentally backward agriculturist.

These are the means to which we must mainly look for a removal of the hindrance. May those who have learned and practised a more progressive system of farming sieze such opportunities to teach to others, not so blest, any knowledge that they may have acquired. In the mutual interchange of ideas lies the means for an extensive dissemination of knowledge.

And as our desires grow so will the number and effectiveness of our various organizations grow; the circulation of our agricultural periodicals shall increase, and with the increase shall follow the increase in knowledge of the votaries of this great calling, for in the press lies a force powerful and far-reaching, a combination of forces, the artillery of which is doing much to raze the batteries of agricultural error and ignorance.

And with the enlightenment of these, the patriarchs in the work, will follow the still further enlightenment of the son, the youth of our country upon whose shoulders rest the responsibility of carrying onward and forward this first among professions—agriculture.

With them lies the foundation of the work and aught else which tends to their further enlightenment or the enhancement, in their eyes, of the commanding excellence and eminence of their calling, which shall intensify in their minds the desire for its uplifting, shall confer a boon upon the profession inestimable and incalculable.

Of the apathy or unconcern of the farmer, relative to agricultural advancement, we wish we had not to write, but duty requires it. We are glad that here we do not address the whole class; nevertheless, the number which falls under this category is altogether too large. If, as we discuss this, some think that we speak too severely, the extreme necessity of the case must be our excuse.

Civil wars are of all wars the most disastrous; internal dissensions among the members of a society are of all quarrels the most havoc-creating; even so the most hurtful calamity which can occur to any organization is the quarrels of its supporters or their indifference to its success, either of which will accomplish its ruin. As we understand it, there is no power *outside* of the individual man himself which can make him miserable, which can prevent advancement in his chosen work, or successfully oppose the accomplishment of legitimate ends. Circumstances never made a man; they may have had something to do with the making of a human weakling; in life essentials, we repeat, they never moulded a *man*.

And with the individual, so with the organization, pursuit or profession. Would the farmers of Canada wake from this stupefying apathy to a sense of the requirements of their profession, all other hindrances would be as dew before the morning sun; as

obstacles to the dauntless, but a stepping-stone to success, a hindrance nerving to greater effort.

This deplorable unconcern extends itself to all sides of his character and business. To educational needs it makes him utterly indifferent. He understands not why it is necessary for a farmer to have any other education than that which may be acquired on the farm, and of the most despicable of minds this is chief.

This principle, coupled with that of party bigotry, largely explains why one agricultural college is sufficient to fill the whole educational needs of this Dominion. Fifty or sixty students at the Ontario Agricultural College during the scholastic year just lately closed, and that out of a population of nearly five millions, speaks in tones that cannot readily be misconstrued. To be sure, it is not a necessity to attend a college to get an education; nevertheless, this statement is an unvarnished fact that should cause a blush on the face of every right-minded resident of our Dominion.

When the farmers fully recognize their duties and privileges in this respect, half a dozen such institutions will be inadequate to supply our educational needs. What need for further comment.

> "There is a tide in the affairs of men,
> Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;
> Omitted, all the voyage of their life
> Is bound in shallows and in miseries."

If the tide has flowed in before some of the class of which we speak were ready to launch upon it, they have their own lack of push, inquiry and observation to answer for the omission.

With the objects of farmers' institutes, clubs, etc., they have little in common; of the teachings of the agricultural press they read little and study less, seeming to wholly forget that "Man is the artificer of his own fortune," and that without personal effort the goal of perfection will never be any nearer than it was half a century ago.

This is the dark side of our picture, and, while it cannot be gainsaid, we are glad there is a bright side This class is decreasing, and thanks to the increasing number who are putting tact, push and principle into their work, farming is being lifted up in the eyes of the people. But we must endeavor to remove the still-existing apathy, and it is by the example of those who work understandingly that the indifferent ones will largely be improved, as well as by the continuance, furtherance and multiplication of the various agricultural institutions now in vogue.

> "Example is a living law, whose sway
> Men, more than all the written laws, obey."

This couplet receives such universal sanction in the effect of the work of man upon his fellow-man that it has become an indisputable apothegm. We believe that no power more forceful than example can be brought to bear upon the indifferent in their profession.

There is a sense in man, though in some it seems almost dead, that strives in varied degrees to emulate the successes of the successful. It is so in the agricultural profession.

The lively, thorough, go-ahead farmer is a standing reprimand, a living reproof to the careless and indifferent. In uncongenial surroundings no individual will long stay. Thus it is we see, while travelling through the country, that the thrifty and the careless in the profession are gathered very often in separate communities. In character the one finds nought in common with the other, and consequently does not desire proximity.

Besides this silent and forceful power which is quietly working toward the removal of the hindrance, we must arraign all others that present themselves. On the platform, those so gifted must show to the indifferent the desirability, possibility and necessity of amendment; neither should there be any scarcity of the use of printers' ink when occasion presents itself. These and all like powers must be used and used persistently and vigorously if we would add force and truth to the couplet:

> "And the thoughts of men are widened
> By the process of the suns."

The lack of the power of concentration has wrecked many a man who might have ploughed his way undeviatingly and successfully to the haven of his hopes and ambitions. A sententious writer has said, "Young man, cultivate concentration; your talents are not sufficient to lift you to the top in more lanes of life than one." How many have merited the world's scorn and disapprobation by not regarding the truth of these words?

Since example teaches more forcibly than precept, I shall cite the names of a few individuals whose qualities in this respect are worthy of imitation. The world knows Martin Luther to-day, after a lapse of three and a-half centuries, only for one reason, and that his oneness of aim—the Revolution; by the same power do Charles XII. of Sweden, Garibaldi and Napoleon III. hand their names to posterity. William Pitt, the great statesman; Jas. Watt, of steam engine fame, and Daniel Safford, the Boston blacksmith, owe their high position to one power—singleness of purpose. To multiply instances is unnecessary.

It is well known that very many are but too ready to point the finger of ridicule at members of the farming profession, and to lift the voice of insult against the profession itself when occasion presents. 'Tis the unattentive and unstable who thus bring upon themselves and their profession such contempt. Of course, we know that attempts are often made to ridicule the profession and its members by those whose opinion is unworthy of notice; on the other hand, ridicule that is not without foundation becomes their portion also.

To the mind absorbed wholly in this its one calling no such contemptuous derision can e'er be truthfully applied. We have, however, a goodly number of the divided-in-purpose scattered through the land. They are readily distinguished from the farmer who is such in truth. But, before giving a few of their peculiar features, let us give their occupations. Ostensibly they are farmers. They are usually termed such. In reality they are fickle combinations. The farm forms a foundation on which they work. From this as a centre they emanate as general agent in one or other of its various capacities; local veterinary; general storekeeper in the town or village near by, or in some other pursuit equally hurtful to their agricultural prospects. Of these it may truly be said that their characters are as easily read as the red letters on a poster. Tumbled-down fences, rickety buildings, weeds of almost every description in profusion, implements housed in the great shed furnished by nature, with stock, what there is, in accord with surroundings; this is the mark by which they are known to their fellows.

There are doubtless greater hindrances to Canadian farming than this want of concentration, but it is certainly a heavy drawback to possible success. The cure for the disease is likely to operate slowly. "How use doth breed a habit in a man," and habits of carelessness and unthriftiness are difficult to eradicate.

Educated in the thought that only a portion of their ability is needed in the transaction of home concerns, it gives little cause for wonder that the farm is neglected in a thousand ways. There is no business in which is required a more thorough concentration of every power of mind and body than in farming. Since the cause of this instability is a need of education, the remedy is plain; it must be education, broad and deep. Prove to the average farmer that there is in the limits of his own business room for all the best powers of mind and body, and that the more intelligent the work and planning he accords to it the larger will be the profits and pleasures, and the majority will apply the remedy. In the meantime it is the duty of the enlightened to try and expel the mental darkness enveloping his less fortunate, or, rather less wide-awake fellows.

We now come to a hindrance of which much has been said and written, and yet the farmer in his conservatism is very slow to throw it aside. He too often shrinks within himself at the thought of sharing with others his knowledge, or of the giving of his assistance toward the furtherance of a more desirable and beneficial legislator.

Let us view this part of our subject, for the sake of greater clearness, under two divisions. In the first place we ask:

Why should farmers organize? in the discussion of which we think we shall better than in any other way show the potential hindrance resulting to agriculture and its followers by a non-appreciation of its widespread power.

We should organize because of the direct benefits, social and intellectual, which are

thereby bestowed. The great law prevailing through all nature, animate and inanimate' is proof of the fact that man liveth not unto himself. Each owes a debt to his fellow' and each is dependent on his fellows, at least to some extent, for his life's happiness and success. The law of mutual dependence cannot be ignored. The sweetest morsels of our mental life depend upon the perfectness with which we cultivate the sociability of our nature. Humanity has a right to demand of us in our mutual relationships the best of our native and acquired qualities of mind and heart.

Giants in intellectual capacity are such only by long practice and preparation, and the organization, club or society are the farmer's means to obtain the practice and induce the preparation. Intellectual ability is a *sine qua non* to advancement in the world of to-day. Without knowledge varied and pertinent no individual or society need hope to rise to any appreciable height or to be heard on topics relative to himself, his occupation or his country. Knowledge is power, its lack is weakness.

The world of humanity bows its head at the mental onslaught of intellectual genius. The co-operative society is an incentive to the acquisition of knowledge, a storehouse from which the attentive may take food for thought. It must be granted, then, that both the social and intellectual powers are levers which are to tell forcefully for the removal of agricultual hindrances.

He should organize to protect his business and political interests. Farmers of to-day, in comparison with their numbers and importance, have practically nothing to do with controlling the business and political affairs of society. 'Tis a duty devolving upon every Canadian citizen to use all lawful and righteous measures to guard against dangers which menace our civil liberty or tend to usurp the rights of the individual.

Hackmen organize and charge as much to carry you a mile as would pay your fare half way from Toronto to New York; doctors and lawyers organize to get $10.00 for half a day's work of two or three hours; manufacturers organize to fill more rapidly their pocket and their thirst for gain; dealers in grain, fruit and a thousand and one other things organize and the farmer largely foots the bill.

The farmer, *without organization*, works ten hours a day for one hundred cents.

Their political interests are worth the attention of farmers. Their lawyer or doctor (or other business man) representative in our Local and Dominion Houses takes his seat on one of the benches of the great domicile and listens with the air of a *savant* to the speech of another representative who waxes eloquent on the hardships endured by the manufacturer, grain dealer, or other man among men, and who winds up his florid declaration by an appeal on their behalf for a tax or tariff to protect their endangered interests; and then he gets up and—and goes ont, and the interests of the constituents who gave him that seat go out with him. Those with an unbiased acquaintance with the business of the country to-day, know that practically we present no overdrawn picture.

No radical change will ever be effected till farmers as a body speak from the co-operative society. Other professions organize, why not farmers? They have as much need, they would profit as much by it, nay more, if the profit be in keeping with the magnitude of the calling. It is their privilege aud their duty as they profess a love for their vocation and their country, neither of which will occupy its proper position till a wise and universally sustained co-operation has become the farmer's watchword.

The farmer should also organize that he may become more proficient in his business. Lack of space forbids any enlarging upon this point, but it can hardly be necessary.

What, we ask, are the *effects* of organization? This we have largely answered while discussing *why* we should organize.

The effects are broad and deep as the breadth and depth of his thoughts and the intensity of their practical application.

The farmer has greater need of co-operation than the followers of most other professions, since his isolated manner of living hinders that daily intercourse with his fellows that the business of others brings into ever-recurring possibility. He should bring his farm matters to the meeting for discussion, especially those relative to his home interests, that the why and wherefore of all rural operations may be studied and understood. Household matters should find a hearing also, for the farmer's wife, his sons and daughters should form a necessary portion of the society. It is indeed a fact that in all

eminently successful organizations all benefits extend to and are enhanced by the presence of the farmer's wife and daughters.

Limit in space forbids a further enumeration of the effects grand and multitudinous that follow in the wake of wise and well-ordered co-operation.

There is to arboricultural science a civil and a constitutional bearing. The citizen as an individual, and the citizens as a combined body of individuals, called the nation and represented by its chosen head, have each a part to perform with reference to the furtherance of this science; the citizens in a local connection, the government in a general or provincial sense. Perhaps in no other branch of the farmer's occupation would co-operation result in such marked benefits as here; and perhaps there is none other more neglected by the majority. The further deforesting of the country will doubtless bring with it more earnest reflection on the subject, but force should not be the only power which brings us to a sense of our duty; a growing evil should be met and fought before it overcomes us.

To point out in what way this is a hindrance would in this age be superfluous. The various and far-extending benefits which would result from its removal are almost equally well known.

Forests as shelter and shade are very important. In the former connection their beneficial influence extends to crops, to stock, buildings, highways, etc., etc.; in the latter connection more especially to animals. To shew *in extenso* the various and complicated effects of forestry in these several connections is impossible in such a composition as this; we can merely outline. Their influence as a shelter to crops is largely two-fold, the prevention of the dying effect of winds on the soil and the injury to the growing crops themselves. In other connections their influence needs here no explanation.

Forests as mediums for bird preservation—an important office in view of a harbor for our beneficial insectivorous birds which are now more than ever the farmer's friends—for the preservation and more equal distribution of moisture; for profit, whether as timber limits, stock protectors, or aids in agriculture proper; or in the hundred and one other offices which they fill, are factors which the would-be successful farmer cannot safely disregard.

But how to better his relationship in this connection is the question for the farmer. He has it largely, we might say solely, in his own hands.

Universal co-operation is the basis. From this foundation more desirable statutory enactments may be obtained, a more thorough diffusion of the principles underlying profitably directed arboriculture among the farmers themselves will be secured, together with the best methods of conducting the work in all its local and provincial bearings. Those interested in the work will also by their example show the beauty and profitableness of the same. Some one tersely says, "The way to encourage the planting of trees is to plant them."

Town, county and township societies and councils may also do very much by intelligent and well-timed encouragement, pecuniarily as well as otherwise.

We have now to consider our last, but by no means our least hindrance in the list, Government insensibility to agricultural requirements.

The object of all right-minded government is the promotion of the country's good. The promotion of the country's good lies largely in the good of that industry, occupation or profession which is to all intents and purposes at the foundation of her prosperity, of her very existence. This industry will not be the same in all countries.

In Ontario it is undoubtedly agriculture, since all unprejudiced minds are in this unanimous. It follows, then, if this line of argument be logical, that one of the first principles in the statutes of Canadian government should be, "Agriculture is our foundation, let us make it a firm one." We fear that in reality such is not essentially the case. Why it is not may not be readily seen.

It cannot be an engendered dislike to the profession; we could not for a moment harbor such a thought from an intelligent body of men. It surely is not a lack of knowledge of the professson's requirements, since all men in such positions *should* be acquainted with the needs of the country's first industry; not to be would be a humiliating thought to the civil community and disgraceful to its leaders. Neither can it be,

speaking from a financial point of view, upon the score of economy. Leaving all other considerations out of the question, it would be false economy indeed to withhold needed help from an institution that has become our foster-mother. No, we cannot believe that any of these have answered our question. Rather do we think it is to be found in a to-be-deplored insensibility to the needs of the profession.

Our government cannot, surely does not, see the national greatness, the country-supporting vastness of the calling. Be it ignorance or be it unconcern it is alike unpardonable.

Remissness of evident duty in individual or state cannot be inadvertently passed by. The laws of our country do not free the individual who pleads ignorance of them as an excuse for a crime; neither then, in the dispensation of equal justice, is a crime of omission by the state excusable.

That the farmer is slow to bring forward his needs at the hands of the government, does not by any means release the latter from responsibility. *Our* duty is not our neighbors nor *vice versa.*

To look at the matter from a comparative standpoint let us study for a moment the action of other governments relative to this matter, and the consequent benefits accruing therefrom to agriculture.

Canada with a population of nearly 5,000,000 and a territory of more than 3,000,000 square miles, has *one* agricultural college and three experimental stations. The French budget for 1885 included $10,000,000 for the advancement of agricultural science in the Republic. As a result there is not a foot of unproductive arable soil in the whole French Republic, a district about the size of the Province of Quebec. Austria, with an area of less than 300,000 square miles, maintains (1886 census) sixty day and one hundred and seventy-four night colleges of agriculture. Prussia has more than 200 similar institutions and scores of experimental stations in addition. As one result she is to-day, in the application of agricultural science, the recognized leader of the world. Little Sweden, with a population about equal to our own and an agricultural area that will bear no comparison to ours either for extent or primitive fertility, expends more than $2,000,000 per year for agricultural colleges alone. Italy, which is about two-thirds the size of the Province of Ontario, has thirteen experimental stations and thirty-three agricultural colleges. These countries are the undoubted and undisputed leaders in the farming profession. They measure it at its true value.

But the expense of these is great. Are the results not equally great, yea greater? And if so is it not TRUEST ECONOMY?

We do not forget in our comparison that there is a wide difference between the age of these countries and the age of Canada. Yet it must be remembered that these institutions are but of yesterday in the history of any country.

The great majority of the agricultural colleges and experimental stations of Europe have been established within the last eight or ten years, so that they have not been carrying on this work for centuries; but, forecasting the immense benefits likely to accrue therefrom, have, under later nineteenth century wisdom, hurried them into existence during very recent years.

Since we live in the same age as they we have the same privileges and possibilities as they within our grasp, and were we not so conservative in using them might stand on a much more equal footing. We have not in our possession the statistics showing the annual amount expended in the furtherance of agriculture in Canada but know that it is not large.

We hope that both our Federal and Provincial Governments will take a more decided step toward advancement in this matter.

For the removal of this hindrance the farmers must look to themselves. The Government is their representative body, let them see that they are right men in the right place. Let them also speak as a body from the society, club, institute, etc., for more satisfactory and necessary legislation, and the desired end will become nearer and nearer attainment.

It must be seen that all hindrance to advancement lie in the hands of the people and the governments for their removal. As a member of the commonwealth of Canadian

farmers we would say that each must be a worker, both individually and as members of co-operative societies, if we would see these hindrances vanish and our profession prosperous.

"For the structure that we raise,
Time is with material filled;
Our to-days and yesterdays
Are the blocks with which we build.

ESSAY ON FIELD ROOTS—THEIR COMPARATIVE VALUE AS CATTLE FOOD, CULTIVATION, ETC., ETC.

By D. Nichol, Esq., Cataraqui, Ont.

To which was awarded First Prize.

There is perhaps no other subject in connection with agriculture in Canada about which there exists so much diversity of opinion.

In the most advanced agricultural countries in the world "Field Roots" have, since the latter part of the last century, been gradually gaining favour as food for live stock. And now on the best stock-raising and dairy farms in Great Britain the root crop is considered as of the highest importance; not entirely on account of their nutritive value, but more especially because of their regulating, appetizing, lubricating, invigorating, health-giving properties.

Cattle want, and naturally seem to require, a portion at least of their food in a fresh or green state in winter as well as in summer. And it is now certain that whatever kind of fodder and farinaceous food cattle may be fed on during the winter season without green food, they are never so thrifty as those fed chiefly on roots and fodder. In great Britain and on the continent of Europe hundreds of thousands of cattle are fattened annually on turnips and straw; and it is safe to say that the greater part of the beef and mutton of those countries is produced by the feeding of roots when the animals are not on pasture. There are about ninety parts of water in one hundred pounds of turnips, and ignorant persons are likely to draw the conclusion that the water is very expensive! But it has long ago been proved that nature favours the method of water-drinking, which is involved in the digestion of turnips and other esculent roots. Where roots are raised abundantly they are fed to cattle in such quantities that they require no water except that which they receive in the roots. And so marked is the influence of the ninety per cent. of water administered through the medium of roots and of the ten per cent. of what the analysts term "feeding properties," that a skilled trader can readily detect the difference between animals fed on roots and those that have been fed on more expensive substitutes.

It is also well known by experienced feeders that meal of any kind can be fed to animals with far less danger of injury to their digestive organs when fed along with a portion of wholesome roots. Roots do certainly materially assist in the assimilation of other food; so on that account their economic value is much higher than the inexperienced may suppose.

In plants subject to such different modes of treatment as field roots, their general composition and the relative proportions of their constituents are liable to great variations. The difference produced in them by wet or dry seasons, by rich or poor soils, slow or rapid growth induced by the absence or presence of stimulating manures, by far exceed that which is always to a certain extent found due to the influence of descent from different varieties. For this reason it is not possible to assign any fixed or determinate value to any kind of root; all we can attempt is an estimate based upon our knowledge of their general composition, and upon the degree of development of the individual plant or crop. In an investigation involving such chances of difference as must ever exist in

the composition of our cultivated roots, the result of a solitary determination is of but little value, as it may be correct as regards the individual but incorrect as regards the mass.

Field roots are admirably adapted for a systematic rotation and no crop affords so good an indication of the agricultural condition of the land. On naturally poor soils, or on land exhausted by continuous cropping without a sufficient supply of manure, the poverty of the land manifests itself much more strikingly in the scanty root crop than in any other crops of a rotation ; while on the other hand a high agricultural condition, or of great natural fertility, shows itself very clearly in the heavy root crops which are raised on it. It is a mistake, Dr. Volecker thinks, to give the enormous dressings of manure to rich clay land even for mangolds, which some farmers use, and that in many cases a more economical result and certainly a better quality of roots, although not so heavy a crop would be given, if instead the land were manured in the autumn with a less quantity of farm-yard dung and the seed drilled in with superphosphate or ground bone at the rate of four or five cwt. per acre, which manures have a tendency to produce early maturity in the roots.

There is no doubt luxuriantly grown roots always contain more water as a rule, more nitrogen and mineral or ash constituents than less vigorous plants of the same age, hence large roots, generally speaking, are less nutritious than better matured roots of a moderate size. Small mangolds approach sugar beets in composition, while large sugar beets are hardly better than common mangolds.

Monster roots are always very watery and poor in sugar; the practice of giving prizes for the biggest roots Dr. Volecker calls "childish." Such roots, he says, may delight women and children, but why should prizes be awarded for monsters which generally contain so large a percentage of water.

It is never advisable to devote all the area of acreage allotted for root crop to one kind of roots. In all cases and with all crops it should be remembered that as a rule the longer the interval we can arrange between the cultivation of any one kind on the same land the greater the chances of freedom from diseases and from insect ravages ; therefore we should always bear in mind the desirability of substituting wherever we can other crops having about the same economic value and uses, but different in habits and growth requirements. The importance of this rule is particularly marked in regard to turnips, as will be seen when we come to consider the diseases and insect enemies to which the plant is liable. Indeed the greater the number of different plants possessing about the same agricultural advantages that we can introduce into our cultivation the more secure we shall be from the chances of weather and other casualities to which our crops are always subjected, and the better it will be for the health and well-being of the stock. The good effects of a change of food on stock of all kinds is readily acknowledged by all experienced farmers. By having a variety of farm products we have the power not only to afford a change of keep, but also when we find the one kind decreasing in its effects, either from its own diminishing value or from satiety in the animals to which they are fed, to be followed up by another kind giving a fresh relish, to be succeeded by still another.

Another benefit which can be derived from various root culture is that some light soils, otherwise nearly useless, can be cultivated with facility and profit ; this kind of land is turned to the uses for which it is physically calculated and by being suitably cleaned with this preparatory crop a bed is provided for grass and other seeds, wherein they flourish and prosper with greater vigor than after any other preparation. In humous soils containing a large amount of organic matter, which in general are not favourable for the growth of cereal crops, field roots in most cases can be successfully grown, although the root is less in proportion to the top and less firm in texture than in those grown in some other soils.

Does the growing of roots for cattle food pay ? is a question we very frequently hear asked. The most direct reply is, that depends on how roots are raised and how fed. There is a class of farmers who winter their cattle in byres that are not much warmer than open sheds. During cold winter weather their shivering animals are turned out daily to drink water from a hole cut in the ice ; they return to their cold quarters with humped backs and distended stomachs, occasionally shaking a hind foot as if it had been

stung by some poisonous reptile. This class of farmers whose agricultural operations are chiefly grain raising on the skimming or slip-shod system, seem to be content with a crop of ten bushels of wheat or fifteen bushels of barley from an acre. It is scarcely probable that their land in its present condition would produce a paying crop of roots to be fed in a frozen state to cattle having their stomachs chilled daily by heavy draughts of ice water. Indeed it is doubtful whether any crops produced under a shiftless slip-shod method ever give remunerative returns; and the growing of roots as food for "live stock" does not pay unless good crops can be raised and fed to advantage. This, we think, can be done by any farmer of ordinary capacity, possessed of common sense, and land at all suitable.

It is impossible to give an exactly correct estimate of the cost of producing a good crop of roots, so much depending upon circumstances; but experienced farmers of the first class throughout the Province in giving approximate estimates differ but very little. It must always be observed that as great beneficial effects are derived by after-crops of grain and hay from the manure applied to the root crop for at least seven years, so it would not be fair to charge to the root crop more than one-quarter of its cost applied to the land. If forty loads of dung applied to an acre costs $40, only about $10 could be fairly charged to the crop of roots.

John Gibson, of Lyndale farm, reports to the agricultural press the following quantities of roots grown per acre by him:—Long red mangolds, 1,500 bushels; yellow globe mangolds, 1,300, and Swedish turnips, 1,200 bushels. The cost per acre of growing the same is about as follows:—

Two ploughings at $2 per acre	$4 00
Cultivating and harrowing	1 00
Drilling	2 00
Sowing	1 50
Cultivating with one horse four times	4 00
Hand-hoeing twice	10 00
Pulling and hauling	17 00
Seed	3 50
Share of manure applied	10 00
	$53 00

It will be seen by the above figures that the roots cost when stored about four cents per bushel. They are surely worth ten cents per bushel, and that leaves a nice balance for rent, taxes, cutting and feeding in winter.

Although 1,500 bushels may be considered a good paying crop it is quite possible to raise double that quantity on an acre. Let us see what the possibilities are.

A few years ago Mr. Wm. Rennie, the leading seed merchant in Toronto, offered five prizes of $5 each for the six heaviest roots of the different kinds then cultivated. Mr. Wm. Burgess, of Etobicoke, obtained first prize for the six heaviest globe mangolds, which weighed 211 lbs., making an average 35 lbs. each. No one need expect to raise an acre of roots weighing 35 lbs. each unless the plants were allowed abundance of room and very high cultivation; but let us make a moderate calculation. A square acre is 209 feet each way; at thirty inches apart there would be eighty-three drills, and at fifteen inches between the plants there are 167 in the drill, which gives 13,861 roots per acre.

Since it is a fact that mangolds weighing 35 lbs. each can be grown, almost any one will admit that it is possible to grow them at the distance above mentioned to the weight of 20 lbs. each, and that would give 4,620 bushels; but supposing we calculate the roots at only 10 lbs. each we get 2,310 bushels from an acre, and if at the rate of 1,500 bushels per acre they cost only four cents per bushel they would certainly cost less than three cents per bushel when a crop of 2,310 bushels is produced, the difference in the amount of labour being chiefly in hauling and storing. A very ordinary crop is 1,000 bushels per acre, and we hesitate not to say that it pays well, even if there were no

advantages derived by the preparation of the land for after-crops. But I have seen crops on farms managed on the scrub system that did not average more than 500 bushels per acre. Valued at ten cents per bushel, even this crop pays better than a crop of wheat at only ten bushels per acre, worth about $8.50. Because the labor and manure expended for a poor crop of roots is much less than that required for a heavy crop, whereas a poor crop of wheat or other grain costs as much labor as a good crop, with the exception of hauling and storing. A poor crop of roots pays just about as well as a poor crop of almost anything else. It is only poor farmers who pronounce field roots an unprofitable crop.

Preparation of the Soil.—Summer fallowing is an excellent mode of destroying annual and biennial weed seeds. If the season is showery every stirring of the soil destroys a crop of such weeds, and if the season is particularly dry quack grass and thistles can be pretty well subdued. Bare summer fallowing, however, adds but very little to the richness of the land. Where nothing of a manurial nature is applied it is the most thorough mode of exhausting the land. It is the best method of getting all out of the land without returning anything to it. The most completely exhausted land that I know of has been frequently summer fallowed, and summer fallowing is not the most effectual method of destroying any kind of weeds.

I have never failed to materially improve the condition of land by fallowing with the ploughing under of green crops; and buckwheat I have found to be by far the best adapted for this purpose, because two crops can be ploughed down in one season. If sown thickly, say at the rate of two bushels per acre and ploughed down as soon as it comes in flower, and sown immediately again at the same rate and ploughed under in the fall, it is certain destruction to all kinds of weeds, except those whose seeds are of an oily nature, such as wild mustard, which retain their vitality for many years, and germinate only when they are brought near the surface. This mode of improving the condition of the land involves less labor and expense than the bare fallow, and where manure is scarce or expensive it is the most economical method of enriching the soil and rendering it friable and in clean condition, but this involves the loss of the use of the land for a season, whereas when manure is available this loss need not occur.

Every spring there is an accumulation of winter-made manure, but the shortness of the spring season prevents the general application of it. The growing of forage plants which thrive well on fresh manure affords a favorable opportunity for applying it to the very best advantage, and on dairy farms green forage for summer has now become a necessity. If, after all, the other crops have been got in this manure is spread on the land that needs fallowing and ploughed in, a good crop of corn fodder for soiling can be obtained, or if not required for soiling purposes it can be profitably used for ensilage. The great benefits which some of the most enthusiastic advocates claim for ensilage have not been, and probably never will be, fully realized; yet, taking all things into consideration, it is perhaps the best substitute for a crop of field roots. Corn is the very best crop for ensilage, no other plant thrives so well on fresh manure. More than twenty tons of it can be raised on an acre. But then in this matter the chief advantage is that after the heavy crop of corn produced by the liberal application of manure the land is in admirable condition for producing a fine crop of any kind of field roots the following season, as well as for grain and hay crops for succeeding years. This is the most economical method of applying coarse manure, and it is a most effectual way of cleaning the land. The necessary labor in keeping down the weeds in the cultivation of roots is always amply repaid by increased produce; on land prepared in this way it is hardly possible that the proper amount of labor judiciously directed would fail to produce profitable results.

The turnip is doubtless indigenous to Europe, but the time it was first introduced for cultivation in Great Britain is not very distinctly known; it was cultivated to a greater or less extent in the gardens of the religious houses from the time of the Romans, to whom it is most probable we are indebted for a knowledge of its value, as well as for that of several other useful plants.

As long back as we have any distinct records of agriculture to refer to we find information respecting this plant. Pliny mentions three distinct species, of which he

gives a detailed description. He speaks very strongly in their praise and says they were accounted third in value of the cultivated crops of his time, the vine and corn being ranked before them. He tells us that many of the turnips raised on well cultivated farms weighed upwards of forty pounds each. Our enemy the "Turnip Fly," (Skipping Beetle) appears to have been well known to the Greeks and Romans, as all the best authors speak of the injuries it caused to their crops, and offer remedies or palliatives for its attacks. Palladius repelled the insect by strewing a mixture of soot and wood ashes in the drills at the time of sowing. Our "turnip fly" is probably the same insect as that referred to by the Roman authors.

Our most approved remedy is to place the seed in the soil under those conditions most likely to insure a speedy and vigorous growth, so as to carry the young plants as quickly as possible out of the power of the enemy. This we consider is accomplished by securing a fine tilth for the seed-bed and by depositing at the same time with the seed a certain quantity of readily available artificial manure, either in a solid or liquid form.

This is our advanced practice, and now only to be met with in practice on our best cultivated farms; and yet this practice was known to and commonly adopted by the Roman farmers more than 2,000 years ago.

In the cultivation of the turnip, and in its general use on the farm as a feeding substance for live stock during winter, the ancient farmers seem to have been quite as well versed as the modern. And indeed that improved system called "turnip husbandry"—which so much contributed to the progress and material welfare of Great Britain at the close of the last and commencement of the present century—appears in the time of Columella to have been practiced in the Roman Provinces of Italy and Gaul.

We have reason to believe that in Great Britain turnips have been cultivated from the earliest periods of its history. They are mentioned by several of our early authors—by "Gorge," in 1586; by "Gerarde," in 1599; by Parkinson, in 1629, and the great Ray in 1686 distinctly informs us that at that date they were commonly grown as food for cattle.

Lesslie, in his "Observations on Husbandry," at the beginning of the eighteenth century, speaks of them as a field crop. But the first and principal improvement in the mode of treatment appears to be due to Lord Chas. Townsend, of Rainham, Norfolk, in 1730, whose successful system of cultivation gave them a status as a crop which they did not before possess.

Brown, in his "Treatise on Rural Affairs," remarks that the introduction of the improved "turnip culture" into the husbandry of Great Britain occasioned a wonderful revolution in the rural art, and that before the introduction of this esculent root it was not possible to cultivate light soils successfully or to devise suitable rotations for cropping them with advantage.

It was about 1775-80 that the Swedish turnip was introduced into Scotland, some seeds having been sent over from Gallenberg, from which sprung the different varieties of Swedes we now cultivate. And probably also at a later period the yellow and hybrid varieties, the produce of a cross between the original white turnip and the newly introduced Swedes.

Now, the Swedish turnip naturally takes precedence of all other root crops; therefore it is the keystone to the improved system of farming in the most advanced agricultural countries in the world. It is the crop by whose success or failure the welfare of the whole rotation system of farming is mainly influenced.

The Swedes are usually known by the color of the top of the roots, such as purple, green or purplish green. Of each of these there are now several varieties in cultivation. The common purple top is the stock from which most of the others originated; it may be distinguished by its oblong shape. Its color is a dull purplish of the upper part of the root, and yellowish underneath.

Skirving's purple-top is a well-known variety that was introduced in 1837-8. Since then an important variety has been brought out by Mr. Skirving, which possesses all the good characteristics of size and solidity of the other, and is a better cropper, matures earlier and keeps well when properly stored. The common green-top is one of the oldest

varieties in cultivation. It has, however, of late years fallen into disrepute, owing to the greater attention that has been paid to the purple-top varieties.

Laing's improved purple-top (Fig. 1) differs widely from the other varieties of Swedes in having large, entire, cabbage-like leaves which, by their spreading, horizontal habit of growth, speedily cover the soil between the drills, which to some extent prevents evaporation from the surface and materially checks the growth of weeds. It is very hardy, of

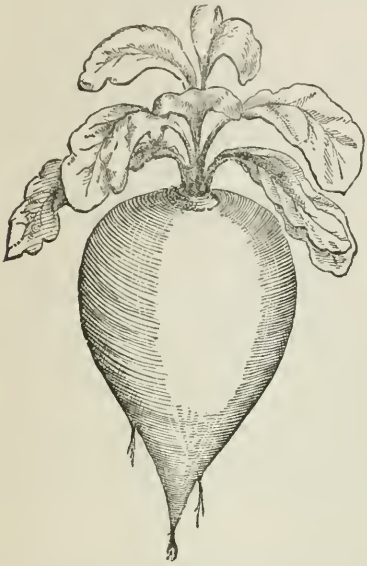


Fig. 1.—Lang's Improved.

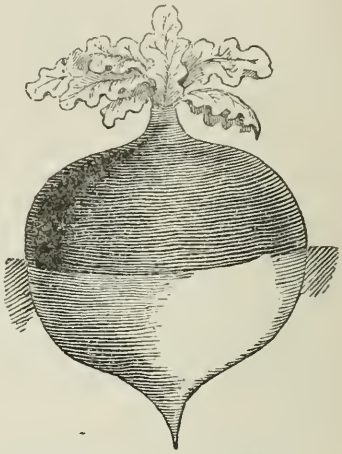


Fig. 2.—Sutton's Champion.

a fine, globular shape, with very little neck. But, of all the many excellent kinds of the Swedish turnip, it would be impossible for any to say which, under all circumstances, would be the best. In addition to those already mentioned, we have the Bangholm, bronze-top and Drummond's Swedes, highly recommended as heavy croppers, while Sutton's Champion (Fig. 2) is freely recommended by the leading seed merchants as growing the largest of any of the Swedes. But, be it observed, the largest kinds are not always to be preferred. Sometimes the gain in bulk is over-balanced by loss in solidity and richness.

Of the common turnip the number of varieties is far greater than that of the Swedes. Lawson enumerates and describes no less than forty-six. Many of them are of similar habits and qualities, consequently numerous descriptions would only lead to confusion.

The common white globe is most generally grown by stock-breeders in Britain. It is the kind of which the largest bulk per acre can be produced, and of which cattle are exceedingly fond, but is not well adapted for our climate. The Aberdeen yellow is admirably adapted for a late crop, to be sown on newly cleared land. It is a valuable sort for winter keeping—gives large returns on good low land generally.

Of Soils.—The soils best suited for the cultivation of the turnip are unquestionably those of a free-working loamy character, in which the most suitable conditions, chemical as well as mechanical, for the growth of the plant are to be met with. In the lightest description of soils, those proceeding from silicious beds of the several sandstone formations, the mechanical conditions, so far as the division of the particles is concerned, is to be met with to the greatest extent; and in the heaviest descriptions of soils, those proceeding from the clay beds of the agrillacious formations, the chemical conditions exist in

the most favourable proportions. Between those two extremes we have a wide range of soils, possessing in necessarily varying proportions the two desired conditions. To assign to these their proper relative values in the cultivation of the crops would be impossible without a knowledge of the climatal conditions of the district in which it was to be carried on; as in a locality where the rainfall is great or humidity of the air constant, the mechanical texture of the soil would be of higher relative importance than its chemical constituents, whereas, in naturally dry districts, a far larger proportion of clay would, from its powers of absorbing and retaining moisture, improve the textures and capabilities of the turnip soils.

There is no doubt that, within the last few years, the range of turnip soils has been greatly increased in this country by the aid of thorough draining and the mechanical contrivances which our skilful and enterprising agricultural engineers and implement makers have placed at our command. Those soils, however, possessing in themselves the natural suitabilities of the crop are always the most free from disturbing effects of weather, etc., economical to work and most certain in their returns. The essentials of a turnip soil are that it be deep, free from stagnant water, susceptible of minute division, and sufficiently tenacious to absorb and retain moisture sufficient for the wants of the plant, and that its general composition be such as to contain the mineral constituents necessary for its growth.

The plant being a quick grower is, of necessity, a rank feeder; therefore, the first essential is depth of soil. In some cases this is limited by natural causes; in many, however, it can be materially increased by underdraining and judicious sub-soiling. It is necessary that the soil should be deep enough to allow the branching rootlets full range in search of food; that it should be in mellow condition, so as to present the largest possible amount of surface to the fertilizing action of the air and moisture always in contact with it, and thus add at once to the feeding surface and food materials of the plant.

The difference that we so frequently see in the turnip crops in the same districts, where the same climatal influences and insect visitations occur, are generally attributable to the more or less perfect observances of these necessary conditions. They are simple in themselves, involving no great difficulties in their comprehension or execution. If it is good policy to grow turnips at all, it is surely the best policy to take every advantage of circumstances which will enable us to do so with the greatest chances of success, and thus produce the largest and most remunerative returns.

For the best system of rotation the turnip crop is placed between two straw crops. It is essentially a fallowing and manuring crop, its thorough cultivation being an effectual method of checking weed growth and keeping land clean. Its requirements from the soil differ materially from those of the straw crops, while, from the nature and habits of the crop itself, it abstracts from the atmosphere a large amount of those nitroginized substances which we have reason to believe are so beneficially applied to the growth of the succeeding cereal plants.

The principles that should govern the application of manures are still very imperfectly understood by us, and until agricultural education is more advanced, and the farmer is better acquainted with the nature of the plants he cultivates, and of the soils and atmosphere in which they grow, there will always be difficulties in the way of establishing anything like general intelligible rules for our guidance. Chemistry, however, has done this much, which we can practically apply with advantage; it has made us acquainted with the nature and amount of ingredients which our different growing crops abstract from the soil, and we may, therefore fairly infer that, if these are again returned to the soil in the shape of manures, we shall at all events sustain its normal degree of fertility. This probably, for the present, is the safest and simplest guide we can take in deciding upon the description and quantity of manure we should apply to our fields. The calculations are easily made by those who prefer accurate figures to guess-work in their estimates, and if the quantities given to the land are in excess of the quantities abstracted from it the land will certainly be kept in good condition. Of all mineral substances abstracted from the land by growing crops, potash and phosphoric acid are the most

important, while in most soils they are met with in but very small proportions. Looking at the analysis of the turnip, we see that the proportion of potash it abstracts from the soil is about three times that of phosphoric acid; therefore, in the use of all artificial manures, we should endeavour to secure due proportions of these ingredients. It is now generally known that farm-yard manure contains within itself all the substances which plants require as food, and in about the right proportions. Not only does good, well-cared-for, farm-yard manure contain all the inorganic (mineral) substances the crop requires, but also the organic substances which are equally essential to its growth, but which usually, to a great extent, is obtained from the atmosphere.

When a turnip crop succeeds a grain crop, it is important that preparation be commenced immediately after the field is cleared of grain by inducing as far as possible the germination of weed seeds in the fall.

The gang-plough is well suited for this purpose, covering the seeds sufficiently to induce them to start as soon as they absorb moisture; then, just as soon as the seeds have started, a going-over with the harrow puts an end to that crop, and brings to the surface most of the roots of the perennial weeds which, by a few days' exposure to the hot, drying sun, are ready to be ploughed under again. This is the proper time for the fall application of whatever farm-yard manure may be available for the purpose. It should be spread evenly and finely pulverized with the harrow before being ploughed in for the winter. Manure ploughed under in the fall becomes more thoroughly incorporated with the soil, thus making a more congenial seed bed in spring than fresh manure applied just before sowing time. In order to secure as fine a tilth as possible, it is always advisable to cross-plough the land in spring, and this should be done some time before drilling for the seed, as it gives another chance for weed seeds to start and be destroyed by the harrowing before the drills are made. When bone dust or any other kind of artificial manure is to be applied, it should be sown broadcast on the land just at this time, as in making the drills it is mixed with the soil.

The distance of drills apart should be thirty inches, although some think less sufficient, but in the Lothians and other well-farmed districts in Britain drills are generally made thirty inches apart, so as to allow ample room for the growth of the plants, and for the use of the horse-hoe in keeping the ground clean.

One great secret of success in growing turnips is to sow only when the ground is in moist condition, and just imediately after the drills are formed, so that the seed springs and gets somewhat advanced before the skipping-beetle (black fly) can come on in strong force; otherwise, if the seed is sown in dry soil, it will not germinate until there comes a shower of rain which may be many days thereafter, and by that time the enemy has gained the vantage ground, so that not a plant is allowed to appear above ground. Hence it is always better to wait a few days until the necessary conditions can be secured. The best time for sowing the Swede here is from the 1st to the 25th June. Many seem to think that by deferring until later they are more likely to escape the ravages of the destructive insect, but not one-half so much depends on that as on taking advantage of his position.

Common turnip seed should be got in as soon after the 25th of June as circumstances will permit.

The quantity of turnip seed sown varies from 2 to 7 lbs. per acre. It is always greatly in excess of what is required to furnish the number of plants that are eventually left for the crop and is consequently wasted. We are informed by good authority that if we could rely on every seed germinating and producing a plant, about 1¾ ounces of seed would furnish plants sufficient for an acre of ground. This weight is only about 1-18 of two pounds and 1-64 of seven pounds which some farmers are now accustomed to use. We know, however, that practically this cannot be accomplished, and that in order to secure a crop we must sow a certain quantity of seed more or less in excess of that necessary to produce the number of plants required, so as to allow for the great deficiency occasioned chiefly by imperfect germination of the seed and the injuries inflicted by insects on those which have germinated. Turnip seed will retain its vitality for a number of years provided it be kept in favorable condition, but the common practice among a

certain class of seed dealers of mixing up with the new supply that which was unsold the previous years accounts for many disappointments and serious losses sustained by the confiding farmers. The necessity for more care in the selection of turnip seed becomes each year more important as we become better acquainted with the enormous extent to which the adulteration of all kinds of seeds is carried on. Not only old inferior seed of the same sort, but other worthless kinds, whose germinating powers have been destroyed, are used to swell the bulk of seed sometimes offered for sale. A low price for such seed is generally the inducement offered ; but in farming, where faith in quality and in principles generally is so essential, it should be borne in mind that nothing bad can be really cheap, and that it is far more economical at first and profitable afterwards to procure good seed without regard to cost. Quality should be the first consideration in this matter. In other branches of industry the qualities of purchased articles can be duly noted, but in farming the most important material of all—*i. e.*, the seed—on which the future produce so largely depends, is at once put under the ground where its good or bad qualities are placed beyond the range of our senses, and under conditions affected by too many influences to admit of our judging correctly as to the causes of failure or successful growth.

In general, the practice of sowing turnips on slightly raised drills is preferable to sowing on the flat, because thinning can be commenced earlier and the work can be done to better advantage and the ground kept clean with less labor. In some soils, however, and in some districts, sowing on the flat is more advisable in order to retain the moisture in the soil, which by increased exposure of raised drills would be largely dissipated.

When the plants have put forth their second pair of leaves, and the horse-hoe having been sent through between the drills, the thinning or singling should be proceeded with. For this purpose various implements have been invented, but none as yet have proved so satisfactory as the common broad-bladed turnip-hoe. For this process it is essential that the ground be in dry condition. A few days' delay is of far less importance than this important condition.

In deciding what distance should be left between the plants in the drills, we must consider the nature and condition of the soil, the habit of growth, of the kind of turnip, and the time at which it was sown. If we take twelve inches as our average on good soils, we should of course allow a little more on very rich soil, and on the poorer classes of soil a little less. Varieties with large spreading tops require more space than those with a more erect habit of growth.

These points must be arranged according to the ever-varying circumstances of the case, even should they differ from the common practice of the district. The after-growth of the crop needs no more assistance than that afforded by the horse hoe and hand hoe in keeping down the weeds, which should be attended to as long as the horse can travel between the drills without injury to the plants.

The produce in weight of turnips per acre is of course subject to great variations. In some returns published in American agricultural journals, we find the average weight to be of Swedes about 22 tons, while some crops have yielded as high as 23½ tons per acre.

Chemistry of the Turnip.—Way and Ogston in their systematic investigation of thirty specimens of different varieties of turnip found the portion of water contained in the roots to vary from 86 to 92.77 per cent., giving an average of 90 per cent. This variation has a higher importance than might at first be supposed. It shows that the largest crops are not always the most valuable, as the difference in weight per acre between two crops may only be due to the larger proportion of water in the one than in the other. Indeed it is quite possible that a crop of 15 tons per acre may contain absolutely a greater amount of nutritious food than another yielding 20 tons per acre. But in inorganic constituents even a greater variation was met with, the proportion varying from .48 to 1.13 per cent., giving a mean of .73 per cent. Thus the average percentage of the composition of the turnip root appears to be 90 per cent. of water, .73 per cent. of norganic matter, and 9.27 per cent. of solid organic matter.

According to calculations of the best authorities a crop of turnip roots weighing 20 tons to the acre abstracts from the soil about

Potash	145	lbs.
Soda	28	"
Lime	116	"
Magnesia	16	"
Phosphoric Acid	50	"
Sulphuric Acid	65	"
Chlorine	80	"
	500	lbs.

An equivalent for which must be returned to the land before it can retain its normal condition.

Of all varieties of the turnip the Swede is the best for storing away for winter use, because containing a smaller amount of air in its cellular tissue, it is less liable to decomposition than other kinds which are not so solid.

In storing roots the great object to be attained is to place them under such conditions that they shall not be injured by heating, which causes fermentation and decomposition. There are various modes of affecting this, some preferable to others. These, however, will be noticed when we come to discuss the case of the mangold wurzel which is more susceptible of injury than the turnip.

The Mangold Wurzel doubtless derives its origin from the *Beta maritima*, a plant indigenous to Europe and other climates of the temperate zone, where it is still met with growing wild on the seacoast, especially where an agrillaceous formation borders the sea line and gives a little staple to the sandy deposits of the shore. In its first improved form as the cultivated beet it seems to have been well known to the Romans and also to the Greeks before them, though by neither does it appear tō have been grown except for culinary purposes. Several of the Roman authors speak of the cultivation of the different varieties of this plant. Columella and Pliny tell us that it possessed a two-fold advantage, partaking of the nature of the cabbage as regarded its leaves and of a turnip as regarded its root. The latter, however, does not seem to have been valued by them as much as the former, for we find no distinct mention made of the root, while there are copious references made to the modes of using the leaves and to the virtues they possessed. There is no evidence of the plant having been cultivated for its roots until a comparatively recent period.

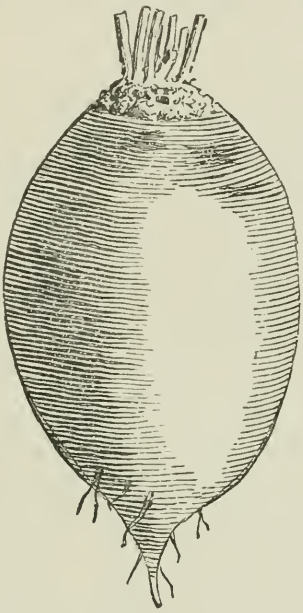
It appears to have been introduced into Great Britain about the middle of the 16th century. Gerarde (1597) in describing the cultivation and uses of the *Beta Rubra Romana*, says: "But what might be made of the beautiful root, which is to be preferred before the leaves, as well in beauty as in goodness." There is no doubt it was grown for its roots on the continent of Europe long before it was so used in Britain; and we are certainly indebted to the continent for our knowledge of the mangold wurzel as a field crop. It appears that in 1786 Thos. B. Parkins, who procured the seed from Mely, introduced this plant into Great Britain where its cultivation has been attended with such very successful results.

By Thäer and others the mangold is considered to have originated from a cross between the red and white varieties of the cultivated beet, the offspring possessing a greater power of development and a more vigorous and hardy habit than either of its parents, while its persistent botanical characters during so many years have acquired for it a general admission as a distinct species. Being the produce, however, of natives of a southern climate, it still preserves somewhat of the natural delicacy, as both the young plant and the matured roots are susceptible of injury by even a slight degree of frost.

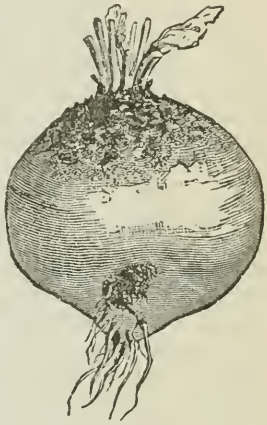
This species is now botanically known as the *Beta vulgaris*, of which we have many varieties now in general cultivation in this country. These are commonly distinguished by their colors, as red, orange, and yellow, and by their shape, which is either long,

globular, or oblong. The mangold will grow on almost any kind of soil, but as with most of other farm plants the extreme classes of light sands and strong clays are those least suitable for it; but of the two extremes the latter would be the most favourable, as it

LONG.



OBLONG.



GLOBE.

FIGS. 3.

thrives best in soils containing a certain amount of argillaceous matter. On strong clay land, thoroughly drained and deeply tilled, we frequently see crops of a most vigorous and productive growth, far beyond what we ever meet with on light sandy land, even under the most favorable conditions of cultivation; but the medium soils are those in which the mangold delights; those in which there is a sufficient proportion of clay to give a moderate tenacity, and to secure to the growing plant the mineral substances required for its structural development, as also to retain the amount of moisture necessary to sustain its functions in a vigorous state during the whole period of its growth.

The different habits of growth of the long and of the globe varieties gives an opportunity for selecting the most suitable for cultivation, according to the class of soil in which they are to be grown. The globe varieties are best adapted for strong clay loams or for shallow lands; the long varieties, for soils of medium strength and of greater depth. The globes perfect their bulk chiefly above the surface, and are more easily lifted from the stronger soils than the long reds, which in such soils, owing to the fleshy brittleness of the roots, are apt to be broken off, leaving a portion of the root in the ground. The habit of growth of the globes keeps their roots nearer the surface, and thus better fits them for

cultivation on shallower soils than the long red varieties whose characteristic is to penetrate and develop themselves deep in the ground. Possessing this suitability either in its long or globular varieties for cultivation in such a wide range of soils, and at the same time exhibiting a vigor of gowth and a power of production, under suitable conditions, greatly exceeding that of the turnip, we can readily understand why the mangold cultivation steadily increases in the districts where it has once been introduced.

In systematic rotation the mangold merely takes the place of the turnip; the autumnal preparation of the ground for the reception of the mangold, the liberal manuring and the extra tillage bestowed upon the crop leaves the land in excellent condition for the grain crop that should follow it, and after that the crops of hay.

Success with the mangold crop depends very much on getting in the seed as early as possible in the spring, hence it is actually necessary that the ground be thoroughly prepared either the previous summer or fall. Manure applied just before the time of sowing, especially if it be in a fresh or long state, has a tendency not only to obstruct the tap-root, but also to induce a development of lateral roots and to give the roots a stunted and fibrous character.

Analysis has shown us that there is a considerable proportion of salt in the general composition of the mangold, and when we come to consider that it is a direct descendant of a marine, or rather litoral plant, growing naturally on the seashores of Asia and some parts of Europe where the soils invariably contain a certain amount of salt, we may be sure it has a preference for that ingredient, and we know that a liberal top-dressing of common salt before sowing is always followed with beneficial results. In the mangold the percentage of chloride of sodium is so large as compared with the other necessary substances that, unless this be present in the soil in equivalent proportions, the other valuable fertilizing matters, phosphates, ammonia and potash, no matter how liberally they have been applied, can only be rendered partially available to the growing crop.

When guana or bone dust is to be applied as an additional manurial dressing it can be mixed with the salt and sown broadcast at the rate of say ten cwts. to the acre.

The Seed of the mangold differs from that of any of our other farm crops, as instead of each seed being separate and distinct from another they are packed together in threes and enveloped in a thick, wrinkled covering which, while it preserves them from injury, greatly retards the process of germination and renders it irregular. All with whom I have conversed about the growing of mangolds as food for live stock, make this irregularity of germination their chief complaint; it is everywhere remarked and has led to the practice of steeping the seed before sowing, hereby softening the outer covering and facilitating vital action. After soaking the seed should be spread out on a floor to dry sufficiently to prevent their adhering to each other, so that they may be equally distributed in the drill by the sowing machine. A sprinkling of sifted ashes over them absorbs any surplus moisture and renders the seed as easily sown as dry seed, while its more equal germination and regular growth in the drill testify to the advisability of the practice. There is, however, some difference of opinion as to the merits of this practice, as if by any cause the sowing be too long delayed after the seed has been soaked it is apt to heat and be injured, or if sown in dry soil, in dry weather, the seed may thus be destroyed; whereas, under such conditions unsteeped seeds would remain dormant until sufficient rain has fallen to saturate them, so seed that is soaked must be manipulated very carefully; it should only be sown when the ground is in moist condition; but whether dry or soaked, mangold seed should be sown as early in spring as it is possible to get the ground intended for it in a good, friable condition; then there is less risk of effects from drouth than when deferred for a time. In favorable weather the young plants make their appearance above ground in about ten or twelve days after the seed is sown; in about ten days more the horse-hoe should be sent through between the rows, to be followed as soon as possible by the hand-hoers with directions to single out the plants at the proper distance apart, say from ten to eighteen inches, according to the kind of plant and richness of the soil. If a vigorous growth is anticipated eighteen inches between the plants of the large growing kinds would not be too much room, but common sense must guide the cultivator in this matter.

On gravelly, sandy and calcareous soils with dry, absorbent sub-soils, or in naturally dry districts, it is rarely advisable to raise drills for mangold crops, but on alluvial soils, marls, loams, and the stronger class of soils generally, and in moist climates, sowing on raised drills may be advantageously practiced. About thirty inches is probably, taking all things into consideration, the most suitable width between the drills, but when sown on the flat the rows may be a few inches closer.

The only attention the mangold requires during its growth, besides hand-thinning and hand-hoeing, is an occasional stirring of the soil, with the cultivator or horse-hoe, between the drills to keep down the weeds and to prevent the surface from becoming parched and dry in time of drouth. When the soil is thus kept loose it absorbs moisture from the dews and night air which is very beneficial in dry times.

By becoming better acquainted with the conditions most suitable to the development of the mangold, and bestowing upon it that care and attention which it deserves, the returns can be greatly increased. Our climate is very favorable for the growth of the mangold, perhaps as much so as that of any other country, except that there is some danger of injury from early fall frosts, but this difficulty can always be obviated by early lifting. It is said by some writers on the subject that the mangold will not endure the slightest degree of frost, but this statement is incorrect, for I have had fields of mangolds survive uninjured six degrees of frost; yet, in my experience in Eastern Ontario, I have found it advisable never to risk them exposed later than the middle of October, because after that time their keeping qualities are liable to be badly affected by severe frosts.

With the dairy farmer the mangold is gradually growing in favor, not merely because larger crops of it can be obtained than of the turnip, or that it is more nutritious, but chiefly because when properly understood and judiciously managed it affords much more certainty of a good crop. So far it has been almost free from the ravages of insect enemies, and it is less liable to be affected by drouths. As food for milch cows it is much more valuable, and now that dairying has assumed such dimensions this fact is of great importance.

Butter made from the milk of cows fed on turnips invariably has an objectionable flavor. True, this flavor can to some extent be removed by the application of certain chemicals, but then it is only doctered butter, consequently is of less value than that made from mangolds or beets. Choice winter-made dairy butter is now everywhere in demand at much higher prices than formerly, and to the dairy farmer this is sufficient reason for substituting the mangold for the turnip. The price of winter-made butter in Eastern Ontario now varies from fifteen to thirty cents per pound according to quality. So it behooves the dairyman to use only such food for his cows as that from which the best quality of butter can be obtained, provided the difference in cost does not overbalance the difference in price of superior butter, milk or cream. I sell cream to confectioners who readily pay a fair price for the article that suits them, but they will not buy tainted or doctered cream at any price. Therefore I do not hesitate to say that for dairy cows the mangold is more economical food than that of the turnip.

Storing Field Roots.—The mangold being a more delicate root than the turnip requires special care in storing. In the first place the storehouse must be dry and thoroughly frost proof, yet well ventilated, so that the temperature may be controlled as not to be much above the freezing point; then the roots should be well sun-dried before storing, because moisture induces heating, especially if there be any earth adhering to the roots; so it is important that they be clean as well as dry. A commendable practice is, that after the roots are lifted they are exposed to the sun for a few hours, then placed in narrow piles and temporarily covered, so as to protect them from frost and rain, for a week or so before being placed in the storehouse. I have never known failure of success in keeping any kind of field roots where this method was strictly carried out.

Chemistry of the Mangold.—The important position which the mangold has acquired in the agriculture of the older countries has caused its chemistry to be well investigated as regards its economic value for cattle food. From the analysis of the most celebrated chemists of Germany, France and England, we have a reliable estimate of the average

amount of nutritive matter furnished in the mangold. Dr. Volecker gives the results of his analysis thus:

Compounds containing nitrogen (flesh formers)	1.81
do destitute of nitrogen (heat givers and fat formers)	11.19
Ash (mineral matters)	.96
Water	86.04
	100

So relatively we get more feeding equivalents in the mangold than we can obtain from the same bulk of turnips; although as in the turnip the proportion of water and of ash found in the mangold are subject to some variations, caused by luxuriant or by stunted growth.

Care in Feeding.—Experience has satisfactorly proved that in order to obtain the best results in feeding mangolds, they should not be fed abundantly to cattle until they have been kept in store for a time to ripen. When fed to animals in a fresh state the mangold is apt to purge them and thus lower their condition, whereas by storing for a month or so the acrid substance which it contains undergoes a change and no longer acts in that manner upon the economy of the animal. It is well known that turnips rather deteriorate by keeping and exhibit their highest value when given in a fresh state. Thus, were their relative feeding values tested by experiment, carried on in October or November, the conditions would probably be in favor of the turnip; whereas if the experiments were carried on in February or March they would be greatly in favor of mangolds. In reference to this peculiar feature in mangolds Dr. Volecker has found "That in keeping, the proportion of sugar in the root increases considerably, whilst the 'protein' diminishes. As the pectic acid is readily changed from weak acid into sugar; and as it is also transformed into sugar during the ripening process of apples, pears and other fruits, there can be little doubt that the additional quantity of sugar found in old mangolds has been formed at the expense of the 'protein,' which is found in all varieties of mangolds. The results of several experiments have been from time to time recorded, but the evidence given as to the mode in which the experiments were conducted is not such as to enable us to make very satisfactory deductions therefrom." Recent "Experiments on fattening cattle" by Col. McDonald, of Logan, Scotland, show that seventy-five lbs. of mangolds produced equal results with 107 lbs. of Swedish turnips; while those of McCullough, of Auchness, Scotland, quoted by Dr. Anderson, have led him to the conclusion that thirty lbs. of mangolds are equal in feeding value to forty lbs. of turnips.

The Carrot.—As a field crop the carrot was but little known until towards the end of the last century, when we find mention made of it by Arthur Young, and also in some few of the surveys made by the Scottish Board of Agriculture at the beginning of the present century, in which the descriptions and recommendations given would imply that they were only newly introduced as a farm crop suitable only for light soils. Now that we have become better acquainted with them, we find that they can be profitably grown on a far wider range of soils than was at first assigned to them; and from their excellent keeping properties offer great inducements to the stock-keeping farmer to share with his other field roots in the breadth allotted for his general root crop. The carrot naturally prefers a deep and light soil, but cultivation has so changed its habits of growth, and our mechanical methods of treating heavy soils has so altered their texture, that there are but few descriptions of soils in which some variety of carrots cannot be grown. At the same time we must admit that soils of the lighter class are more suitable for them than those of the heavier class, but soils of the medium description, which we should term loams, are probably those which, under ordinary circumstances, produce the most satisfactory crops.

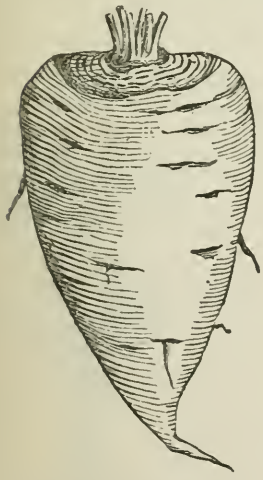
Deep cultivation is of vital importance to this crop, as the tendency of the plant is to send down into the ground at an early period of its growth a long, slender tap-root, through which it receives its necessary supplies of plant food; and one great object in the cultivation of the carrot is to support it in its habit of reliance upon the tap-root for the supply of its wants, rather than to seek to increase its sources of supply by throwing out

forks or lateral subordinate roots near the surface. This tendency to fork is generally noticeable in soils that are too shallow or badly tilled, or where fresh manure has been placed too near the surface or too recently before the time of sowing.

As an auxiliary of the general root crop, carrots are valuable on the farm. They are far less liable to injury by insects or by dryness of the weather than the turnip, and as there is in any season a possibility of the entire failure of the turnip crop on account of insect enemies and climatal causes, it is always advisable to have a small field of carrots which would, in such an event, be partly a substitute. When properly stored they will keep good in substance and in flavor long after the turnips and even the mangolds have all been consumed.

The only drawback to the growing of carrots is the extra labor in lifting them, as owing to the depth they grow in the ground, they must be dug out instead of being merely pulled up like other roots. This adds somewhat to the expense of the crop, but at the same time is an excellent preparation for the straw crop which should follow, and which without doubt derives great benefit from it. As regards the preparation of the land we cannot do better than recommend the method prescribed for mangolds, only that it is better for the growth of the carrot if no manure is directly applied to it, provided the land, by manuring for the preceding crop, be left in sufficiently high condition for supplying the requirements of the carrot crop. The manurial substances have then become more intimately mixed with the soil, and offer less inducement for the formation of forks or lateral roots than when fresh dung is applied.

Seed and Sowing.—The hairy covering in which the carrot seeds are enveloped render their separation and equal distribution in the drill somewhat difficult. But this obstacle is easily overcome by mixing sand in about equal quantities with the seed and rubbing the mixture between the hands, breaking off the short hairs. It then runs freely and equally through the hole in the seed-sower. In all our farm crops the quality of the seed is of great importance, but in none others is attention to this particular so essential as in the carrot crop. The seed must be quite fresh, the produce of the preceding year. If due care and precaution are not exercised in selection, the result is sure to be unsatisfactory—very few two-year-old carrot seeds will germinate. Some seed dealers are not fully aware of this, or else they surely would not give cause for such discouraging disappointments and useless expenditure in labor and unoccupied land.



Fig, 4.—Long White Vosges.

As carrots are essentially a fallowing and cleaning crop, the distance between the rows should be such as to admit the free use of the horse-hoe during the first period of their growth. Their habit of growth, however, does not require the amount of space recommended for the other root crops. From sixteen to twenty inches admits the horse-hoe, and at the same time gives sufficient room for the access of air and light. As soon as the young plants are fairly up, the horse-hoe may be sent through between the drills to clear the spaces of weeds, and when the young plants have attained a growth of about three inches high, they should be bunched out with a narrow-bladed hoe, taking a cut of from four to six inches and leaving spaces untouched about half that width along the drills. The plants should then be singled out by careful hands, leaving only the healthiest and most vigorous at about six to nine inches apart in the row. The after treatment is just about the same as that required for mangolds.

Varieties.—The White Belgian, the well-known, old, large, green-topped variety growing partly above ground, is by common consent acknowledged to be the heaviest cropper, although not equal in flavor to the Long Orange or Surrey, an old standard variety for all purposes, but which grows nearly all underground and is more difficult to lift than the Belgian, consequently is not to be preferred as a field crop for stock-feeding purposes.

The large White Vosges is also an excellent carrot for stock-feeding. It grows

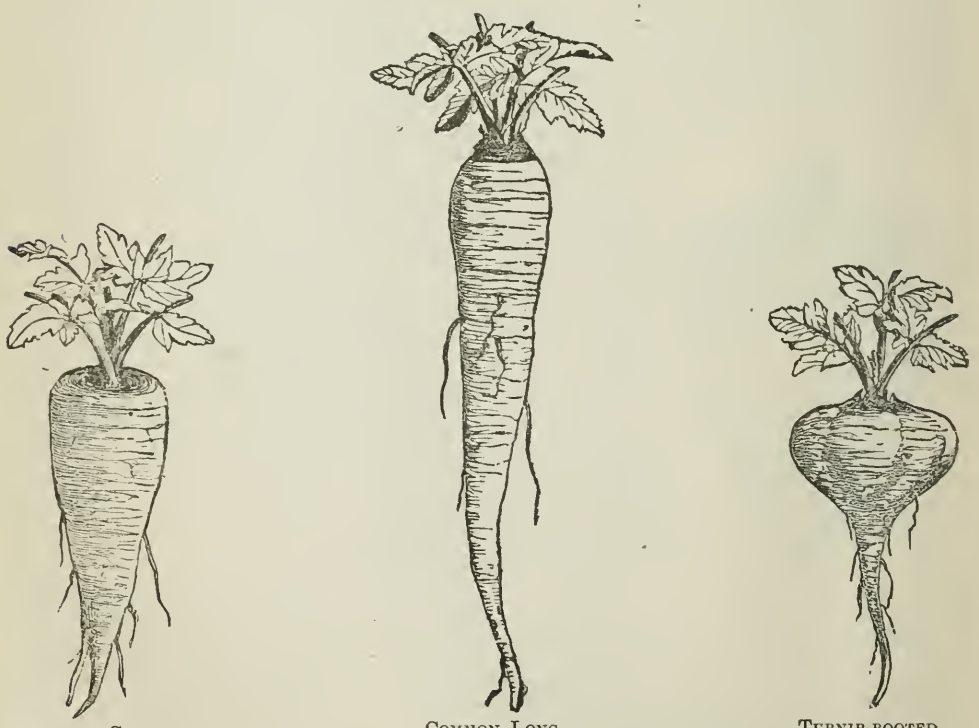
entirely underground, but being of short and thick habit is easily got out of the ground, and is a very productive cropper.

According to Way and Ogston's analysis, the percentage of water found in the carrot is from 85 to 88 per cent., of mineral matter .81 per cent., flesh-forming compounds about 1.48, heat and fat-producing compounds about 11.61 per cent. If we take that analysis as giving the most correct estimate of our field carrot, it shows that it is better adapted for fattening than for flesh-forming purposes.

For milk-giving animals they are admirably adapted. Cows eat them with great avidity, and with perfect freedom from any chance of giving a bad taste to the milk.

With carrots there is less danger of injury by frost than with mangolds, but they should always be lifted before the end of October, by which time they have ceased to grow. After that time there is a great risk of unfavorable weather for harvesting, and then they cannot be stored in as good a state for keeping. Carrot tops are readily eaten by sheep, but in order to prevent scours dry hay should always be fed along with them.

The Parsnip is highly nutritious, and although but comparatively little grown in this country as a farm crop, its well-known feeding properties, and the high estimation in which they are held in other countries in which they are largely cultivated, have claimed the attention of our chemists, from whose investigations we are now pretty well acquainted with their general composition and agricultural value. The roots contain from 80 to 85 per cent. of water, and about 1 per cent. of ash or inorganic matter. The organic composition of the root has been very carefully determined by Dr. Volecker who has found it to contain a distinct fatty oil of a bright yellow color, possessing a sweet, agreeable taste. He says the nitrogen compounds are also found to differ from the form they usually assume in field roots; instead of existing as albuminoid matters, they are chiefly in the form of "casine," and having a larger proportion of starch than other roots, which renders it particularly suitable for milk-producing animals. The milk produced by cows fed on parsnips is of the very richest quality.



Hollow-Crowned. Common Long. Turnip-rooted.

Figs. 5.

Varieties.—There are not many varieties of the common parsnip, and only three in general use. 1st. The common, long, smooth-rooted—entirely white in color, with a thick fusiform root growing deep into the ground, and having a well-rounded crown, carrying a branching, vigorous head, and producing large crops on soils of suitable quality. 2nd. The Jersey, or Hollow-Crowned, differing considerably in appearance from the long-rooted, being less symmetrical in shape, and having a much larger diameter at the crown, which is slightly concave. The root is of a yellowish-white color, and not so long as the first variety; more corrugated on the surface, and suitable for cultivation on soils of medium depth. 3rd. The Turnip-rooted is a variety well suited for cultivation in shallow soils. It is hollow-crowned and has a much greater diameter at the top than either of the former, and being more of the shape of a turnip is easier lifted.

The parsnip is indigenous to Europe, and in its natural state thrives best in light soils, especially in limestone districts, but will succeed well even in clay soil if in rich and friable condition. On hard clay soil, however, it rarely gives satisfactory crops. Cultivation, very much the same as that of the carrot, only the seed should be sown as early as possible. This is one of the most important points in the cultivation of the parsnip. The best crop I have raised or seen raised was by sowing the seed in the fall, but fall sowing on clay land would not succeed, because a hard crust is formed on the surface which prevents the seed springing.

As with the carrot and beet, there is a great deal of disappointment in the growing of parsnips, caused by unreliable seed. It is always advisable to test the seeds by sowing a certain number in a seed pan or shallow box, kept in a moist, gentle temperature. If the germination be regular, three pounds of seed is amply sufficient for an acre. If the proportion of germinating seed be small, you may safely conclude you have been defrauded with a mixture of old seed. Hence the necessity of dealing only with reliable seedsmen. It is only as an auxiliary to the general crop of field roots that the parsnip should be grown. It costs no more in labor per acre than the carrot, but does not produce quite so much in bulk, but being much more nutritious there is more economic value in less bulk.

Being a very hardy root, there is little danger of injury from frost. Leaving the roots in the ground all winter seems to improve their quality, and if the crown is not cut clean off, they will keep in ventilated pits until the new crop comes in. It is quite possible to raise twenty tons per acre, and under ordinary circumstances they are certainly worth $5 per ton; but taking fifteen tons per acre as a fair crop, valued at $5 per ton, we have $75 worth of the very best of feed for dairy cows.

Economy of Feeding Roots for Milk.—Considering the matter entirely from this point of view, we have satisfactory testimony in the experiments conducted by Professor Brown, at the Ontario Agricultural College, that winter milk of good quality can be produced at less cost from cows fed on roots and hay than from cows fed on hay and grain, and I cannot do better than give here as much of the published account of the experiments as limited space will permit:—"The plan adopted was to feed one week on each ration previous to exact testing during the second week, and thus changing every two weeks through March and April, milking the cows twice a day. The root ration daily consisted of 12 lb. cut hay (timothy and clover), 33 lb. mangels, 33 lb. Swede turnips, 15 lb. white Belgian carrots, all pulped and mixed with the hay.

"The grain ratio was 12 lb. of similar cut hay, 7 lb. oats, 7 lb. pease, and 7 lb. barley, all ground and mixed dry with the hay, feeding at 6 a.m., 11.30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

"The nutritive ratio of the root diet is 1:7.4, and of the grain 1:5.4, thus 27 per cent. higher for the grain ration. The daily milk per head from roots averaged 20.9 lb. over the whole period, and 22⅓ lb. from grain.

"The daily cost of food per head was 19½ cents for the root and 31 cents for the grain ration, thus being 9⅓ mills for the one and 13.9 mills for the other per lb., on the milk produced, or 9½ cents and 14 cents per gallon respectively, charging the average prices of the Province during the last twelve years.

"On roots the animal weight was reduced 14 lb., and on the grain 12½ lb., over the

period—practically nothing in the scaling of cows; nor had we to credit any left food after each feeding, neither was milk spoiled by root taste.

"Now what are the practical and scientific deductions from these simple facts?

"1. That 81 lb. of a mixture of roots, an unusually large quantity per head per day, with 12 lb. hay, gave almost as much milk as did the usually large quantity of 21 lb. of a mixture of grain and 12 lb. hay.

"2. That this result was accomplished (1) without spoiling the milk, (2) without reducing animal weight, (3) at 30 per cent. less cost, and (4) even the root ration was scientifically 37 per cent. lower in nutritive value.

"3. Thus, food of a succulent character, four times more bulky and of much less value proportionately than dry grain, demands a very high place in winter dairying.

"4. The root ration was pitted against an unusually large quantity of ground grain, enough to fatten two store cattle, which also represents with hay the acknowledged scientific and practical standard (1:5.4) of ration for the best results in animals' growth and their productions. But even though the roots were four times more in bulk, the cow had nearly twice as much digestible materials per day from grain.

"5. The large relative percentage of water in roots seems to possess an influence in the production of milk, which, if not exactly understood, yet seems to depend for its effect upon the fact that the natural food of milch cows contain a larger proportion of water than is found in the more highly nutritious grains.

"6. Thirty-three pounds of Swede turnips per day, if fed whole and separately, will taste milk, but when sliced and mixed with an equal quantity of mangels, or when pulped and mixed with cut hay, will not give a bad flavor.

"7. The manure values scientifically, resulting from the consumption of these rations, are about four cents for roots and nine cents for grain per cow daily; thus, in balancing all the points in this experiment, that of manure must not be lost sight of.

"8. Take two such cows as we have had in this test over a winter of 180 days, one upon each of these rations, and all other conditions being alike, we obtain the following comparison:

——	Milk.	Value of Milk.	Food, Cost of.	Manure Value.	Net Gain.
	lb.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Roots	3 762	47 00	35 00	7 00	19 00
Grain	4,020	50 00	56 00	1 00	10 00

"9. Accordingly, the dairy world has yet to be taught that the extensive use of grain is, or is not correct economically; that a large quantity of a mixture of roots with hay fodder is both economical and safe for milch cows, and that probably there is better health with roots, though a slightly inferior quality of milk; remembering, at the same time, that we have to await further tests, as this is only our first systematically conducted one."

ESSAY ON THE COMPARATIVE VALUE OF FIELD ROOTS FOR CATTLE FEEDING, AND THE BEST METHOD OF CULTIVATION.

By John Campbell, Jr., Woodville, Ont.

To which was awarded Second Prize.

The grain-growers of Ontario are having the disagreeable facts of the uncertainty and unprofitableness of their business forced upon them year after year more clearly, and that without any good prospect of a change for the better being near at hand. It is being urged upon them, undoubtedly for their present benefit as well as their future success, that the main source of income must be looked for in the line of stock-raising. During the past year, when farming on the whole has been the reverse of profitable in this Province, stock-raisers had little occasion to complain, as their part of the business was, with few (if any) exceptions, the only one which yielded a fair return.

With such facts clearly and unmistakeably placed before our minds, is it not wisdom on our part to consider carefully how we can manage our affairs so as to take full advantage of the altered circumstances?

With more attention given to stock-raising the question which more than any other will probably present itself to the mind of a beginner is, "How am I to carry my stock through the winter economically, and so conduct my business that it shall give the largest returns for capital and labor?" It does not come within the scope of this essay to write about the class of stock, the kind of buildings or other things which have a strong bearing upon this question and are essential to the highest, or rather the best results.

Food is certainly one of the most important items in winter feeding, and with one kind—field roots—we are to deal. They are of much account, not only because of their intrinsic value, but also because of their peculiar action in aiding the digestion and better assimilation of other foods, if fed in proper proportions and quantities.

Though the cost of a well managed acre of root crop is great, yet the amount of food is large in proportion, a fair crop being equal to six or seven tons of hay—as will be shown later on—so that root-growing must necessarily be one of the means on which to depend for profitable stock-raising. Young stock especially are greatly benefited by a liberal supply of roots, tending to keep the system healthy and stimulate growth. They are also valuable as milk producers and flesh formers. It is not claimed that growth, milk and flesh cannot be had without roots, but it is claimed that during the winter months they cannot be produced as cheaply or as well without roots as with them properly used. Grass eaten in the field, it is generally conceded, will give us all these at the least cost, and roots are the best substitute we have for cattle food when the animals are stalled.

It has been well said by an agricultural writer that "the first great aim of all farming is to raise the largest possible crops at the least possible cost, and good farming considers any injury to the soil as part of the cost." Likewise, while considering our subject of the comparative value of roots as cattle food and their culture, cost and comparative results must be our standard to determine values and the best method of cultivation.

Though roots are grown more or less in every country, we are far behind the British farmers who make them one of the crops in their five or six years' rotation. From the Bureau of Industries for 1886 we learn that with us only one acre of roots was grown to about twelve of wheat, and one acre to thirty-eight acres of all grains. Of turnips we grew 98,931 acres, mangel-wurzel 18,170 and carrots 9,267. Sugar beet and parsnips are sometimes grown in the field, but to so limited an extent that I do not purpose considering them. The difficulty of harvesting and smaller yield will prevent their introduction on a large scale.

We have, then, mangels, turnips and carrots to compare and endeavor to show in the first place what are their relative values as food for cattle.

It is quite impossible to state definitely what the real value of any food may be, as the conditions in which and the circumstances under which it is fed greatly vary. Analyses show that even the same kind of products grown on different soils differ very much in their composition. With 100 pounds hay taken as a comparative standard, tables of practical values as obtained by experiments in feeding, according to the subjoined authorities, vary as follows:—

By Petri.....	100	pounds	hay are	equal to	400	pounds	mangels.
" Meyer.....	"	"	"	250	"	"	
" Petri.....	"	"	"	300	"	Swede turnips.	
" Schwertz	"	"	"	200	"	"	"
" Block.....	"	"	"	366	"	carrots.	
" Meyer.....	"	"	"	225	"	"	

Because of these differences we can only arrive at approximate values, and I will now give the mean results of carefully conducted experiments, practical and theoretical, by Boussingault, from which he concluded that—

100	pounds	hay are	equal to	504	pounds turnips.
"	"	"	339	"	mangels.
"	"	"	300	"	carrots.
"	"	"	105	"	wheat bran.

The percentage of solids and value of manure in dollars and cents from 2,000 lbs. of each are:—

	Solids.	Value of Manure.
Mangel-wurzel	12.5	$1 07
Swedish turnips	11.0	91
Common "	8.0	86
Carrots	13.5	80

While carrots give the highest in solids they give the lowest value for manure, so that there appears to be but little difference in the values of mangels and carrots. It is the opinion of many experienced horsemen that carrots are the most suitable root for feeding horses, as they have a more beneficial effect upon their system than any other. As food for cattle they have also a like advantage with the mangel in that they do not impart an unpleasant flavor to milk or butter.

When we compare common turnips with mangels they fall far below in nutritive and manurial values. The Swedish turnip is also less in value than the mangel in both respects.

If we accept Boussingault's table as sufficiently correct, and compare the various roots with bran at its average price during the past season of $16.00 per ton—

Turnips	would be	worth	10	cents per	bushel.
Mangels	"	"	$14\frac{5}{6}$	"	"
Carrots	"	"	$16\frac{4}{5}$	"	"

While seeking to ascertain the opinions of farmers in various sections regarding root values based on their practical experience, some prejudices, real or fancied, against one or another root were found to exist—prejudices which usually result from the misuse and not from any real want of good properties in them. For instance, a farmer who formerly practiced that expensive system of feeding sufficient turnips to fattening steers as to supply them with all the water they required in the roots, followed a similar practice with mangels during the past winter. The consequence was that his bullocks purged so that they failed to lay on flesh so rapidly as was expected of them. Over-fed with meal like disastrous results would follow. We are not, however, to conclude that mangels and meal are not valuable foods, but that the improper use of them is a loss. A less quantity of either (a strong point in their favor) with other favorable conditions would prevent all trouble. Again, it is found that mangels fed to young calves cause scours—just because

they are not gradually accustomed to them. Turnips also are held in disfavor by milkmen, as they give to milk and butter a disagreeable taste, of which fault carrots and mangels are free.

Another comparison which can be fairly made to aid in deciding the comparative value of roots, is the quantity which may be grown per acre. By the statistics already referred to the average yield per acre of turnips was 485 bushels, of mangels 483 bushels and of carrots 375 bushels. We cannot tell what proportion of the turnips was Swedes. From special reports by farm judges, from the reports of agricultural societies when awarding prizes for root-growing and from observation, we believe that the mangel-wurzel usually yields a much heavier crop than the Swedish turnip, though it may be equalled in bulk by the common Greystone turnip, a turnip which is deficient in good feeding qualities. The carrot as a yielder falls so far short that that alone will prevent its becoming a general favorite. It has also the fault of not keeping well, for in early spring sprouting rootlets and decay play havoc with it.

In summing up values, while giving due consideration to all the evidence brought forward, we cannot but give the mangel-wurzel the first place in point of value, and that for several reasons.

It has been shown, that by analysis and practice, it is found to be more nutritious than turnips, weight for weight, and while nearly equal to carrots in nutrition is higher in manurial value and leaves it far below as a yielder. In keeping qualities also, mangels have the advantage over turnips, not being so liable to heat in pit or cellar, and with care can be kept sound and fresh till the beginning of July. As food for milch cows they are preferable, as no disagreeable flavors result from their being a part of the rations. And for young cattle also, the mangel not being so firm, is easier eaten when fed whole, which is a point in its favor.

To Swedish turnips I will give second place. Not that they are equal in intrinsic value to carrots, but yielding a larger crop, being so much easier to cultivate and harvest and keeping in good condition a month later, they will always hold a secoud place in the root fields, if not the first, which hitherto they have had with us.

Cultivation.

While much can be said in favour of growing roots more extensively, there are, however, some obstacles in the way. We have not cheap labor at hand as the British farmer has, who gets the weeding done by women and children mainly. Nor can we, as he does, sell a large portion of the crop to be eaten off in the field by sheep, thereby saving the cost of harvesting and also getting the land heavily manured without extra labour. These drawbacks may possibly prevent us from making the root field a full part of a few year's rotation. On well managed stock-raising farms with a larger acreage in grass, summer fallowing will not be a necessity. Land can be brought into better condition for future crops by root growing than fallowing. It will, after roots, produce stronger and brighter straw, which is generally a sure sign of a good and abundant yield of grain.

With ordinary conditions and careless management 300 or 400 bushels of mangels and 200 or 300 bushels of turnips may be grown per acre, but there cannot be any real satisfaction or actual profit in such meagre returns

Of all the crops ordinarily grown on the farm there is none that requires such a liberal supply of manure ; such thorough preparation of soil ; such close and long continued attention to details in order to obtain full returns for all expenditure, as the root crop. In favourable seasons, with fit conditions and skillful management, it is quite possible to grow 600 to 700 bushels of carrots, 700 to 900 of turnips, and 1,000 to 1,200 of mangels. When prizes have been offered by agricultural societies for the largest yields of roots, reports show that much heavier crops than these have been grown.

Mangel-Wurzel.

This, which is said to be "the king of the root crops," can be grown with more or less success on a great variety of soil. Well drained clay loams are best suited for its

cultivation. Good sandy loams and dry muck lands, having a clay sub-soil not too far down, will produce well with good treatment. Our cedar and black ash swamps, which have strong clay for a sub-soil with a few inches to a foot of muck or vegetable mould on the surface, will, when cleared and thoroughly drained without any other manure than 500 pounds of salt per acre, prove to be the most suitable of all soils for the growth of this root, and it is admirable for fitting that kind of land for the growth of cereals as it tends to lessen the growth of straw. On such land and as described I have grown over 1,000 bushels per acre more than once. There are several varieties of this root, but two are largely grown, the Long Red and the Yellow Globe. The former grows mostly out of the ground to a length sometimes of two feet, and the latter grows spherical in shape and to a diameter of twelve to fifteen inches. The Long Red is the heaviest cropper. Specimens of eighteen or twenty pounds weight are frequently seen, while roots weighing forty to fifty pounds have been reported. As the crop requires the whole growing season for maturing, the land must be prepared in the fall by applying twenty to thirty tons of good manure, according to the fertility of the soil, per acre and ploughing it under with a light furrow. This should be done in September, then later on, after being well harrowed, it should be deeply cross-ploughed, and if the sub-soil is stirred but not mixed with the surface soil it will be an advantage. Here I would stop with the fall preparation, though one of the most successful growers of the mangel and also a winner of a much coveted prize for farm management — Mr. William Rennie, of Toronto — has "practised drilling up the land late in the season and left in that shape until spring, when he harrowed down the drills and re-made them to furnish loose soil to sow the seed in, dressing with 200 pounds each of salt, plaster and bone dust per acre previous to the last drilling." Unless the land was very clean the objection to this method would be that weeds, such as thistles, etc., would not be checked as a more thorough spring working would effect. In spring, so soon as the ground is dry, preparations should be pushed on rapidly. The first step is to harrow well, then a depth of three or four inches is to be loosened by gang-plough or cultivator, again harrowed, and if lumpy rolled. A good deep ploughing is the next operation, followed by the harrows until it is smooth or fine. Again the roller is used, after which a dressing of 400 pounds of salt and 200 pounds of plaster mixed together are evenly scattered broadcast per acre. The double mould-board plough should be used in making the drills, for in moulding up with it the salt and plaster are so mixed with the soil as not to injure the young plants, and will be sufficiently near to benefit them at the start. Some advise the growing of roots on the flat, but experience teaches us that they are easier weeded. having more depth of earth and more plant food nearer by, when grown in drills. While it is well to sow early it is much better to patiently wait than to touch the land when there is any danger of caking because of its being too moist. Drills should be 28 to 30 inches apart and moulded high. Not less than five pounds of seed per acre should be sown, and it requires to be put at least one inch deep to ensure its growth. This can be effectively done with an iron drill, common in the market, which has self-adjustable concave rollers to pack the soil, and revolving seed boxes. Good seed procured from reliable seedsmen and none other is safe to sow, for with the best of soil and most careful preparation and culture, failure and loss will surely result from using seed of inferior quality.

After sowing, the heavy land-roller drawn lengthwise over the drills packs the soil firmly about the seed, hastening its germination. Without this precaution a crop may be lost, for if, as sometimes happens, the season continues dry, the seed may fail to sprout. So soon as the plants or weeds appear above ground, the scuffler should be started between the drills, when the ground is dry on the surface, and the operation repeated once every ten or fifteen days, until the tops are so grown as to prevent it.

The hand work can be materially lessened by the scuffler, being gradually widened as the plants increase in size, so that when hand-hoed there are no weeds to remove but those directly in the line of the plants. When thinned, the strongest plants should be left, though the selection would leave the intervals slightly irregular, and they ought to stand not less than fifteen inches asunder on the average. Care is necessary to prevent the roots of the young plants being much exposed, as they do not stand rough handling at this stage so well as turnips. Much labor can be saved by thorough work when first

hoed. With all weeds destroyed, and no double plants where only one should be, the after hoeings will be comparatively easy. When the plants are four to six inches high is the time to thin out. More is lost than gained in thinning out small plants, as many will be apt to weaken and eventually die. If from any cause the weeds are outgrowing the plants, it would be advisable to hoe out the weeds, first from the sides of the line of plants, and afterwards singly.

With favorable weather, the growth at this stage is so very rapid that the second and third hoeings must not be delayed. When the tops are grown so large as to be broken by the scuffler, the crop may be left to take care of itself until harvesting, as no effort of the grower can now help it, except an occasional looking over to destroy strong weeds. The crop must be harvested early in October, as a frost severe enough to effect the mangels destroys their keeeping qualities, and should only some be injured, they, when stored, will decay, and then rot the sound ones in contact with them.

In harvesting, the tops should be twisted off by hand and not cut off by a knife, it having been found that cutting the crown induces early decay. Nor is it safe to leave any over night pulled and lying on the surface uncovered, as a slight frost will injure them when so exposed. When pulled and stripped of their leaves, it is well to place each four rows into one, so as to leave a wide passage through which the waggon may be driven for loading. If stored in good condition—dry and unbroken—in a frost-proof cellar, well ventilated, they will keep as stated until late the following summer.

To show how the foregoing method of cultivation succeeds, I may state that last season, with its long-continued drouth, four acres, which for some time were so backward and irregular as to suggest thoughts of ploughing up, yielded 3,000 bushels, though the plants would not average in the drill more than one in thirty inches. According to the table of values quoted, such a crop is equal to six and a-half tons of hay per acre.

Turnips.

Of turnips there are many varieties, all of which may be classified as the Swedish and common. Though many practise manuring in the fall for this crop, it is quite unnecessary and for several reasons it is advantageous not to. When field work is at a stand-still, the manure can be drawn out with sleighs and piled in large heaps to heat, destroying foul seeds. The yards are better cleaned, and only what is required for mangels, potatoes or carrots need be left over summer. Large quantities of manure around during the hot season does not add to the appearance or comfort of yards. The land for turnips must be ploughed once in the fall. The soils specially adapted to turnip culture are the sandy loams, the lighter loams being the most reliable, but heavy clay land will give a crop of disappointment oftener than a good crop of turnips. Having been ploughed in the fall, nothing further is needed until after spring seeding, when fifteen to twenty tons of manure per acre may be spread from the heaps and ploughed under with a shallow furrow. The preparation of the land until sowing time is so similar to that in mangel culture that it is not necessary to repeat it. As turnips are not sown until about the 20th of June, the land can be ploughed and harrowed several times, which not only cleans it but also puts it in fine tilth. With a dressing of two hundred pounds each of salt and plaster applied previous to drilling, it is made ready for the seed. July 10th is quite early enough to sow common turnip seed, Greystone, White and Aberdeens.

While it is better to sow immediately after drilling, so that the seed will drop in moist soil if possible, it is a mistake to drill land, especially clay loams, soon after heavy rain, as it will surely so harden as to hinder the growth of seed or altogether prevent it. Because of the ravages of the beetle, it is wisdom to sow seed unsparingly. Two and a-half to three pounds per acre are required to insure a good stand of plants. Half an inch is the proper depth to sow. Seed dropped on the headlands and uncovered often produces the most vigorous plants, showing that deep sowing is not beneficial. The after cultivation is quite the same as that of the mangel. Repeated scufflings, thorough hoeings, and thinning to fifteen inches apart in the drill are all that is required till they are ready to harvest. There is great temptation, when the plants are thrifty and regular, to leave them too close in the drill when thinned. It is

false economy to yield, as it has been proved time and again, that a crop of turnips fifteen inches apart will produce a larger quantity than at six inches, while the weeding and harvesting of the former takes less time. The turnip has one great advantage in that its harvesting may be postponed until nearly all other farm work is finished for the season. A heavy frost does not injure them, but if stored while frozen, loss by heating will ensue.

There are several modes of harvesting. Machines have been introduced, but as yet they fail to give satisfaction. Many growers cut the tops off with a sharp hoe, and afterwards harrow the roots out, and they claim it to be the quickest, easiest and best method. Others prefer the old-fashioned way of hand-pulling, throwing each four rows together, and the tops apart.

Some not uncommon mistakes in turnip growing to be avoided are working or drilling clay loams soon after heavy rains, which causes the land to harden; delaying the sowing of the seed after drilling, as during dry, hot weather the soil soon loses the moisture necessary for the seed to germinate; and neglecting the crop when the plants are irregular and seemingly too few for anything like a full crop, while with careful treatment such not unfrequently yields heavier than a very regular stand of plants left too close in the drill.

Carrots.

These are undoubtedly a valuable root for the farmer to grow, having the advantage over turnips in that they impart no unpleasant flavor to milk or butter. Judiciously fed they will increase the yield of milk, add to its richness, and some varieties—the Long Orange and others— are supposed to improve the color of butter.

With good management any ordinary soil will give a paying crop of carrots. Because of their tendency to grow so deeply into the ground, that soil which overlies a loose, porous sub-soil will produce the largest crop. On clay loams, with a tenacious bottom, a portion of the long varieties is lost in harvesting, as they will be so firmly rooted in the sub-soil that many break off in pulling.

The White Belgian is the variety usually grown and is the heaviest yielder. A kind lately introduced, named New Short White Carrot, has, by its manner of growth, much to recommend it to growers on clay soils. It grows shorter, but larger in diameter than the White Belgian, otherwise it resembles it closely. It does not have such a firm hold in the ground, which renders the pulling a much easier task, with little loss by the lower part breaking off. The preparation of the soil, the sowing of the seed, and the subsequent cultivation are in all respects as has been stated for mangels, save that a third less manure, less seed—three pounds per acre being sufficcient—less space between the drills as they grow smaller top; and the intervals between the plants in the drills need be only five or, at most, six inches. While the drills may be closer, they should be far enough apart to admit the using of a scuffler. Twenty-four inches will be found convenient. As with all root crops, the yield will largely depend on thorough cultivation, perfect thinning and frequent hoeings to keep free of weeds.

Harvesting must not be delayed until severe frosts set in, and it is necessary to store immediately after they are taken out of the ground, as even a slight frost, when uncovered, greatly increases the tendency to decay.

To facilitate harvesting a deep furrow should be thrown from the rows, the plough being held closely to the carrots. It is the practice with some to pull and throw them into heaps, afterwards cutting off the tops with a sharp blade. The labor can be lessened by topping as they are pulled, and placing each four drills of roots into a row.

Properly harvested and securely stored, they will keep until the first of May, and give an excellent variety in feeding.

ESSAY ON FIELD ROOTS—THEIR COMPARATIVE VALUE AS CATTLE FOOD AND THE BEST METHOD OF CULTIVATION.

By F. J. Sleightholm, Esq., Humber.

To which was awarded Third Prize.

To the Council of Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario:

Gentlemen,—Considering the present state of the stock interests of this Province and the provision in the line of fodders which becomes a necessity in consequence, a subject to which more importance could readily be attached than to the above it would be difficult to find.

Intelligent feeding is and has been at all times an essential factor in successful breeding; and that field roots occupy a position of merit among desirable feeding stuffs few will be hardy enough to deny and none competent to successfully contradict. To define more particularly their position in regard to other fodders in this connection shall of necessity form a considerable portion of this essay.

In our present subject has been found matter for much comment and not a little warm discussion among those interested in the value of field roots as cattle food, and we feel rather diffident in taking up the cudgel when so many of our great minds, after viewing it in all its pros and cons and confessing the darkness still existing with reference thereto, have laid it down. But as constant dropping wears the stone, so will persistent and intelligent endeavor eventually turn aside the mantle which hides from view a thorough understanding of the theory and practice underlying the value of field roots as cattle food.

In the power to produce milk, beef, mutton, wool, etc., at the least possible cost and with least waste of time, lies the true value of all cattle foods. That this power need not necessarily lie wholly in any one particular food is, when we consider existing methods of feeding and the composition of fodders, plainly evident. That it *does* not is a commonly quoted agricultural axiom. In no one fodder—for adult animals—can be found a sufficiency of all the needed constituents to produce the greatest obtainable results at least cost and with least waste of time. Under the high pressure feeding system of the present day it is in the most judicious combination of foods that we, as stockfeeders, reap the most satisfactory returns.

In the proportion in which a fodder possesses, first, the power within itself to effect an increase of animal products; second, the power to effect the same thing in a combination of foods; according to that proportion and in that degree is its value to be estimated Let us therefore view field roots in these two particulars in comparison with other stock foods.

Abuse mountains high has been piled upon field roots as cattle food. The would-be-wise man lacking practical knowledge denounces them as not worth the cost of cultivation; while the dabbler in the chemical side of the question effectually settles it—at least in his own mind and to his own satisfaction—by bringing to notice the much-talked-of *ninety per cent. water* theory, and with this peremptory dismissal of the subject he relaxes into his former state of apathy and, I might also say, of ignorance.

But these are not the only ones who by practice and precept have tended to lower the estimate of this fodder in the eyes of the people. There is a certain class to be found in all sections who are ever too ready to laud unduly the merits of some favorite theme, and field roots as discussed in their present relationship have, among other things, their eulogistic extremists.

As to dress in colors unduly gaudy betrays a lack of the true sense of the fitness of things and defeats the object sought, so to paint in terms unduly flattering such a subject as the one under discussion not only defeats the object sought, but really hinders its further satisfactory development.

Our endeavor shall be to steer clear of these and similar breakers and discuss our subject from a purely unbiased standpoint.

The position held, that field roots as a food are capable of effecting increase of animal products, is by no means a low one. Evidence of animals having been fattened *wholly* upon the Swede and the beet could be supplied wholesale from the unwritten literature of the old world. Canada could also supply similar evidence, though not in similar proportion, owing first to lack of age nationally, and second to a want of comparison between root area and stock production of the two lands.

To the accumulated evidence of ages all unbelievers in the intrinsic value of field roots as a stock food must bow. True, they contain about six times as much water as the grains; but chemical composition alone does not by any means settle indisputably the value of a fodder. Who is prepared to state and prove that this abundance of water is not a merit rather than a deteriorating quality? Be this as it may, no intelligent person for one moment questions the inherent power in field roots to keep the animal system in first-class working trim. We venture to say that no other one food—bran itself not excepted—possesses this peculiarity in such a marked degree. And herein lies one great secret of the feeding value of field roots. It is thus seen that the small proportion of albuminoids, carbohydrates, fat, etc., which they contain is no criterion whereby to judge their intrinsic value as a feeding stuff. With the digestive and circulatory systems of the animal economy in perfect working order the best possible use is, of necessity, made of all food constituents.

The highest digestion co-efficient of all fodders is certainly found in that animal whose general health and consequently digestive apparatus is the very pink of perfection. It is herein that field roots have won a first place among cattle foods.

But it is not in the power found in field roots to effect animal growth, or to produce milk, butter, wool, etc., when fed separately that their chief merit lies. Rather must we look to their position in food combinations if we would understand their truest and most satisfactory use. We are not unaware of the fact that here we tread on disputable ground. But shall we halt? Not at all. Rather shall we endeavor by careful scrutiny to throw additional light on this phase of our subject.

Chemical science, though advancing fast in this direction, can aid us but little here, as yet since the effect of the addition of one food on the digestibility of another food in the same ration is, to scientists as well as others, a still difficult and dark problem to cope with. But practice, coupled with close observation, will assist us in raising the veil, at least to some extent. The chief reason why field roots are of more value in combination than when fed separately, is that the proportion of water to dry matter is too unequal. Excess of water in food means a waste of fodder. The normal proportion of water to dry matter has been put by scientists, in the case of cattle, as 4:1. In roots this proportion being about 9:1, it is evident that there is a much greater consumption of water when fed alone than is necessary. And as the amount of water taken into the system above what is needed in the processes of nutrition has to be raised to the body temperature, and as it requires the consumption of about four grains of carbohydrates—reckoned as starch—to raise one pound of water to this temperature, the waste of food will readily be seen. Nor is this the only waste, since a portion of this water of excess leaves the body in the form of perspiration, and to vaporize one pound of water at the temperature of the animal body requires the combustion of sixty-two grains of starch, which, taken into consideration with the foregoing, will prove clearly the inadvisability of feeding roots separately. Fed as *part* of a ration this is wholly changed.

It may not be out of place to notice in this connection a popular error with regard to this water in field roots. It has been asked whether it were not possible to supply the 90 per cent. of water from the well or cistern and obtain as good results at much less expense than can be done in the case of roots. Could nought else be said than that the water of the roots enters the stomach in a much warmer state owing to the process of mastication than the chill producing draughts from well or cistern; that it is brought into more intimate connection with the fodder consumed, and that in consequence the process of digestion is comparatively unhindered and unimpared, this would be a sufficient answer to this oft-mooted question.

Now in most other cattle foods we have not this water of excess to deal with, and consequently the loss attending it is avoided. At the same time these dry fodders, we must remember, have not sufficient water to supply the system, and that we are obliged to supply it. How to do this satisfactorily is a point in stock economy that has caused, and under the present system will continue to cause, the stock owner considerable anxiety.

That field roots have the opinion of the novitiate or the crank to the contrary notwithstanding, where grown and fed judiciously, largely solved this riddle in live stock feeding cannot be safely gainsaid. I would guard against being misunderstood in this. Not for a moment would I leave the impression that the water of roots is their only or chief value. But neither is it solely an evil, it being only those conversant with the true and varied functions in the animal economy—not the least of which is that of water as the medium by which food constituents are conveyed to the various parts of the body—who can comprehend clearly and fully its intrinsic value.

A use peculiar to field roots and one in which they possess a power superior to any other stock fodder is found in their power to supplement coarse fodders, the two making a very palatable and profitable mixture. There is a double profit in this. A profit first in enabling the stock owner to keep a larger stock of animals, due to a more economical use of fodder, and second, a profit on the fodder itself. To be obliged to attempt such complete consumption of coarse fodders by the agency of any other supplement would entail a considerably greater expense on the feeder without giving correspondingly satisfactory results.

This is not mere theory, but a fact that can be abundantly supported by scores of breeders and feeders in this province. That field roots can be grown at a cost of not more than six cents per bushel under an average of seasons is an established fact that is receiving yearly corroboration at the hands of practical and skilled root growers. At similar cost what grain or combination of grains, cereal or leguminous, what other green fodder, ensilage not excepted, what fruit or tuber grown in Ontario can, under a variety of circumstances, produce like results? Information and experience, practical and acquired, warrant us in saying none.

Many discountenance this practice of using up our coarse fodders—straw and damaged hay in particular—averring that there is nought in them to justify the trouble of *compelling* cattle to consume them. This is an unsupported theory. It is the dryness and coarseness of these foods that tend to make cattle pass them by, and not as some suppose entirely because of their supposed lack of nutritive material. It may not be generally known that pea straw contains nearly as much *digestible* carbohydrate and about half as much digestible fat and albuminoid material as does ordinary clover hay, and oat straw stands in almost similar relation in this respect.

It must then be conceded that if these fodders contain the above mentioned amount of valuable feeding constituents, the use of roots in assisting us to gather them is unquestionably one of importance.

All the stock on many of our farms cannot be fed so heavily as may be desired, and hence it becomes necessary, even peremptory, that some such system be resorted to. Of course the addition of a little ground grain would materiaily help the fodder and would not increase the cost to any considerable extent.

We have now reached a position in our argument which requires fuller explanation and more substantial support to render it impregnable. A simple calculation will serve to fortify the point under consideration. Owing to a lack of knowledge of the true value of our coarse fodders, they are largely unused by the average farmer, and in consequence their full benefit is unrealized.

Now if on each of the 100,000 farms—speaking approximately—of this province, one animal more than the present complement could be kept under an improved system of the use of coarse fodders—and the intelligent will see that this is a low estimate—what would not this mean to the stock interests of Ontario?

Since to show the point is my sole object, I leave the closer computation to the individual.

In this connection then field roots hold a position which no other cattle food has yet been able to usurp.

The physiological effect of field roots upon the animal system we have touched already, but to a thorough understanding of their value a further insight is necessary. I have said that this is one of their chief uses. And is it not? Field roots are our winter's green fodder. They approach more nearly to the natural conditions of summer feeding than any other food in common use in Ontario. Ensilage has not—speaking advisedly and with due reflection—yet been able to supplant field roots in this respect. We speak from a knowledge of facts as they are supplied to us by our experience and by the agricultural literature of our country. To enter into the why and wherefore of this would not be in keeping with the subject of this essay.

The latent power in roots, which acts as an inducer of fermentation when in combination with other foods, has much to do with the peculiarity under discussion. The heap of cut straw or hay or both, as the case may be, with some bran or ground grain mixed with its quota of pulped roots seen in the barn of some of our foremost stock feeders, is an example of this, one of the chiefest among field root peculiarities.

When roots in combination with other foods enter the stomach, there can be no doubt but that the same process is undergone as in the case just cited. This, then, is a principle in field roots which—in extent, at least—is conspicuous in other foods by its absence. The acids and juices of the stomach must more easily and readily effect their functions on a quantity of food thus mixed and prepared than on a comparatively dry and indigestible mass. And it is well known that any previous preparation of food, which will entail less work upon the digestive organs of the animal system, is, in comparison to its extent, a direct saving of fodder, and in consequence a profitable plan.

Roots have an important place in the work of the dairy. Dairying is now booming. Summer dairying is a success, winter dairying is not, comparatively speaking. The foremost agitators in this business are calling loudly for its extension into the winter months. In the attainment of this end field roots are likely to have much to say. The one substantial reason for the practical non-continuance of the dairy industry at the approach of winter is the almost total lack of a supply of succulent fodder, and the consequent greater difficulty in maintaining profitably the milk flow.

All green fodders contain a large percentage of water, which is an important element in milk production. The judicious use of field roots will, therefore, materially aid in solving the riddle of winter dairying, at least as far as food is concerned.

A wise use of the mangel-wurzel and the carrot would in no small degree revolutionize the winter dairy product both in quantity and quality.

For horses, carrots have compelled commendation. They promote a glossiness of coat, which is so truly indicative of sound health—the result of an unimpaired digestion. Mangels are also readily eaten by horses when once they have become accustomed to the flavor, and though we think them inferior to carrots, yet they are a very valuable addition to the equine bill of fare.

Field roots should also form part of the daily ration for the sheep. During extreme cold weather, however, great care should be exercised in feeding roots to sheep. Injudicious feeding at this time may result in diarrhœa, always a dreaded scourge among sheep, and especially in periods of extreme cold. The too great laxative effect upon the system, when given in unduly large quantities, is also to be considered, since the animal is thus rendered more susceptible to cold. These points considered and carefully avoided, the root does assist materially in bringing about the most profitable returns from this branch of live stock.

Yet, after all that may be said, there is perhaps no branch of live stock which can put to a more profitable use, pecuniarly, the field mangel-wurzel than the too often neglected hog. That the pig will fatten, and fatten rapidly, on the wurzel alone is an established fact, and one which leaves no room for disputation. I would lay particular stress on this point. To feed hogs wholly upon grain, keeping them on the inside of four walls till ready for the knife, is a grand mistake. The run of a paddock, with plenty of mangels (in their season) is a far more preferable plan.

In preparing hogs for the fall market, a mixture of grain, say, peas, oats and barley all ground together, with a goodly supply of pulped or sliced mangels, is as far above an

exclusive grain diet, both as regards celerity and profit in fattening, as the improved Berkshire is above the old-time razor-back.

Since this essay would be incomplete without a comparison between roots and other fodders, as regards *economy* in feeding, we shall devote a few lines to this phase of the subject. As to economy of production, we shall say naught here, but leave that for after-consideration. The economy of any material as an actual feeding stuff lies in its ability to produce the greatest amount of animal produce at the least possible outlay.

Now, we think we have shown that the chemist's analysis does not furnish the whole necessary information upon which to base a true calculation of the value of field roots as cattle food.

The flavor or taste of any food has much more to do with the beef or milk (etc.) producing power of that food than the average man is ready to admit. Why do the cows stretch their necks so far and make their chains rattle so vigorously when the Swede, wurzel or carrot, as the case may be, is about to be handed into the manger? Certainly it is not simply because of the albuminoids, fat, etc., which they contain, nor yet for the water in them, but largely owing to the agreeableness of flavor which they possess. And this is not without a marked effect on the increase of animal products. The real enjoyment attendant on the mastication and deglutition of such a food is promotive of a more healthful digestion; the several juices and acids of the stomach act all the more freely and perfectly; the starch is converted into sugar, and the albuminoids into peptones, with all like changes and processes, all the more readily and thoroughly in consequence. The after appearance of the animal, when lying down after her meal, she appears the very picture of health and the personification of comfort—results of an unimpaired, systematic circulation consequent upon a perfectly regulated digestion—is sufficient guarantee of an elixir other than that found in the mere material substance that may have formed her repast.

To induce among all classes of stock a state of quiet and contentment is ever among stockmen a desideratum to which they would attain, and it is plain that quiet handling and reposeful surroundings are not the only means to its attainment. To the careful observer, and to the intelligent student of the physiological laws which govern cattle life, we have no need to say that here we are not advancing any pet theory of our own, nor yet giving credence to some old-time croaker's whim, but simply stating a known but little thought of, and still less understood, functional principle in cattle life.

A word or two on the comparative value of root crops and other farm crops, calculated from the basis of the amount of food constituents per acre, and we leave this portion of our subject. Field roots are voracious feeders, and draw on the supply of plant food in the soil more largely than any other farm crop. A crop of mangel-wurzels—the root alone considered—of say 600 bushels, which is but a very medium crop, will contain over four hundred pounds of albuminoids, nearly forty pounds of fat, about three thousand pounds of soluble carbohydrates, and not less than four hundred pounds of ash constituents.

Now, a crop of fall wheat, we will say twenty bushels, while it contains rather more fat, will contain on an average not more than two hundred and sixty pounds of albuminoids, two thousand pounds of soluble carbohydrates, and one hundred and sixty pounds of ash constituents. It is thus seen that the wheat crop—both straw and grain are considered—contains little more than half the albuminoids, less than half the quantity of ash constituents, and not more than two-thirds of the amount of soluble carbohydrates as may be found in the mangel-wurzel.

A crop of fifty bushels of oats (a much rarer thing than six hundred of wurzels) will stand in much the same relation to the roots as does the twenty-five of wheat. Swedes contain more albuminoids and fat, and rather less soluble carbohydrates and ash than do the wurzels.

This is a view which the surface observer too often fails to notice, nevertheless it is a view which will have more to do with the growth of field roots in the future than it has had in the past. The greatest possible amount of valuable constituents *per acre*, which

but means more animal products, is now more than ever a prime factor in determining the area of our farm crops.

The existing stringency felt at present in all lines of agriculture is not wholly an unmitigated evil. The time-worn adage has it thus:

"Unless wind stands as it never stood,
'Tis an ill wind turns none to good."

and if, owing to the cycle of depression we are now experiencing, the farmers of Ontario are compelled to look more closely into their profession, to scan more strictly ways and means, and to evolve if possible from an error-laden past a future bright with the possibilities of a practically and scientifically improved agriculture, the existing depression will have borne fruit, compared with which the ambrosial fruits of a California or a Malaga might in wormwood find a fit synonym.

In short, field roots occupy a place in the Ontario bill of fare for bovines which no other fodder has yet been able to usurp. Whether in the winter preservation of green fodder we shall ever find a substitute for the ubiquitous field root remains to be seen; it is, however, under the present light of science and practice, not at all likely; and until we find its substitute we are justified in standing by what is truly the stock raiser's friend —the field root.

Be it remembered that in almost all countries where a nationally recognized superiority in cattle breeding and feeding has been attained unto, there the cultivation of the field root has reached its maximum perfection, and is looked upon as a staple among crops.

Best Method of Cultivation.

While conning over this part of the subject, the words of the worthy Dutchman to his son, relative to ground preparation for corn, came to our mind. Said he: "Harrow it and cultivate it, and then cultivate it and harrow it, till you dink you have done it twice too much already; den harrow it free or four dimes more, and it be 'bout right."

We think the principle underlying this terse advice is a good one to take to the root patch that is to be. Thoroughness in the work is an indispensable adjunct if success is to be reached.

Now, in order to fully understand the requisites for cultivation previous to sowing the seed, it will be necessary to look first to the work of the previous fall, since

"In vain our toil,
We ought to blame the culture not the soil."

unless indeed we fulfil to a nicety the strictest requirements of cultivation.

To commence then after the removal of the summer crop we have found it advisable to cross-plough with a gang, if you have it, with any common plough if not; then harrow down fine, if soil will admit; this will tend to induce the germination of any foul seeds that may be in the land.

The tillage of clay land in this respect may, however, require somewhat different handling if the season be very dry, since if the surface be very rough harrowing might be not only difficult but almost useless. With relation to such points, however, especially with regard to the nature of the soil and to the time of the different operations, cast-iron rules cannot be laid down, and in such cases the acquired judgment and intelligence of the individual must decide. If the land be very foul we would advise a second cross-ploughing or cultivating.

Before the final fall ploughing, which should be *deep* and thoroughly done, especially for mangels and carrots, which are deep rooted or sub-soil feeders—turnips being surface feeders, and receiving more spring cultivation it is less important for them—the land should be liberally dressed with farm-yard manure. This latter should be well rotted. Coarse manure is objectionable for two reasons. In the first place the roots cannot make as good use of it as of the well-rotted material; and in the second place it hinders cultivation and the proper drilling in of the seed.

Now, this last ploughing may be done in the usual manner, that is, on the level, or it may be ribbed up as when ready for the drill; we much prefer this latter method, especially on heavy soils; first because of the more thorough drainage afforded, a point which should be specially well attended to, and second, because of the better tilth secured by having a greater surface exposed to the action of the frost; it also lessens the amount of work in the following spring, an item of no small importance in the press of work at that season. It should be ribbed as *high* as possible in the fall, since the spring cultivation unavoidably levels the rows considerably, as also does the action of the frosts and snows of winter. The farmer who has thus prepared his land may rest contentedly during the winter, leaving it in the steel-like grip of that iron-handed son of winter, John Frost.

In the following spring we re-commence operations. Heretofore the line of cultivation we have marked out is applicable to all sorts of field roots; we must now. however, particularize a little. First we will sketch the culture necessary for the beet, mangel and carrot, since the tillage required for all these is largely similiar, and take up the turnip, which differs from them somewhat, in order.

Having, then, our land ribbed, or rowed up, in the fall previous, all we require to do now is to run a light harrow over the rows to pulverize the surface soil (I now speak especially of the heavier class of soils), and at once drill in the seed, using a drill which rolls before as well as behind the seed.

We recognize no special time for sowing this class of root seeds more than that we require the ground to be in a moderately dry and mellow condition in order that the work may be done well Usually as soon as the spring grains are sown we attend to this part of our work. Beware of sowing too late, however. A good start is a long step toward success. After the ground is in a fit state to receive the seed do not delay, but push them in rapidly.

We think it is a mistake to set aside a particular date for sowing, owing to the wide changes in our seasons.

On the lighter soils we might vary this practice somewhat, harrowing down the rows more severely, cultivating it, and then rowing up again, for the sake of greater tillage, which at this period is more important in light soils, owing to the fact that weeds, excepting the Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*). grow much more luxuriantly here than in the clays and clay loams.

To those who from the peculiar nature of their soil, its dryness or shallowness, or owing to the nature of the climate prefer level culture, we would say harrow thoroughly, cultivate twice, once each way if practicable, harrow again to give a fine tilth to the surface, roll with an ordinary land roller and sow the seed. In all cases drill the rows as straight as possible, both for purposes of cultivation and for the sake of appearance, for the oft-quoted words of the poet—

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever,"

are no less applicable here than in many other connections. In the case of level culture, however, it is certain that much greater care is required in the after cultivation, especially with the horse, to avoid injuring the young plants than there is in the ribbing plan. It is also allowed that harvesting is more difficult in the former case.

The distance which the rows should be apart is important. If too close to each other the plants are crowded and weakened, and the roots small in consequence. On the other hand, if too far apart the cost of cultivation per bushel is increased—a greater portion of the land lying unproductive than is desirable or profitable. For beets, mangels and turnips we have found a distance of thirty inches to fill all requirements satisfactorily. For carrots twenty-six inches will be found to answer all purposes well.

Care should of course be exercised in the choice of first-class seed of standard varieties. The mammoth long red and globe mangels, and the white Belgian and giant short white carrots are undoubtedly as good as any for general field cultivation. From what we know and have heard we think it likely that the giant short white is likely to supersede the large white Belgian to a large extent. The former are heavy short roots and easier to harvest than the latter and very heavy croppers. Among turnips the world-

wide Swede has not been satisfactorily supplanted. Among sugar beets the white Silesian green top is the standard for feeding purposes. For very *shallow* soils the yellow intermediate mangel will be found preferable to those before mentioned.

Quantity of Seed per Acre.

Of mangels, beets and carrots three to four pounds per acre will be found to be about right; three pounds of turnip seed will be sufficient. Thin sowing of root seed has been found poor economy.

Either just after sowing the seed or just before the land is rowed up is the proper time, if ever, to apply special fertilizers to the crop. There can be no doubt that these are very important aids to successful root growing. Though we would not advocate a largely extensive use of these manures, yet an intelligently applied dose to the root crop is a valuable adjunct to the securing of large returns. The kind of manure to apply and the quantity will depend on the kind of soil and root, and must be arrived at largely through experiment by the individual. Even where there is a sufficient supply of the requisite plant constituents in the soil they may not be available as plant food, and it is thus that fresh supplies become desirable and necessary.

The following may be given as a good dressing for ordinary soils:—Salt, 200 lbs.; superphosphate, 200 lbs., and gypsum, 200 lbs. If desired bone dust may be used instead of the superphosphate. Dried blood is also a valuable nitrogenous fertilizer. Apatite has been used, but owing to the slowness with which it gives up its fertilizing properties we think it preferable to use superphosphate. If only one special fertilizer is used it is well to remember that for mangels a nitrogenous manure, and for turnips a phosphatic, gives the best results.

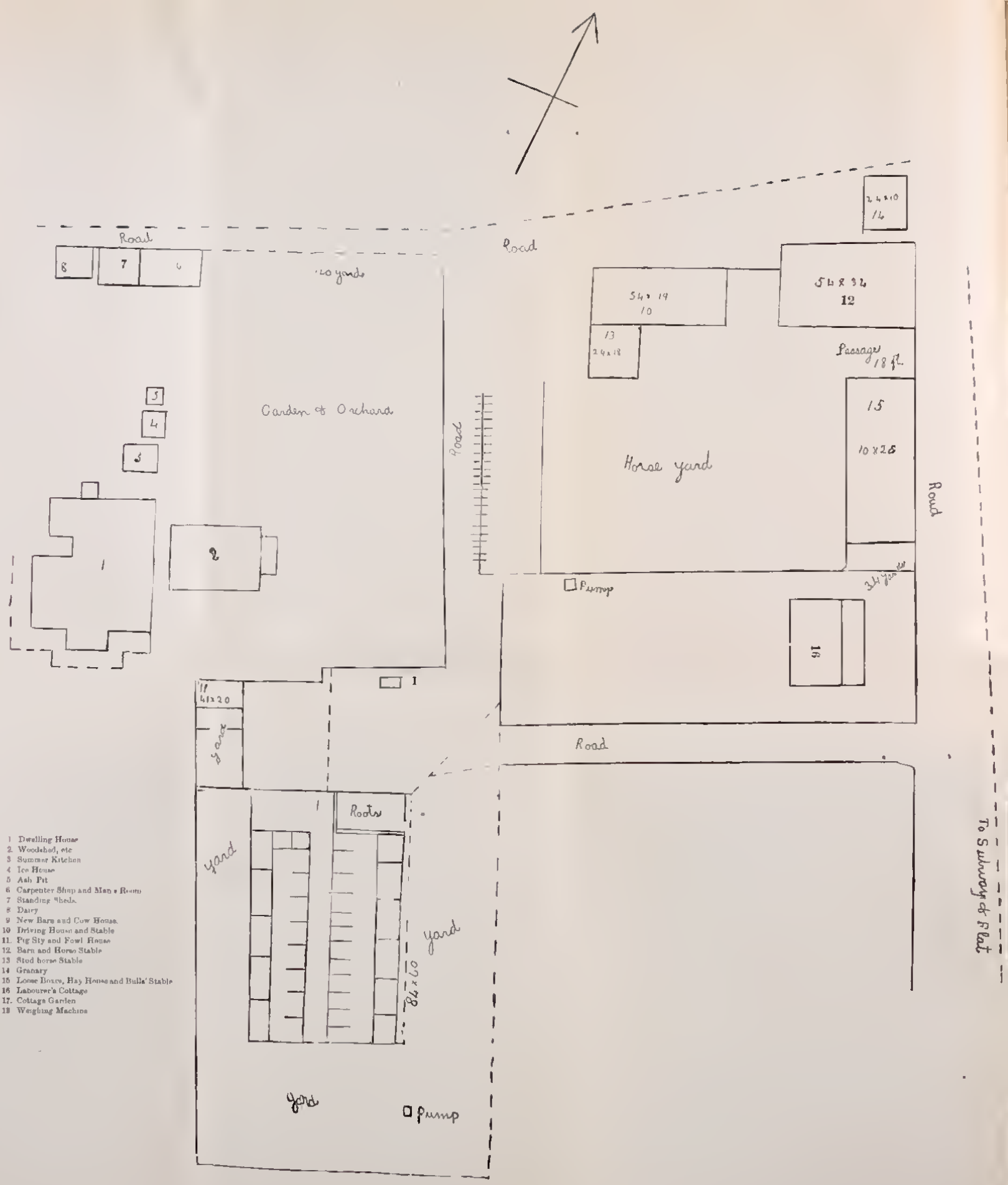
As all root crops feed largely on potash it will be necessary to supply this element in soils where it is deficient. On clay soils, however, especially where the farm-yard manure (which always contains considerable potash) is properly utilized, this element will be usually found in sufficient quantity.

Tillage after sowing is perhaps one of the most neglected parts of root cultivation; and it is certainly one than which no other pays better for the time and labor invested. The systematic and continued use of the horse hoe or scruffler is indispensable if success is desired. Begin early; on light soils it may even be necessary, in some seasons, to commence the cultivation *before* the young plants are up. In any case do not let the weeds get the start. Hand-hoeing where the scruffler does not touch should also be promptly attended to, keeping the crop perfectly clean. Two or three times with the hand-hoe will probably be sufficient where the preparatory culture has been right.

Mangels should be thinned when the plants are about four or five inches high. Thin beets and mangels to about twelve to fifteen inches apart, turnips about ten to twelve inches and carrots five to eight inches, according to variety. In very dry seasons, when only small, they may be left somewhat closer. After thinning keep the horse-hoe going as often as necessary—probably once every seven to ten days will suffice—till the tops are large enough to shade most of the ground, then leave them.

For turnips the cultivation will vary somewhat from that already described. Fall cultivation is the same. In the spring harrow down to a fine tilth; on light lands follow this with the *plough;* on heavy lands experience bids us say *cultivate*, using a spring tooth or disc harrow or some like implement. Especially in dry seasons is the latter plan preferable. Stirring the soil to a great depth but intensifies the bad effects of drouth, while surface stirring ameliorates the condition. The fact that turnips are surface feeders also favors surface tillage, which should be repeated often enough to keep weeds entirely under. About the 6th or 8th of June row up, and drill in the seed about the 12th or 15th. After cultivation same as above, thinning when in the second or rough leaf. Rowing up immediately before sowing favors a more moist seed bed.

Owing to the widespread ravages of the turnip fly, or beetle (*Haltica striolata*), a word or two upon it may not be out of place. This beetle preys on several plants beside the turnip. The majority of the plants belonging to the turnip order (*Cruciferæ*) furnish food for this insect in case of necessity. Many of these are weeds which aggravate the



1 Dwelling House
2 Woodshed, etc
3 Summer Kitchen
4 Ice House
5 Ash Pit
6 Carpenter Shop and Man's Room
7 Standing Sheds
8 Dairy
9 New Barn and Cow House
10 Driving House and Stable
11 Pig Sty and Fowl House
12 Barn and Horse Stable
13 Stud horse Stable
14 Granary
15 Loose Boxes, Hay House and Bulls' Stable
16 Labourer's Cottage
17 Cottage Garden
18 Weighing Machine

THE GLEN-INNERKIP

COUNTY OF OXFORD. UNIT 300 ACRES [illegible]

Reference to Plan

1 Pasture and Bush
2 Clover Hay (Upper part.
Oats (Lower part.)
3 Clover Hay
4 Barley and Clover Seed Bush [illegible]
5 Wheat Part Barley with seed
6 Clover Hay
Peas
Oats
Fodder Corn
8 Bush recently cut down and [illegible]
7 Partly [illegible] Crops, Mangolds, [illegible] and Fodder Corn Part in Barley [illegible] Seed
8 Paddock Mangolds
9 Paddock for Male Stock
10 Pasture and Cedar Bush
11 do do
12 Mulch
13 Workman's House and Garden
14 Orchard Garden and Houses
15 New Barn and Cow House and Pig [illegible]
16 Barn, Horse Stable and Horse [illegible]
Rivers, Springs and Streams are [illegible]

Drains

Field No.	2	[illegible]
" "	3	[illegible]
" "	4	[illegible]
" "	5	[illegible]
" "	7	[illegible]
Total		[illegible]
		2366 yards

evil by supplying food till the turnip is up. These should by all means be destroyed. Among the most common of these are the common field mustard (*Brassica sinapistrum*), Shepherd's purse (*Capsella bursa-pastoris*), and in low moist places the various cresses.

I have now outlined, be it imperfectly, the tillage necessary for field roots. "What is worth doing at all is worth doing well" cannot be more aptly quoted than here, nor its truth more impressively exemplified.

Canada is the happy possessor of a not inconsiderable quantity of valuable live stock and it is certain beyond a doubt that we are drifting to that goal—may the tide soon flow in—a stock producing country *in esse*.

Now we think we have shown that field roots occupy a position of prime importance among cattle foods. Considering, then, the ever-increasing importance of the stock interests of our Province and the part field roots are destined to play in supporting and maintaining this ever-increasing superiority, it becomes the duty of every lover of good stock and every admirer of an improved agricultural regime to give his best and liveliest support to this, one of the first among Ontario's agricultural industries.

REPORT OF THE JUDGES ON PRIZE FARMS, 1888.

To the President and Directors of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario :—

GENTLEMEN,—Having been appointed judges of the Prize Farms in Group No. 2, situate in the counties of Essex, Kent, Lambton, Middlesex, Elgin and Oxford, we have, in accordance with instructions for our guidance in making the awards, completed the work to the best of our ability.

For convenience we repeat the instructions with which we have been furnished :—

(1) The competing farm to be not less than one hundred acres, of which two-thirds must be under cultivation.

(2) The nature of the farming, whether mixed, dairy or any other mode, to be the most suitable under conditions affected by local circumstances.

(3) The proper position of the buildings in relation to the whole farm.

(4) The attention paid to preservation of timber, and shelter by planting of trees.

(5) The condition of any private roads.

(6) The character, sufficiency and condition of fences, and the manner in which the farm is subdivided into fields.

(7) Improvements by removal of obstacles to cultivation, including drainage.

(8) General condition of buildings, including dwelling house, and their adaptability to the wants of the farm and family.

(9) The management, character, suitability, condition and number of live stock kept.

(10) The number, condition and suitability of implements and machinery.

(11) State of the garden and orchard.

(12) Management of farm-yard manure.

(13) The cultivation of crops to embrace manuring, clearing, produce per acre in relation to management and character of soil and climate.

(14) General order, economy and water supply.

(15) Cost of production and relative profits.

There were only nine farms entered for competition, two in Oxford, four in Middlesex and three in Lambton.

We made arrangements for the commencement of our work on the 3rd of July, and accordingly met at Woodstock on that day, having previously given due notice to the several competitors.

THIRD SILVER MEDAL FARM.

Green Bros., The Glen, Innerkip.

Mr. Green met us at Woodstock and we proceeded in his conveyance to his farm, being lots No. 5, 6 and part of 7, in the 16th and 17th concessions, East

Zorra, County of Oxford, six miles north of Woodstock. The farm contains 300 acres and is known as the "Glen Farm." We observed that the country through which the road from Woodstock to Glen Farm passes is rather undulating; the road was high in many places, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country. When we arrived at the farm we found it less rolling. The first view of the place strikes one as very beautiful. The farm may be reached from the public road by several avenues, and is pleasantly diversified with pasture lands, green fields and groves of timber.

There are about 100 acres under cultivation, 125 acres in pasture and groves of timber, and 75 acres of original woodland, consisting of beech, maple, cedar, etc. The soil of the farm is sandy loam lying on limestone.

The crops on the land at the time of our visit were as follows: Fall wheat, 10 acres, 16 acres in barley, 23 in oats, 3 in peas, 4 in millet, 6 in corn, 1½ in mangolds, 4 in turnips, ½ in potatoes, 25 in meadow, 1 in orchard. There were 5 acres in yards around the buildings. The crops, owing to the dry weather, were not as heavy as they would have been. The hay, at the time of our visit, was all housed.

The orchard consists mostly of apple and pear trees in a thriving condition and well loaded with fruit.

The aim of Green Bros. is to observe a system of rotation of crops, but having only recently purchased their farm it has not yet been possible to get the system perfected; and they are at present engaged in clearing up a portion of the land not previously cultivated, making the fields of proper shape and size.

A branch of the River Thames running through the farm, its flats afford excellent pasturage, and the cattle have access to water at all times.

A branch of the C. P. R. also passes through the farm.

The average yield of crops for the last three years has been of fall wheat, 25 bushels per acre; barley, 30; oats, 40; peas, 25, and hay, 1⅔ tons per acre.

There are 40 head of cattle on the farm, 35 being pure bred Shorthorns of the Cruikshank family, the head of the herd being the "Earl of Mar," No. 47,815, a gold medalist. There are some very superior cows, notably "Vain Maid" and "Proud Duchess," imported, besides other very fine animals.

There are three imported Shire mares and one imported stallion; also four colts of the same breed. Five working horses are used on the farm.

With the exception of the wheat, all grain, hay, straw and roots are fed on the farm, and a considerable amount of oil cake is also used.

The farm is enclosed and subdivided by rails, wire and post and board fences. The older fences are being replaced by wire fences capped with poles.

The buildings are ample, all of wood on stone foundations. A diagram, furnished us by Mr. Green, senr., accompanying this report, will give a better idea of them and the general arrangement of the farm, the drainage system, etc., than any written description.

From the appearance of the farm and the energy displayed by the owners, there is not any doubt but this farm will, before long, take a high place among the farms of Ontario.

Having finished our examination of the farm, Mr. Green kindly drove us back to Woodstock, where we remained over night.

First Silver Medal.

McDonald Bros., Craigleigh Farm, East Zorra.

We hired a conveyance on the morning of the 4th and drove out to the farm of McDonald Bros., being west halves of 9 and 10, in the 11th concession, and the east half of 10, in the 10th concession, East Zorra, containing 300 acres. The road from Woodstock to this farm, about five miles in a northwesterly direction, is excellent, and the country it traverses has a beautiful appearance. We passed some good farms on our way, the crops being apparently a fair average; oats and barley appearing to be excellent, with some good fields of fall wheat. We regretted to observe the prevalence of "Canada" thistles on some of the more poorly cultivated farms and on the roads as well.

We found the McDonald Bros. at home upon our arrival at their farm, and we proceeded at once to the examination of it. This farm is extremely well situated for drainage, rising from west to east on a rise for about two-thirds of its length, then sloping away to the east, giving the farm a fine appearance.

This farm gives evidence of being very well cultivated, and the energy of the owners and their skill as practical farmers is seen in all the surroundings.

There are 300 acres in this farm, 267 being cultivated, and the remaining 33 acres in bush, of which 6 acres are cedar. The soil is a clay loam with a mixture of sand and gravel.

The acreage of the different crops this year are: Fall wheat, 25 acres; barley, 40—the barley happens to be this year in the 30 acre field, it being desired to seed 10 acres more to permanent pasture, which accounts for the disproportionate acres of barley; peas, 8; mangolds, 3; turnips, 10; carrots, ½; potatoes, 1½, (1 acre of which is orchard); corn, 5; pasture, 70; orchard, 4 acres.

The average yield of crops for the last three years has been of fall wheat, 29 bushels per acre, oats 45, barley 42, peas 26.

Previous to the purchase of the last farm in 1887, it was divided into eight fields and the rotation, sod broken for peas followed by wheat, oats, roots, barley, hay and pasture. The farm has been again divided into eight fields—one of 30 acres and seven of 25 acres. One of the fields will be broken for the first time next spring. The rotation now is sod broken for wheat, oats—(peas and roots in the same field) as they are considered the most alike of ordinary farm products, besides affording ample opportunity for cleaning the whole field the same year by working the pea land in the fall. This latter rotation has not given as good satisfaction as the former, accordingly the first-mentioned rotation will be resorted to next year.

Ten years ago they commenced drawing manure and spreading it in the winter, cautiously at first, but extending operations as results were noted from year to year until now. All that is then made is drawn before the snow leaves, and what is on hand after that time is kept for the turnip land.

In addition to pasture for the stock, peas and oats are fed from the silo, afterwards corn and greystone turnips. Stock is housed as soon as cold weather sets in, and fed with cut hay and straw mixed, morning and night, with whole hay at noon, also 15 to 40 pounds of roots per day and 6 to 13 pounds of grain, according to age. Usually a mixture of crushed peas and oats, with an addition of 2 pounds of oil cake, is fed to cows and fat cattle after the first of March. From 12 to 20 head are fatted annually for the English markets. Sixty head of cattle are kept, mostly pure bred with Valasco the 7th for the herd bull, also three span of working horses, besides a number of young colts.

Mr. McDonald states that the orchard was sown with orchard grass sixteen years ago; the first crop was cut for hay, the second left on as a mulch and protection to trees, manured lightly every fall and a splendid crop of apples or hay has never been missed in that time.

It is the opinion of the owners of this farm that nothing is better to keep the land free from weeds than roots and clover, with gang ploughing and thorough working of the land in the fall.

There is a row of young maple trees, recently planted around this farm, which will, in a few years, add very much to the fine appearance of the place.

There is a good brick house, with all the modern conveniences, upon each hundred acres, also a good barn on each, with good stabling underneath for cattle, and other necessary outbuildings. Mr. McDonald states that the cost of erecting these buildings was $11,000. The fences are all of a good description, the greater portion being of cedar rails, supported at each end by posts, and built with much regard to neatness; the front ones are boards nailed on posts.

There are two men employed by the year at one hundred and fifty dollars each and board, and one for eight months at fourteen dollars per month with board.

We returned to Woodstock the same day and took the train for London, and from thence proceeded to Hyde Park.

Gold Medal Farm.

James Fisher, Hyde Park, London Township.

Our next visit was to the farm of Mr. Fisher. This farm of 100 acres is the south half of lot 22, in the fourth concession of London Township, on the London and Sarnia road, about four miles from the city of London.

The soil is a rich clay loam with a sub-soil of clay, all being well drained, and its whole appearance denotes that it is well worked. The crops seem to well reward the labour bestowed on their cultivation.

The farm is remarkably free of all noxious weeds, or, indeed, weeds of any description. Everything about the place is kept in first-class order.

We examined the house from cellar to attic; commencing at the cellar with its adjoining dairy, we found two churns at work, propelled by horse power — an invention of Mr. Fisher's, who evidently does not take any pleasure in handling the churn-dash.

The house is a very substantial brick building; the outbuildings, although not new, are all in a very good state of preservation, and well adapted for what they are intended; they are painted and have a number on each door for convenience. The fences are all of boards nailed on posts, with a gate to each field, all nicely painted, with the number of acres in the field noted on each gate.

Mr. Fisher's system of rotation is first, clover ploughed in, then fall wheat, then oats, then roots, the land having first been heavily manured for them, then barley and then seeded down.

The manure is carted out to the fields and put into square heaps until wanted.

The crops of the present year are as follows: Fall wheat (Manchester variety), 15 acres, from which 44½ bushels per acre were realized; barley, 7 acres; peas, 5½ acres; twelve acres of meadow; twenty acres of pasture; orchard and ground about the house, 5 acres; root crops, consisting of mangolds, turnips and potatoes, 3½ acres; corn, 3½ acres, all of which gave promise of an abundant yield. The balance of the land is taken up with woods, lanes, etc.

The stock comprises 20 head pure shorthorns, with imported herd bull "Scottish Victor," besides a number of grades. The young cattle being on a rented pasture at some distance. we did not see them. There are 20 Lincoln ewes, from which 160 pounds of wool at twenty-two cents per pound, were sold this season.

There are two span of horses on the farm as well as some young colts.

All the grain, except part of the wheat, and all the straw, hay and roots, are consumed on the farm.

There are two wind-mills for the purpose of supplying water for the stock and for other purposes. There was a full supply of implements and machinery of the latest improvements for working the farm.

The whole farm is a model of neatness and orderly arrangement.

We finished our examination in time to return to London the same evening, where we remained for the night.

Second Silver Medal.

Richard Gibson, Belvoir Stock Farm, Delaware.

We took the train early the next morning (the 5th) for Komoka, and thence to the farm of Mr. R. Gibson, known as the "Belvoir Stock Farm," being lots No. 3 and 4, broken front, Commissioners' Road, Township of Delaware, Middlesex, containing 287 acres, about three miles south from Komoka Station. This farm is on the flats of the River Thames, in a kind of elbow, finely situated, and adjoining the village of Delaware. The house is approached by an excellent private road, gravelled and bordered on each side by a row of spruce trees.

The house, a large brick one of two stories and an attic, and the outbuildings, stand on an elevation, commanding a beautiful view of the surrounding country and the Village of Delaware. The outbuildings, although not new, are in a good state of repair, and convenient, seeming to give ample accommodation for his stock, etc.

The soil is a good sandy loam, naturally fertile, and well adapted for mixed farming.

The crops raised on the farm are wheat, of which there are 36 acres, oats, barley, peas, corn for grain, corn for fodder, and the usual root crops, of which there was a very fine promise of a heavy yield at the time of our visit. The meadows were good. Mr. Gibson cuts a portion of the natural grass on the flats of the river for hay which, he informed us, is very nutritious, the cattle improving on it more than on timothy hay.

There was a very fine kitchen garden containing a large variety of vegetables well cultivated. Behind the house is a good orchard, while the grounds in front are laid out in flower-beds, many kinds of ornamental shrubs and a fine lawn, which added much beauty to the place.

Fences—The outside fence is board and posts, also the fence on each side of the road leading to the house, the balance being of rail, with gates conveniently placed.

The rotation on the farm is two years' hay broken up for wheat, mostly manured with barnyard manure, then oats, then corn, roots, peas, and the corn and roots followed by barley seeded down, peas followed by wheat.

Besides barnyard manure, an artificial kind is used, consisting of Kainit or German potash salts, *for potash*; finely ground phosphate rock, also bone black or animal charcoal for *phosphoric acid*; and dried blood for *nitrogen*, which has proved satisfactory, at a cost not exceeding $22 per ton.

The crops raised on the farm for the past five years, have averaged as follows: wheat, 28 to 32 bushels per acre; oats, 49 to 52; barley about 40; peas, 31 to 35; hay, 2 to 2½ tons.

Mr. Gibson gives great attention to stock-raising, for which his farm is well adapted. At the time of our visit he had 40 head of pure-bred shorthorns, and 30 head of high class grades. His stock bull, 8th "Duke of Leicester," imported, we did not see, it being on a distant farm; he has also some very superior cows of the "Bates," "Booth," and "Cruickshank" families, each family carefully bred apart; of the "Bates" breed, two imported "Waterloos," two "Lady Lornes," some "Darlingtons," "Charmers," "Constance" and "Princesses," headed by the 8th "Duke of Leicester," 9279, above mentioned, and "Rosy Prince" 7th. Of the "Booth" family the most prominent are the imported cows "Wild Spray" and "Rose of Essex," bred by the "Duke of Northumberland," the latter has two red heifers, one by imported "Sir Richard," a pure "Booth," the other by "Rosy Prince," 8th. Of the Cruickshank tribe, "Miss Ramsden" 9th, is the choice, she is a very fine heifer got by "Scottish Victor" 50422. It is Mr. Gibson's custom, when he gets a surplus stock, to ship them to the American markets for sale, where he disposes of them by public auction, of which the following is a copy furnished by Mr. Gibson of a memorandum of his sales.

"On the 21st April, 1882, 33 head were sold at Dexter Park, Chicago, for $24,300, an average of $736.36, being the second highest average of the year.

"On April 18th, 1883, 20 head sold for $20,330, an average of $1,016, being the highest average of shorthorns on the American continent for that year.

"The last sale held at Chicago, April 15th, 1885, when 16 head sold for $6,870, an average of $429, being the second best average for that year."

Mr. Gibson has 15 Shropshire sheep on the farm, besides six working horses and a very fine Shetland pony; he has also 15 Berkshire hogs.

Having finished our examination of Belvoir Stock Farm, and finding we would not be able to complete our work during that week, we adjourned, to meet at Sarnia on the 11th of July.

Hiram Rawling's Farm, Bosanquet, East Lambton.

At noon on that day we took the G.T.R. train for Forest, where Mr. Rawlings met us and drove us to his farm, consisting of Lot 59, Lake Road, Bosanquet, Lambton County, containing 116 acres, and five miles north-east of the town of Forest.

The soil of this farm is a clay loam, well adapted for mixed farming. It is very well laid out into 10 acre fields with a wide lane in the centre into which all the fields open. It is very well fenced, chiefly with rails.

The rotation practised on this farm is sod broken, followed by oats or peas, then summer fallow, corn or roots, then fall wheat, then manured for corn, followed by spring wheat, then barley and seeded down, having been very careful to have a good seed-bed before seeding down. Mr. Rawlings makes a practice of hauling out his manure in winter, putting it in small heaps ready for spreading in spring.

The average yield of the different crops for the last three years is as follows: fall wheat per acre, 30 bushels, spring wheat 25, barley 40, oats 45, peas 30. The number of acres of the different crops for the present year are: fall wheat 12 acres, spring wheat 10 acres, barley 6 acres and peas 4 acres. There are also 20 acres in pasture, 20 in meadow, 5 in orchard, while the balance is in corn, etc. Only wheat and barley are sold off the farm, the other grain, with hay and straw, is fed to the cattle and other stock.

Mr. Rawlings engages largely in cattle fattening, buying two or three years old steers in the fall and feeding until the following summer for the English market; his method of feeding the cattle is, in winter, straw with cut cornstalks, having the corn left on them; in spring he feeds hay with a little chopped grain, then turns them out to pasture. At the time of our visit he had ten prime steers which he was about shipping to England. There are on the farm nine pure bred Hereford cattle and a few grade cows. Sheep—48 Leicesters, most of which he disposes of for breeding purposes. The balance of his stock were pasturing on his other farms at a distance of a mile or two, so that we did not see them.

There are two span of working horses on the farm.

There are two barns on this farm, with shed, stable and other outbuildings in a fair condition. There is a large brick house with cellar, recently erected; the improvements on the grounds around the house are not yet completed but a beginning has been made.

At the time of our visit the crops looked comparatively well, with the exception of the fall wheat, which was poor.

Having finished our work here, Mr. Rawlings very kindly drove us to the next farm for inspection, a distance of five miles, giving us an opportunity of viewing that district, where we observed a few very good farms, but a number of very poorly cultivated ones. Canada thistles prevailed to an undesirable extent, both on the farms and the public roads. The crops of oats, barley and peas seemed to be good.

James Gammon's Farm, Bosanquet, East Lambton.

Mr. Gammon's farm is Lot No. 11, in the eleventh concession, Bosanquet, County of Lambton, containing 100 acres. The soil is a clay loam.

Of this farm 70 acres are cleared and cultivated. His acreage in crops this year being: fall wheat 7 acres, barley 7 acres, oats 7 peas, 7, corn 7, roots 1, 20 acres in meadow, 14 in pasture and 3 in orchard, the remainder being woods, chiefly hardwood.

The appearance of the crops on this farm was about medium, and the same might be said about fences and general cultivation.

Buildings.—A frame dwelling-house, large wood-house with kitchen, in rear, are on this farm, while the outbuildings consist of a large bank barn 90 x 62 with stabling underneath.

Mr. Gammon has a very fine hedge of honey locust, buckthorn and barberry on the front of the farm, sufficient to turn cattle; he has also a few fine evergreen shade trees in front of his house.

The average yield of grain, etc., for the last three years is as follows: Wheat 20 bushels per acre, barley 25, oats 35, hay $1\frac{1}{4}$ tons. Wheat is sold, while other grain, with straw, hay and roots is fed on the farm.

The horses and cattle on this farm are a very fair average, the cattle being a very good grade.

From this farm we proceeded to the residence of P. Graham, Esq., M.P.P., where we remained over night and were very kindly entertained by him.

Bronze Medal Farm.

Robert Auld's Sydenham Farm, Warwick.

Taking an early start next morning we proceeded to the farm of Mr. Auld, which is the south half of lot 13 in the second concession, north of the Egremont Road in the Township of Warwick, containing 100 acres.

The soil of this farm is a clay loam, with parts inclining to be sandy, all seemingly naturally fertile.

The acreage of the different crops for this year, are: Fall wheat 12 acres, barley 5, oats 17, corn 8, meadow 17, pasture 17, mangolds 4, carrots and turnips 2 acres, orchard of apple and cherry trees, 5 acres, fruit garden, raspberries, 2 acres, strawberries, 2½ acres, yards, kitchen, garden, etc., 8½ acres.

The average yield of crops per acre for the last three years, is: Fall wheat 37 bushels, barley 35, oats 40, peas 30, hay 1½ tons, mangolds 800 bushels.

Strawberries have yielded each year for the last three years, 7,000 baskets.

Mr. Auld has planted out the above-mentioned 2½ acres of raspberries but recently, and the time had not arrived to get the net result of the enterprise. The winter treatment of the strawberries, is to apply well rotted manure, 20 large loads per acre, after the ground has been frozen; in the spring the ground is well cultivated and harrowed between the rows so as to mix the manure thoroughly with the soil. After the fruit is picked the runners are cut off. The orchard produced in the last three years, 200 barrels per year of apples.

The cost attending the cultivation, manuring, etc., of the fruit garden is $280 a year, while the proceeds are $410. Besides the fruit garden there is also a good vegetable garden.

Mr. Auld has 72 hives of bees, but the season being unfavorable, the prospects are poor as yet, as none of the hives had swarmed at that time.

The rotation followed by Mr. Auld is sod broken up, followed by oats, then peas, then manured and fall wheat sown, followed by a crop of roots or corn, then barley and seeding down. The crops on the farm had a good appearance at the time of our visit, the root crop being remarkably promising.

The stock consists of two span working horses, two brood mares, besides colts, nine head of shorthorn cattle, Cruickshank breed, also milch cows and young cattle. The latter we did not see as they were pasturing in another farm at some distance. There are also some sheep and hogs on the farm.

The only grain sold is wheat, the other grain is fed to the stock, of which there are about 10 or 12 head of cattle fattened each year.

The farm is divided into 12 and 15 acre fields by good rail fences, boards and pickets, a part of the fencing is what is styled the "Monarch" wire fence, erected at a cost of about 47 cents per rod. Mr. Auld recommends this description of fence very highly. There are gates conveniently placed to open into each field.

Buildings.—There is a brick dwelling house, one and a half stories high, with cellar and kitchen and other outbuildings, as dairy, etc,. conveniently arranged.

The main barn is 60 x 42 feet, on a stone foundation, with a stable at the end of the barn, there is also another barn and other outbuildings, all in good repair.

There is a full supply of implements and machinery required for working the farm.

Mr. Rawlings then took leave of us, giving us into the charge of Mr. Auld, who conveyed us to Mr. Henderson's farm about 15 miles distant.

Our way lay to the east, along the London and Sarnia gravel road, until we turned off to the north at Adelaide village, and after going in this direction for the distance of a mile we reached our destination.

James Henderson's Spring Bank Farm, Adelaide.

This farm is the west half of lot 16, third concession, Adelaide, County of Middlesex, and contains 100 acres. The soil is a rich clay loam. Mr. Henderson has laid 200 rods of 4-inch tile drains, cut 2½ feet deep.

The following crops were growing on the farm: Fall wheat 7½ acres, barley 13, oats 8, peas 5, corn for fodder 3, meadow 7½, horse pasture 4½, potatoes 1 acre, orchard 2, rough pasture land (slashing) 20 acres, original bush 26 acres, yard, etc., 2½ acres.

The average yield per acre for the last three years has been, wheat 30 bushels, barley 40, oats 50, peas 25, hay 2 tons.

The cattle are all high grades. Corn is fed to them in spring and fall.

The milk is sent to the cheese factory; the average proceeds per cow being $30 a season.

One span of working horses and two colts, with 24 sheep and 9 hogs were kept on this farm.

The buildings are fair; the dwelling house is brick, being one and a half stories with cellar. There is a bank barn with stables underneath as well as other necessary farm buildings.

The farm is divided into 20 acre fields, all the fences are rail, except the front one along the road which is posts and boards.

The farm is happily named, it having a spring of fine water which flows constantly, giving ample supply for the cattle.

After leaving this farm we took our way westerly to Arkona, at which place Mr. Auld left us, we remained there over night and in the morning hired a conveyance and proceeded to the farm of Messrs. Nicholson, having traversed a very fine farming district.

Bronze Medal Farm.

Messrs. Nicholson, Sylvan Lodge, West Williams.

We reached the farm of Nicholson Bros., at nine o'clock in the morning of the 13th., having driven a distance of ten miles. This farm is lot 19, seventeenth concession of West Williams, County of Middlesex, and contains 100 acres. The land between Arkona and this farm is rolling, some of the hills being quite steep and the river Aux Saubles and its tributaries often coming into sight on our way. Judging by the stumps remaining, there must have been at one time a plentiful supply of pine saw-logs in this neighborhood.

The soil of Sylvan Lodge is good clay loam; the surface is a little off the level, giving good drainage. There are now on the farm 900 to 1,000 rods of 2 to 4-inch tile drains, which on account of the porous nature of the soil and the lay of the land, the owners consider sufficient.

Forty acres of the ploughed land are divided into 8 acre plots, not fenced, no cattle being allowed on the arable portion of the farm.

The following are the crops of the present year:—Fall wheat 8 acres, 8 in oats, 4 in peas, 4 in mangolds, 35 in pasture, 16 in meadow, 5 in orchard and yards about buildings, 20 in woods.

The average yield per acre for the last three years is of wheat 30 bushels, oats 50, peas 25, hay 2 tons.

The rotation followed is sod ploughed, then gang-ploughed twice, manured and sown with fall wheat followed by corn, roots or peas, then oats, and seeded down, left two years in meadow, then the same order followed.

The Nicholson Bros. do not pasture their meadow lands. They say "our thirty-five acres of pasture has most of it been a pasture continuously for twenty-seven years, and it is still improving. We work the arable portion without pasturing it at all. The system has these advantages—it saves an enormous outlay in fencing, it removes obstructions to cultivation and leaves no harbour for weeds, besides we have better pastures and the arable land is easier to keep clean."

There is a good brick house on the farm, two stories high with cottage roof, also a new barn 50x50, built on concrete walls eight feet high and fourteen inches thick, tapering upwards to twelve inches, this forms their stable and root cellar; the stable portion is paved with cedar blocks. The barn has proper ventilators and all the latest improvements. The Messrs. Nicholson own the adjoining 100 acres also, but do not place it in competition; the rest of the required farm buildings are erected there.

The owners take particular care of the twenty acres of woods in the rear end of the lot. About five acres have been cleared of under-brush, and fallen timber, making an excellent shade while it affords some pasture for the cattle.

The greater portion of the timber consists of large hard maple—from which they make maple sugar—the balance of the woodland is enclosed and cattle entirely excluded.

There are thirty-six head of prime shorthorns of the Cruickshank family, headed by the imported bull "Warrior"; the most noted females in the herd are "Maid of Sylvan" 11th, "Senora of Elmdale" No. 4, "Vacuna" 11th, and "Senora of Elmdale" 3rd, and quite a number of others of superior quality, but this herd is too well known to require a description from us, the cattle having made their mark in the showing at the principal exhibitions.

There are five working horses, three of them being brood mares with foals by their sides.

Having now finished our first examination of the farms entered for competition, before parting we concluded to make a second visit to the four farms, which we thought ranged the highest, namely, Green Bros., McDonald Bros., Mr. Gibson's and Mr. Fisher's.

We met for our second visit to the farms in the town of Woodstock, on the evening of the 29th of August, and stayed there over night. On the following morning we hired a conveyance and drove to the farm of Green Bros. The grain being all cut and housed, we had a better opportunity of judging as to the cleanliness of the land; we looked over the corn and roots also. Then having finished here, our next drive was to the farm of McDonald Bros., a distance of about seven miles, where we found them engaged in preparing the land for sowing fall wheat, and gang-ploughing their stubble-fields. We made a minute inspection of this farm as to its freeness from weeds, etc.

Returning to Woodstock we took the train for London, where we remained for the night, and on the following morning took the early train for Komoka, where Mr. Gibson very kindly had his conveyance waiting for our arrival, driving us to his farm in Delaware, where we went through the same routine as formerly. The roots on this farm were good, considering the dry season.

We returned to Komoka and took the train for Hyde Park, but train not stopping there, we were obliged to go on to London and from there drive to Mr. Fisher's farm. This farm may well be styled a model farm as regards neatness in every respect.

We returned to London and made our award, which is as follows:—

Award.	Name.	Lot.	Con.	Township.	County.
Gold medal.....	Jas. Fisher.....	22.....	4.....	London	East Middlesex.
1st silver medal..	McDonald Bros ...	9 & 10..	10 & 11..	East Zorra	North Oxford.
2nd silver " ..	R. Gibson.....	3 & 4....	.....	Delaware.....	West Middlesex.
Bronze " ..	R. Auld.....	13.....	2.....	Warwick.....	East Lambton.
" " ..	Nicholson Bros....	19.....	17.....	West Williams	North Middlesex.

We would recommend that a silver medal be given to the Green Bros., their farm and that of Mr. Gibson being so nearly equal.

Before concluding our report we might state that we have confined any remarks made chiefly to the farms entered for competition and to statements furnished us by the different competitors.

We thank the different competitors for the courtesy and kindness shown us while inspecting their respective farms.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN LOWRIE,
JOHN B. FREEMAN, } *Judges.*

OFFICIAL LIST OF PRIZES AWARDED BY THE AGRICULTURE AND ARTS ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO AT THE FORTY-THIRD PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, HELD AT KINGSTON, FROM SEPTEMBER 10TH TO SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1888.

HORSES.

CLASS I.

THOROUGHBRED HORSES. 12 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—J. D. O'Neil, V.S., London; Alex. Robillard, M.P.P., Ottawa.

STALLION, 4 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1s prize, T. C. Patteson, Eastwood, Ont., "Mikado;" sire, imp. King Ernest; dam, Minie, by imp Eclipse, out of Hennie Farrow.
2nd, R. H. Potter, Napanee, Ont., "War Cry," chestnut, foaled 1870; bred by Mr. Keene Richards, Scott Co., Kentucky; sire, War Dance; dam, Eliza Davis, by imp. Knight of St. George.
3rd, C. H. Clark, Kingston, Ont., "Tom Carlyle;" sire, Oysterman, Jr.; dam, Castaway (imp.) by Weatherbit.

STALLION, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $10.

A. Frank & Sons, The Grange, Ont.

STALLION, ANY AGE.

T. C. Patteson, Eastwood, Ont., "Mikado."

CLASS II.

ROADSTER HORSES. 130 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—J. D. O'Neil, V.S., London; Alex. Robillard, M.P.P., Ottawa.

STALLION, 4 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, P. Burr & Son, Bloomfield, Ont.
2nd, R. D. Hill, Barrie, Ont.
3rd, Frank Lalonde, St. Zotique, P.Q.

STALLION, 3 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, J. A. McKenzie, Presqu'Isle, Ont.
2nd, P. Burr & Son, Bloomfield, Ont.
3rd, Ed. Kaylor, Morven, Ont.

STALLION, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, S. Stewart, Harrowsmith, Ont.
2nd, J. A. McKenzie, Presqu' Isle, Ont
3rd, John McMacken, Delta, Ont.

YEARLING COLT.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $6.

1st, Albert Graham, Portsmouth, Ont.
2nd, L. Lasher, Jr., Bath, Ont.

STALLION, ANY AGE.

Diploma.

P. Burr & Son, Bloomfield, Ont.

FILLY OR GELDING, 3 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, L. H. Stover, Violet, Ont.
2nd, D. K. Miller, Bath, Ont.
3rd, Wm. Watts, Caniffton, Ont.

FILLY OR GELDING, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, P. Burr & Son, Bloomfield, Ont.
2nd, L. Lasher, Jr., Bath, Ont.
3rd, Albert Graham, Portsmouth, Ont.

YEARLING FILLY OR GELDING.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $6.

1st, L. H. Stover, Violet, Ont.
2nd, John Patterson, Kingston.

BROOD MARE, WITH FOAL BY SIDE.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, L. H. Stover, Violet, Ont.
2nd, John Patterson, Kingston, Ont.
3rd, David Purdy, Cataraqui, Ont.

FOAL OF 1888.

1st prize, $6. 2nd prize, $4.

1st, L. H. Stover, Violet, Ont.
2nd, David Purdy, Cataraqui, Ont.

PAIR MATCHED HORSES, IN HARNESS, UNDER 15¾ HANDS.

1st prize, $25.

Alfred Hodgin, Bloomfield, Ont.

SINGLE HORSE, UNDER 15¾ HANDS.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $8.

1st, Thomas Hogan, Wolfe Island, Ont.
2nd, C. H. Hawley, Hawley, Ont.
3rd, J. T. McMahon, Kingston, Ont.

PAIR PONIES, IN HARNESS, UNDER 12 HANDS.

1st prize, $8.

G. W. Robinson, Kingston, Ont.

PONY, IN HARNESS, 12 HANDS AND UNDER.

1st prize, $6. 2nd prize, $4.

1st, Chas. Stewart, Harrowsmith, Ont.
2nd, G. W. Robinson, Kingston.

PAIR PONIES, IN HARNESS, 12 TO 14 HANDS.

1st prize, $8.

Alex. Galliger, Kingston.

PONY, IN HARNESS, 12 TO 14 HANDS.

1st prize, $6. 2nd prize, $4.

1st, Fred. Elliott, Kingston.
2nd, Joe Lowry, Napanee.

CLASS III.

CARRIAGE HORSES, 16 HANDS AND OVER. 78 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Thos. Burney, Farmersville; Jas. M. Grant, Lunenburg; and John Forth, Glen Buell.

STALLION, 4 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

1st prize, $30. 2nd prize, $20. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, Samuel Staples, Ida, Ont., "Lord Sudley."
2nd, R. Beith & Co., Bowmanville, "Gem."
3rd. Jos. Lyons, Harrowsmith, Ont.

STALLION, 3 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15.

1st, Irving & Christie, West Winchester, "Cleveland Sirell."
2nd, do do "Shining Light."

STALLION, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, Jas. Irving, Cass Bridge, Ont.
2nd, J. S. Gallager, Harrowsmith, Ont.
3rd, J. C. Graham, Smith's Falls, Ont.

STALLION, ANY AGE.

Diploma.

Irving & Christie, West Winchester, Ont.

FILLY OR GELDING, 3 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, P. Burr & Son, Bloomfield, Ont.
2nd, J. L. P. Gardanier, Morven, Ont.
3rd, Ed. Kaylor, Morven.

FILLY OR GELDING, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize. $12. 2nd prize, $7.

1st, Perry Buck, Sydenham, Ont.
2nd, L. M. Gardanier, Morven, Ont.

YEARLING FILLY OR GELDING.

1st prize, $10.

B. W. Folger, Kingston, Ont.

BROOD MARE.

1st prize, $15.

G. K. Miller, Bath, Ont.

FOAL OF 1888.

1st prize, $6. 2nd prize, $4.

1st, G. K. Miller, Bath, Ont.
2nd, John Hudson, Selby's Bay, Ont.

MATCHED CARRIAGE TEAM, 16¼ HANDS AND OVER.

1st prize, $25.

W. J. Shibley, Harrowsmith, Ont.

MATCHED CARRIAGE TEAM, 15¾ HANDS TO 16¼ HANDS.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15.

1st, J. & W. Dempster, Gananoque, Ont.
2nd, John Carson, Kingston, Ont.

SINGLE CARRIAGE HORSE.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $6.

1st, J. Van Slyck, Morven, Ont.
2nd, W. G. Halliday, Smith's Falls, Ont.
3rd, G. K. Miller, Bath, Ont.

SADDLE HORSE.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, R. H. Potter, Napanee, Ont.
2nd, Jas. Reid, Kingston.

FOLGER PRIZE, BEST FOAL GOT BY "MCCURDY."

1st prize, $10.

J. W. Kyle, Wolfe Island, Ont.

CLASS IV.

AGRICULTURAL HORSES.

JUDGES.—Wilmot Vandervoort, Wellman's Corners; J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek; and John Cullis, Fenelon Falls.

FILLY OR GELDING, 3 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8.

1st, H. Rankin, Collins' Bay, Ont.
2nd, Jos. Clogg, Elginburg, Ont.

FILLY OR GELDING, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $6. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, Jos. Gorrie, Jr., Cataraqui, Ont.
2nd, B. Dawson, Cataraqui, Ont.
3rd, Wm. Burns, Ballantyne's Station, Ont.

YEARLING FILLY OR GELDING.

1st prize, $8.

J. L. P. Gardanier, Morven, Ont.

BROOD MARE AND FOAL.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, Jos. Redmond, Peterboro', Ont.
2nd, J. L. P. Gardanier, Morven, Ont.
3rd, R. G. Purdy, Glenburnie, Ont.

FOAL OF 1888.

1st prize, $6. 2nd prize, $4.

1st, Fred Elliott, Kingston.
2nd, Jos. Gorrie, Jr., Cataraqui, Ont.

MATCHED FARM TEAM.

1st prize, $25.

Ed. Kaylor, Morven, Ont.

CLASS V.

HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES (Registered pedigrees, Clydesdale and Shire.) 50 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—J. E. Booth, Orangeville; J. F. Quinn, V.S., Brampton, and Robt. Montgomery, Petrolea.

CLYDESDALE STALLION, 4 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

1st prize, $35. 2nd prize, $20.

1st, Robt. Beith & Co., Bowmanville, Ont. "Bounding Willow," (imp.) [811] (5580), bay, white hind legs, foaled 9th June, 1884; bred by Alex. Hannay, Broughton, Skeog, Wigtown; imported August 1888 by R. Beith & Co.; sire Good Hope,—Crawford's (1679); dam, Broughton Maggie (3567) *vol. vii*, by Clyde (1621).

2nd, R. Beith & Co., Bowmanville, Ont., "St. Gatien," (imp.) [812], (3988), bay, white stripe on face, white hind legs, foaled 27th June, 1883; bred by David Reid, Benthead, Kilwinning; imported August 1888, by R. Beith & Co.; sire Old Times, (579); dam, Mary (4012), *vol. vii.*, by Perfection, (1499).

CLYDESDALE STALLION, 3 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, Percy & Young, Bowmanville, Ont., "Cairnbrogie Again," (imp.) [728], (5607), bay, three white legs, white foot, stripe on face, foaled 11th April, 1885; bred by Jas. Morton, Holmes Farm, Kilmarnock; imported 1887, by John Wyllie, Bowmanville; sire Cairnbrogie Keir, (1993); dam, Jean (6541), *vol. x*, by Prince Albert, (616).

2nd, R. Beith & Co., Bowmanville, Ont., "Royal Scotsman," (imp.) [814], (5317), bay, white feet, narrow white stripe on face, foaled May, 1885; bred by A. & R. Brownlie, Bogside, Newmains, Scotland; imported August, 1888, by R. Beith & Co.; sire Douglas Chief, (2603); dam, Rosie of Bogside, (4446), *vol. viii*, by Farmer, (286).

3rd, Percy & Young, Bowmanville, Ont., "Adventure," (imp.) [727], (5481), brown, white hind pastern, small spot on forehead, foaled May, 1885; bred by Wm. Brown, Auchenhessnane, Penpont, Scotland; imported 1887, by John Wyllie, Bowmanville; sire Good Hope—McNair's—(2146); dam, Sally of Auchenhessnane, (5986), *vol. x*, by Farmer's Fancy, (300).

CLYDESDALE STALLION, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $16. 2nd prize, $12. 3rd prize, $8.

1st, R. Beith & Co., Bowmanville, Ont., "McRaw," (imp.) [818], (6057), bay, white ratch on face, hind legs white, small corner of white in front of off fore foot, foaled 8th May, 1886; bred by John J. M. McRaw, Coul, Markinch, Scotland; imported 1888, by R. Beith & Co.; sire Garnet Cross, (1662); dam, Darling (5624), *vol. ix*, by Breadalbane, (3461).

2nd, Percy & Young, Bowmanville, Ont., "Crown Ruby," (imp.) [839], (5681), bay, four white feet and white face, foaled 4th June, 1886; bred by Jas. Brown, Burnside, Holywood, Dumfries, Scotland; imported 1887, by John Wyllie, Bowmanville; sire Crown Jewel, (2708); dam, Bell of Keir's Mill, (5258), *vol. ix*, by Royal George, (731).

3rd, R. Beith & Co., Bowmanville, Ont., "Candlemas," (imp.) [815], (5614), brown, white face and legs, foaled 1886; bred by Robt. Barbour, South Kilruskin, West Kilbride, Scotland; imported 1888, by R. Beith & Co.; sire Prince of Birchhill, (3921); dam, Darling (1913), *vol. vi*, by Paisley Jock, (581).

CLYDESDALE YEARLING COLT.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $7. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, Jas. Russell & Bros., Richmond Hill, "Tarves Prince," (imp.) [842], (*vol. xi*,) brown, white face, three white feet, foaled 22nd May, 1887; bred by George Shepperd, Strethin, Tarves, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, imported August, 1888, by S. Campbell, Jr.; sire, McCamon, (3818); dam, Sally of Strethin, (6729), *vol. x*, by Glasgow Laddie, (351).

2nd, Jas. Russell & Bros., "Donside Chief," (imp.) [840], (*vol. xi.*,) light bay, stripe on face, three white feet, near fore foot partly, foaled 1st of June, 1887; bred by Mrs. Johnston, Everton, Auchnagatt, Scotland; imported August 1888, by S. Campbell, Jr.; sire Rakerfield, (4190); dam, Rose (1385), by Scottish Chief, (764).

3rd, Jas. Russell & Bros., "Prince of Dyce," (imp.) [841], (*vol. xi*,) bay, spot on forehead, stripe on nose hind feet and off fore foot white, foaled 27th April, 1887; bred by Wm. Hector, Tower, Overtown, Dyce, Aberdeenshire, Scotland; imported August 1888, by S. Campbell, Jr.: sire Professor, (4066); dam, Rose of Tower, (6252), *vol. x*, by Prince of Goval, (3098).

SPECIAL SWEEPSTAKE PRIZE, PRESENTED BY THE CLYDESDALE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA, FOR THE BEST CLYDESDALE STALLION OF ANY AGE, (Recorded in the Clydesdale Stud Book of Canada), $40.

Robt. Beith & Co., Bowmanville, Ont., "St. Gatien," (imp.) [812], (3988).

SHIRE STALLION, 4 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

1st prize, $35.

T. Donkin & Sons, Riverview, Ont., "Man o' War," (imp.) [153], dapple-brown, near hind foot white, foaled 1883; bred by T. Cranwick; imported March 1888, by Thos. Donkin & Sons; sire Nonsuch, (1658); dam, Brisk, by John Bull, (5138).

SHIRE STALLION, ANY AGE.

Thos. Donkin & Sons, Riverview, Ont., "Man o'War," (imp.) [153].

CLYDESDALE FILLY, 3 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $15.

Dundas & Grandy, Springville, Ont., "Lady Renwick," (imp.) [655], brown, three white legs, and white stripe on face, foaled 19th May, 1886; bred by Walter J. Harkness, Mitchellslock, Hornhill, Dumfriesshire; imported June, 1888, by exhibitors; sire Lord Erskine, (1744); dam, Princess, (*vol. xi*) by Prince Randolph, (1262).

CLYDESDALE FILLY, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8.

1st, Dundas & Grandy, Springville, Ont., "Lothian Gem," (imp.) [656], bay, dark legs, bell on face, foaled June, 1886; bred by Wm. Neilson, Mathanock, Kilmalcolm, Renfrewshire, Scotland; imported June 1887, by exhibitors; sire West Lothian, (4110); dam, Mary of Mathanock, (5677), *vol. x*, by Prince of Renfrew, (661).

2nd, Dundas & Grandy, Springville, "Jeanie Rae," (imp.) [654], light bay, white face, three white legs, foaled 16th April, 1886; bred by Angus Macdonald, Bellfield, Campbelltown, Scotland; imported June, 1887, by the exhibitors; sire Old Times, (579); dam, Bell of Bellfield, (2632), *vol. vi*, by Prince David, (643).

CLYDESDALE YEARLING FILLY.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $6. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, Dundas & Grandy, Springville, Ont., "Forest Queen," (imp.) [657], dark brown, legs partly white, small white mark on face, foaled May, 1887; bred by R. C. Young, Fulwood & Netherfield, Linwood, Scotland; imported June, 1888, by exhibitors; sire Sir Hildabrand, (4024); dam, Forest Maid, (6884), *vol. x*, by Druid, (1120).

2nd, Dundas & Grandy, Springville, Ont., "Hatton Fancy," (imp.) [658], bay, white hind legs, white face, foaled June, 1887; bred by Walter S. Park, Hatton, Bishopton, Scotland; imported June, 1888, by exhibitors; sire Sir Hildabrand, (4024); dam, Hatton Beauty, (5687). *vol. ix*, by Darnley, (222).

3rd, Dundas & Grandy, Springville, Ont., "Maid of Bardrainy," (imp.) [659]. bay, white stripe on face, three white legs, one fore leg dark, foaled June, 1887; bred by Mrs. Holmes, Kilmalcolm, Renfrewshire, Scotland; imported June, 1888, by exhibitors; sire Sir Hildabrand, (4024); dam, Maggie of Bardrainy, (*vol. xi*,) by Topgallant, (1850).

SILVER MEDAL OFFERED BY AMERICAN CLYDESDALE ASSOCIATION FOR BEST MARE BRED IN CANADA.

Jas. Russell & Bro., Richmond Hill, Ont., "Dolly Vardon, II," bay, white face, white hind feet, foaled 6th July, 1881; bred by J. L. Howard, Georgina, Ont.; sire Wait-a-Wee, (imp.) [271], 759, (1549); dam, Dolly Vardon, I, (imp.) by Pope, (593).

CLASS VI.

HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES, CROSS BRED. 6 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—J. F. Quinn, V.S., Brampton, and Robert Montgomery, Petrolea.

STALLION, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $15.

John McCaugherty, Bath, Ont., "Lord Stanley,"—141—bay, ratch on face, four white legs, foaled April, 1886; bred by Andrew Crozier, Meadowvale, Ont.; sire Lord Derby (imp.) [37], C.S.B., 1067, (1742); dam, Miracle—55—by Prince of Wales II, *alias* Just in Time, (imp.) [229], C.S.B., 409, (1456).

SWEEPSTAKES.—STALLION, ANY AGE.

Silver Medal.

John McCaugherty, Bath, "Lord Stanley,"—141—.

CLASS VII.

SUFFOLK HORSES. 8 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Wilmot Vandervoort, Wellman's Corners; J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek; and John Cullis, Fenelon Falls.

STALLION, 3 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, Irving & Christie, West Winchester, Ont., "Gold Dust" 1824.
2nd, John Carson, Kingston, Ont., "The Palmer" 650.

STALLION, 2 YEARS OLD.

Prize, $10.

Robt. Perry, Morven, Ont.

YEARLING COLT.

Prize, $10.

Irving & Christie, West Winchester.

STALLION, ANY AGE.

Silver Medal.

Irving & Christie.

FEMALE, ANY AGE.

Silver Medal and $10.

Irving & Christie.

CLASS VIII.

PERCHERON HORSES. 4 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Wilmot Vandervoort, Wellman's Corners; J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek and John Cullis, Fenelon Falls.

STALLION, 3 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

Prize, $25.

Brown Bros., Colborne, Ont., "Romulus," 1300.

STALLION, ANY AGE.

Silver Medal.

Brown Bros., Colborne, Ont., "Romulus," 1300.

LADY RIDERS. 5 ENTRIES.

1st prize, Silver Medal. 2nd prize, $5.

1st, Miss Ethel Metcalfe, Kingston.
2nd, Miss Gertrude Metcalfe, Kingston.

CATTLE.

CLASS IX.

SHORTHORN CATTLE. 106 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—R. R. Sangster, Lancaster, Ont.; George Hyde, Shakespeare, Ont.; J. G. Snell, Edmonton, Ont.

BULL, 3 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

1st prize, $35. 2nd prize, $25. 3rd prize, $15.

1st, T. Nelson & Sons, Bow Park, Brantford, Ont., "Baron Warlaby" red, calved Dec. 23, 1884; bred by Henry Groff, Elmira, Ont.; sire, Knight of Warlaby= =(29014); dam, Bell= =by 2nd Earl of Shrewsbury.

2nd, Simmons & Quirie, Ivan, Ont., "Sir Christopher" =3877= roan, calved Sept. 10, 1883; bred by John Isaac, Bomanton; got by Prince of Northumberland (imp.)=1284=(46911); dam, Urie 7th (imp.)=526=by Duke (28342).

3rd, John Currie, Everton, Ont., "Baron" (imp.)=2670=(52434); roan, calved March 19, 1884; bred by S. Campbell, Kinellar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland; imported by A. Johnston, Greenwood, Ont.; got by British Flag (46009); dam, Jessamine 2nd, by Baron Killerby (27949).

BULL, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $35. 2nd prize, $25. 3rd prize, $15.

1st, Jos. Redmond, Peterborough, Ont., "Oliver Mowat" dark roan, calved June 23, 1886; bred by exhibitor; got by Challenge; dam, Wimple 15th (imp.)=5234=by British Flag (46009).

2nd, Heber Rawlings, Ravenswood, Ont., "Minister Eclipse" roan, calved Dec. 1, 1885; bred by Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont.; got by Eclipse=1251=(49526); dam, Minerva (imp.)=2205=by Luminary (34715).

3rd, W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont., "Chancellor" red, calved April 13, 1886; bred by John Dryden, Brooklyn, Ont.; got by Red Emperor= =; dam, Coral= =, by Baron Surmise = = (45933).

BULL, 1 YEAR OLD.

1st prize, $30. 2nd prize, $20. 3rd prize, $12.

1st, J. & W. B. Watt, Salem, Ont., "Perfection" =9100=; roan, calved Sept. 15, 1886; bred by exhibitors; got by Barmpton Hero=324=; dam, Lovely 19th (imp.)=306=, by Millionaire (31917).

2nd, John Dryden, Brooklin, Ont., "Aboyne" (imp.)

3rd, James Russell & Bro., Richmond Hill, Ont., "Scottish Crown;" roan, calved Oct. 14, 1886; bred by exhibitors; got by Royal Booth 2nd = =; dam, Gipsy Queen (imp.), =5130=, by Gladstone, (43286).

BULL CALF.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, T. Nelson & Sons, Brantford, Ont., "Baron Waterloo" red roan, calved Sept. 30, 1887; got by Baron Warlaby (78878); dam, Wave Surge, by Duke of Oxford 54, (55733).

2nd, A. Frank & Sons, The Grange, Ont.

3rd, John Dryden, Brooklin, Ont., "Monitor" red, calved Oct. 4, 1887; bred by exhibitor; got by Vensgarth (imp.)=1309=(47192); dam, Canada Mysic, 2nd= =, by Captain Careless=402= (34692.)

BULL, ANY AGE.

Silver Medal.

T. Nelson & Sons, Bow Park, Brantford, Ont., "Baron Warlaby." (See 3 year old bulls for pedigree).

COW.

1st prize, $30. 2nd prize, $20. 3rd prize, $15.

1st, T. Nelson & Sons, Bow Park, Brantford, Ont., "Lady Isabel" (imp.); roan, calved April 4, 1881; got by Crown Prince (38061); dam, Lady Conyers, by Lord Godolphin (36065).

2nd, J. & W. B. Watt, Salem, Ont., "Moonlight" =14101=; white, calved Jan. 15, 1884; bred by exhibitors; got by Barmpton Hero=324=; dam, Irvine Belle, 2nd= =, by Under Sheriff =1129=.

3rd, W. S. Lister, Lakefield, Ont., "Heliotrope" (imp. in dam) =5134=; roan, calved April 15, 1881; bred by T. Nash, Featherstone, Wolverhampton, England; got by Lord Clare (41845); dam, Hopeful (imp.)=2149=, by Duke (38113).

COW, 3 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $30. 2nd prize, $20. 3rd prize, $15.

1st, T. Nelson & Sons, Bow Park, Brantford, Ont., "Isabella 2nd" (imp.); white, calved July 9, 1885; got by Lord Letland (43596); dam, Lady Isabel, by Crown Prince (38061).

2nd, J. Russell & Bros., Richmond Hill, Ont., "Nonpariel 44th" red, calved Oct. 1884; bred by exhibitors; got by Prince Royal= =; dam, Nonpariel 34th=4162=, by High Sheriff (imp.)=131=.

3rd, J. & W. B. Watt, Salem, Ont., "Matchless of Elmhurst 6th" =15381=; red and white, calved April 16, 1885; bred by exhibitors; got by Abbotsburn (imp.)=1210=(47312); dam, Matchless of Elmhurst 5th= =, by Baron Lonan 3rd=338=.

HEIFER, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, T. Nelson & Sons, Bow Park, Brantford, Ont., "Lady Oxford Waterloo 5th" roan, calved April 17, 1886; got by Viscount Oxford of Elmhurst (imp.) (48892); dam, Waterloo Belle, by Wild Duke 3rd (imp.) (42611).
2nd, J. & W. B. Watt, Salem, Ont., "Pauline" roan, calved March 25, 1886; bred by exhibitors; got by Lord Lansdowne (imp.)=2712 =(51601); dam, Moonlight=14101=, by Barnpton Hero=324 .
3rd, W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont., "Twilight" (imp.); roan, calved Dec. 16, 1885; bred by E. Cruickshank, Lethenty, Aberdeenshire, Scotland; imported 1887 by John Dryden, Brooklin; got by Perfection (37185); dam, Primrose, by 3rd Duke of Carolina (41364).

HEIFER, 1 YEAR OLD.

1st prize, 16. 2nd prize, $12. 3rd prize, $8.

1st, T. Nelson & Sons, Bow Park, Brantford, Ont., "Isabella 3rd" roan, calved Oct. 3, 1886; got by Ingram's Chief 51433; dam, Lady Isabel, by Crown Prince (38061).
2nd, T. Nelson & Sons, "White Socks"; roan, calved Sept. 14, 1886; got by Sir Arthur Ingram, 83669; dam, White Stockings, by Canute (46036).
3rd, John Dryden, Brooklin, Ont., "Sonsie.

HEIFER CALF.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, J. Russell & Bro., Richmond Hill, Ont., "Rosabel."
2nd, John Dryden, Brooklyn, Ont.
3rd, R. & S. Nicholson, Sylvan, Ont., "Vacuna 12th;" white, calved Oct. 16, 1886; bred by Thos. Nicholson & Son, Sylvan; got by Prince Albert= =; dam, Vacuna 5th= =, by Baron Stanley=1400=.

FEMALE, ANY AGE.

Diploma.

T. Nelson & Sons, Bow Park, Bow Park, Brantford, Ont.

HERD OF SHORTHORNS, consisting of one bull and four females.

1st prize, $40. 2nd prize, $30. 3rd prize, $20.

1st, T. Nelson & Sons.
2nd, J. & W. B. Watt, Salem, Ont.
3rd, John Dryden, Brooklin, Ont.

CLASS X.

HEREFORDS. 44 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Francis Green, Junr., Innerkip; W. H. Hunter, Orangeville and Thomas Graham, Bell's Corners.

BULL, 3 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

1st prize, $30. 2nd prize, $20. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, P.Q., "Cassio" (imp.) 11353; calved Aug. 8, 1881; bred by P. Turner, Pembridge, England; got by The Grove 3rd (5051); dam, Duchess 2nd, 11354, by Spartan (5009).
2nd, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, P.Q., "Marshall Grove," 16944; calved Jan. 27, 1885; bred by exhibitor; got by Cassio (imp.) 11353 (6849); dam, Moss Rose, 7515, by Snowball, 6679 (5608).
3rd, G. F. Benson, Cardinal, Ont., "Rambler 6th" (imp.) 13514 (6630); calved April 19, 1880; bred by G. B. & G. H. Green, Listwardine, England; got by Chieftain 4516 (4427); dam, Rosebud 5th (vol. xi.) by Zealous (2349).

BULL, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $30. 2nd prize, $20.

1st, J. O. Henry, Oshawa, Ont., "Lord Tredyrae 3rd" (28010).
2nd, R. J. Mackie, Oshawa, Ont., "Valor" 31637; calved Sept. 13, 1886; bred by exhibitor; sire, Cecil 18469 (8385); dam, Victoria 4th, by Duke of Argyle 4654 (7562).

BULL, 1 YEAR OLD.

1st prize, $25, 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $8.

1st, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, P.Q., "Commodore" 32943; calved March 11, 1887; bred by exhibitor; sire, Cassio (imp.) 11353 (6849); dam, Constance 11337, by Pirate 7161 (6105.)
2nd, G. F. Benson, Cardinal, Ont., "Sir Hector" 29772; calved Nov. 25, 1886; bred by S. W. Dearborn, Oshawa, Ont.; sire, Cecil (imp.) 18469 (8385); dam, Spangle 6th (imp.) 14706, by Strapper (4159).
3rd, F. A. Fleming, Weston, Ont., "Lord Fenn" 29030, calved Oct. 20, 1886; bred by exhibitor; sire, Corporal. (4175); dam, Lady Fenn, 23250, by Downton Boy, 4434.

BULL CALF

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, L. G. Drew, Oshawa, Ont., "Harmony Wilton" 33361.
2nd, F. A. Fleming, Weston, Ont., "Earl Fenn."
3rd, G. F. Benson, Cardinal, Ont., "Lord Grenville" 32629; calved Nov. 28, 1887; bred by exhibitor; sire, Rambler 6th (imp.) 13514 (6630); dam, Lady Margaret 15711, by Royal 11th 13515 (5552).

BULL, ANY AGE.

Silver Medal.

Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, P.Q., "Cassio" (imp.) 11353 (6849). *(Vide supra.)*

COW.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, F. A. Fleming, Weston, Ont., "Lily 6th" (imp.) 23833; calved April 6, 1883; bred by A. Partridge, Dorsoyd, Herefordshire, England; sire, Delight (5868); dam, Lily 2nd, by Latitude 5th (6013).
2nd, R. J. Mackie, Oshawa, Ont., "Cinnamon 2nd" (imp.) 18457; calved June 17, 1877; bred by Aaron Rogers, Kington, Eng.; sire, Grateful 2572 (4622); dam, Cinnamon (vol. x., p. 260), by Stanway 2nd (4154).
3rd, F. A. Fleming, Weston, "Miss Broody" (imp.) (23852); calved May 6, 1882; bred by A. R. Broughton Knight, Downton Castle, Herefordshire, Eng.; sire, Downton Grand Duke (5878); dam, Broady 9th, by Alphonso (4306).

COW, 3 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $25 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, P.Q., "Pandora" (imp.) (vol. xvii., p. 626, E.H.B.); calved Jan. 16, 1885; bred by John Price, Pembridge, Eng.; sire, Monarch 20001; dam, Peeress (vol. xvii., p. 626), by Regulus 3849 (4076).
2nd, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, P.Q., "Paintress" (imp.) (vol. xvii., p. 626, E.H.B.); calved March 6, 1885; bred by John Price, Pembridge, England; sire, Monarch 20001; dam, Patch 7th (vol. xvii., p. 626), by Regulus 3849 (4076).
3rd, F. A. Fleming, Weston, Ont., "Prairie Rose, 17331.

HEIFER, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $8.

1st, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, P.Q., "Vanity 2nd" 23121; calved Nov. 5, 1885; bred by the exhibitor; sire, Cassio (imp.) 11353; dam, Vanity 11346, by The Grove 3rd, 2490 (5051).
2nd, G. F. Benson, Cardinal, Ont., "Judy 7th" 27590; calved Feb. 12, 1886; bred by the exhibitor; sire, Rambler 6th (imp.) 13514 (6630); dam, Judy 5th, 15702, by Adamant (imp.) 14545 (5710).
3rd, F. A. Fleming, Weston, Ont., "Miss Broady 2nd" 26399.

HEIFER, 1 YEAR OLD.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, P.Q., "Eastern Empress" 28860; calved Sept. 12, 1886; bred by the exhibitor; sire, Cassio (imp.) 11353; dam, Empress 11318, by The Grove 3rd, 2490 (5051).
2nd, F. A. Fleming, Weston, Ont., "Annot."
3rd, R. J. Mackie, Oshawa, Ont., "Claribel" 31627; calved Feb. 13, 1887; bred by the exhibitor; sire, Sir Oliver Moreton 19613; dam Clara (imp.), by Expectation (6945).

HEIFER CALF.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, P.Q., "Duchess of Sherbrooke" 32944; calved Sept. 10, 1887; bred by the exhibitor; sire, Masterman 23112; dam, Duchess of Hillhurst 11787, by Cassio 11353.
2nd, F. A. Fleming, Weston, Ont., "Lily Wilton."
3rd, F. A. Fleming, Weston, Ont., "Lady Dawn."

FEMALE, ANY AGE.

F. A. Fleming, Weston, Ont., "Lily 6th," (*Vide supra*).

HERD OF HEREFORDS.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, P.Q.
2nd, F. A. Fleming, Weston, Ont.
3rd, R. J. Mackie, Oshawa.

CLASS XI.

Devons—29 Entries.

Judges.—W. H. McNish, Lyn; John Cook, Lansdowne; and David Benning, Willamstown.

Bull, 3 Years Old and Upwards.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15.

1st, W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, Ont., "Lord Lansdowne," [933], calved 20th May, 1885; bred by exhibitor; sire, General Wyndham, [802]; dam, Beauty, [800], by Kempenfeldt, [719].
2nd, Samuel Harper, Cobourg, Ont., "Luther," [931], calved 5th May, 1885; bred by exhibitor; sire, Sir Walter, [843]; dam, Lizzie, [894], by Garibaldi 2nd, [717].

Bull, 2 Years Old.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15.

1st, Samuel Harper, Cobourg, Ont., "Frank," [936], calved 20th May, 1886; bred by exhibitor; sire, Duke of Camborne, [894]; dam, Maud, [936], by Protection, [758].
2nd, Samuel Harper, Cobourg, Ont., "Gay Lad," [956], calved 1st October, 1887; bred by exhibitor; sire, Mike, [920]; dam, Sally, [923], by Jack's Alive, [749].

Bull, 1 Year Old.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15.

1st, W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, Ont., "Duke," [947], calved 15th May, 1887; bred by exhibitor; sire, Victor, [884]; dam, Lady Creamer, [929], by Marquis 2nd, [871].
2nd, Samuel Harper, Cobourg, Ont., "Brigham," [948], calved 26th September, 1886; bred by exhibitor; sire, Mike, [920]; dam, Rose of Cobourg, [897], by Garibaldi 2nd, [717].

Bull Calf, Under 1 Year.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, Ont., "Darby," [959], calved 23rd Feb. 1888, bred by the exhibitor; sire Lord Lansdowne, [933]; dam, Lady Creamer, [929], by Marquis 2nd, [871].
2nd, Samuel Harper, Cobourg, Ont., "Buffalo Jack," [955], calved March 1st, 1888; bred by the exhibitor; sire, Mike, [920]; dam, Annie, [922], by Sir Walter, [843].

Bull, any Age.

Silver Medal.

W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, Ont.

Cow.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15.

1st, W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, Ont., "Beauty," [800], calved 2nd June, 1880; bred by Geo. Rudd, Guelph; sire, Kempenfeldt, [719]; dam, Cherry Pie, [578], by Young Curley Prince of Wales, [451].
2nd, Samuel Harper, Cobourg, "Lizzy," [894], calved 26th April, 1879; bred by the exhibitor; sire, Garibaldi 2nd, [717]; dam, Dairy, [690], by Hector, [560].

Cow, 3 Years Old.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, Samuel Harper, Cobourg, Ont., "Lucy," [931], calved 2nd June, 1885; bred by exhibitor; sire, Sir Walter, [843]; dam, Lady Dufferin, [728], by Garibaldi 2nd, [717].
2nd, Samuel Harper, Cobourg, Ont., "Mabel," [940], calved 29th May, 1885; bred by exhibitor; sire, Duke of Camborne, [893]; dam, Maude, [935], by Protection, [758].
3rd, W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, Ont., "Charlotte," [954], calved 14th Oct. 1884; bred by Wm. Courtice, Courtice, Ont.; sire, Curley Tom, [886]; dam, Queen 2nd, [788], by Gladstone, [391].

Heifer, 2 Years Old.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, Ont., "Lady Graceful," [946], calved 8th Jan. 1886; bred by exhibitor; sire, Rose's Duke, [929]; dam, Red Rose, [890], by Professor, [847].
2nd, Samuel Harper, Cobourg, Ont., "Maggie," [938], calved 20th Oct. 1885; bred by the exhibitor; sire, Sir Walter, [843]; dam, Florence Nightingale, [895], by Garibaldi 2nd, [717].

Heifer, 1 Year Old.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8.

1st, Samuel Harper, Cobourg, Ont., "Bella," [956], calved 28th Feb. 1887; bred by the exhibitor; sire, Mike, [920]; dam, Annie, [922], by Sir Walter, [843].
2nd, Samuel Harper, Cobourg, Ont., "Susan," [955], calved April 1887; bred by exhibitor; sire, Mike [920]; dam, Lizzy, [894], by Garibaldi 2nd, [717].

HEIFER CALF, UNDER 1 YEAR.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $5.

1st, W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, Ont., "Ethel," [961], calved 20th May, 1888; bred by exhibitor; sire, Lord Lansdowne, [933]; dam, Rose, [953], by John A., [852].
2nd, Samuel Harper, Cobourg, Ont., "Fanny B," [960], calved 9th March, 1888; bred by the exhibitor; sire, Mike, [920]; dam, Rose of Cobourg, [897], by Garibaldi 2nd, [717].

FEMALE, ANY AGE.

Diploma.

W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, Ont.

CLASS XII.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.—58 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—W. H. McNish, Lyn; John Cook, Lansdowne; David Benning, Williamstown.

BULL, 3 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

1st prize, $30. 2nd prize, $20. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, Thomas Guy, Oshawa, Ont., "General Grant," [1682], red and white, calved 27th April, 1885; bred by George Hill, Delaware, Ont.; sire, Watty Mars, [1396]; dam, Louisa, [1426], by Columbus, [1114].
2nd, Joseph Yuill, Carleton Place, Ont., "Jock," —344—, red and white spotted, calved 14th Oct. 1883; bred by Jas. Drummond, Montreal, P.Q.; sire, Promotion, (imp.) —60—; dam, Dove, —596—, by Duke of Athole, (imp.)—30—.
3rd, Thomas Guy, Oshawa, Ont., "Butterfly of Oshawa," —454—, red with white spots, calved, 20th Nov. 1884; bred by the exhibitor; sire, Satellite, —351—; dam, Butterfly II, —346—, by Eclipse, —105—.

BULL, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $30. 2nd prize, $20. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, Nicol & Son, Cataraqui, Ont., "Norseman," [1728], red and white, calved 6th Jan., 1886; bred by the exhibitors; sire, Comet, [1521]; dam, Jessie, [1460], by Romeo, [863].
2nd, W. Stewart, Jr., Menie, Ont., "General Middleton," [1762], red and white, calved 15th Jan., 1886; bred by Rev. W. K. Burr, Ameliasburg, Ont.; sire, Sir Garnet, [1408]; dam, Spotted Butterfly, [1453], by Prince Charley, [1273].
3rd, Thomas Guy, Oshawa, Ont., "Prince of Sydenham, —455—, red and white, calved 5th Sept., 1885; bred by the exhibitor; sire, Stoncalsey IV, —255—; dam, Oshawa Lass II, —660—, by Indian Chief, —129—.

BULL, 1 YEAR OLD.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15.

1st, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont., "Toronto Chief," —437—, red and white, calved 13th Sept., 1887; bred by the exhibitors; sire, Jock, —344—; dam, Empress, —599—, by William Wallace, —130—.
2nd, Joseph Yuill, Carleton Place, Ont., "Frank Ramsay," —449—, red and white, calved 6th July, 1887; bred by exhibitor; sire, Rob Roy of Oxford, —300—; dam, Portulacca, —731—, Ramsay Chief, —171—.

BULL CALF.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $8.

1st, Thomas Guy, Oshawa, Ont., "Prince Butterfly," —456—, red and white, calved 2nd Feb., 1888; bred by the exhibitor; sire, Butterfly of Oshawa, —454—; dam, Gusta VII, —615—, by William Wallace, —130—.
2nd, Joseph Yuill, Carleton Place, Ont.
3rd, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont.

BULL, ANY AGE.

Guy Medal (to breeder of bull.)

T. Guy, Oshawa, Ont., owner; George Hill, Delaware, breeder; "General Grant" [1682]. *(Vide supra.)*

COW.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont., "Empress"—599—; calved Oct. 21, 1882; bred by Thos. Guy, Oshawa, Ont.; sire, William Wallace—130—; dam, Queen—598—, by Clansman—327—.
2nd, Nicol & Son, Cataraqui, Ont., "Rosina"—700—; calved Nov. 17, 1883; bred by exhibitors; sire, Stonewall—151—; dam, Marion—252—, by Romeo—145—.
3rd, T. Guy, Oshawa, Ont., "Violet"—763—; dark-red and white; calved March 23, 1884; bred by the exhibitor; sire, William Wallace—130—; dam, Perfection—181—, by Eclipse—105—.

COW, 3 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, Jos. Yuill, Carleton Place, Ont., "Favorite" [2093]; red and white; calved March 3, 1885; bred by the exhibitor; sire, Ramsay Lad [1389]; dam, Pride of Ramsay [2095], by Carrick Lad [1286].
2nd, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont., "Gurta IX."—840—; red and white; calved Sept. 7, 1884; bred by the exhibitors; sire, Stoncalsay III.—431—; dam, Gurta VI.—597—, by William Wallace—130—.
3rd, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont., "Florence Mars 2nd"—873—; red roan; calved Dec. 11, 1884; bred by W. C. Beaty, Omagh, Ont.; sire, Prince of Ashdale—372—; dam, Florence Mars —553—, by Mars I.—108—.

HEIFER, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $12. 3rd prize, $8.

1st, Nicol & Son, Cataraqui, Ont., "Dido" [1981]; red and white; calved Feb. 19, 1886; bred by the exhibitors; sire, General [1522]; dam, Dora [1148], by Douglas [864].
2nd, W. Stewart, Jr., Menie, Ont., "Annie Laurie" [2017]; red and white; calved March 23, 1886; bred by Wm. Stewart, Sr., Menie, Ont.; sire, Wellington, *alias* Gladstone [1430]; dam, Lady Menie [1535] by Duke of Belleville [965].
3rd, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont., "Gurta XI."—883—; red and white; calved Sept. 4, 1885; bred by the exhibitors; sire, Jock—344—; dam, Gurta VI.—597—, by William Wallace—130—.

HEIFER, 1 YEAR OLD.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont., "Gurta XII.;" dark-red and white; calved Sept. 21, 1886; bred by the exhibitors; sire, Jock—344—; dam, Gurta VI.— —, by William Wallace —130—.
2nd, Thomas Guy, Oshawa, "Lily of Sydenham"—910—; red and white; calved Oct. 24, 1886; bred by the exhibitor; sire, Butterfly of Oshawa—454—; dam, Lily Dale—908—, by William Wallace—130—.
3rd, Joseph Yuill, Carleton Place, Ont., "Ettie 2nd"—688—; red and white; calved Jan. 17, 1887; bred by the exhibitor; sire, Rob Roy of Oxford—300—; dam, Carleton Lass—674—, by Sultan—189—.

HEIFER CALF, UNDER 1 YEAR.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, Joseph Yuill, Carleton Place, Ont., "Jessie"—915—; red and white; calved Feb. 5, 1888; bred by exhibitor; sire, Rob Roy of Oxford—300—; dam, Louise—732—, by Carrick Lad—176—.
2nd, Joseph Yuill, Carleton Place, Ont., "Jennie"—692—; white and red: calved Jan. 13, 1888; bred by exhibitor; sire Rob Roy of Oxford—300—; dam, Pride of Ramsay—669—, by Carrick Lad—176—.
3rd, Thomas Guy, Oshawa, Ont., "Model IV."—911—; red and white; calved Jan. 6, 1888; bred by exhibitor; sire, Butterfly of Oshawa—454—; dam, Model—403—, by Bismarck—119—.

FEMALE, ANY AGE.

Diploma.

W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont.

HERD OF AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15.

1st, W. M. & J. C. Smith. Fairfield Plains.
2nd, Thos. Guy, Oshawa.

CLASS XIII.

GALLOWAYS. 38 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—W. P. Hudson, Roslin; Jas. Beattie, Brougham.

BULL, 3 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

1st prize, $30. 2nd prize, $20.

1st, Thomas McCrae, Guelph, Ont., "Current Coin" (imp.) (4037); calved Feb. 23, 1885; bred by Thos. Biggar & Sons, Dalbeattie, Scotland; sire, Crusader (2858); dam, Sybil (4135), by Lord Walter (1024).
2nd, W. Kough, Owen Sound, Ont., "Creochs" (imp.) 673; calved Jan. 2, 1883; bred by Wm. McMicken, of Gatehouse, of Fleet, Scotland, imported in dam, sire, Forest Chief of Creochs (1855); dam, Careful 559, by Forest King 2nd (1153).

BULL, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $30. 2nd prize, $20.

1st, W. Kough, Owen Sound, Ont., "Claverhouse" (imp.) (4250); calved June 26, 1886; bred by Thos. Biggar & Sons, Dalbeattie, Scotland; sire, Crusader (2858); dam, Topsy (4146), bred by T. Dixon, Brownhill, Nether Denton, Carlisle.
2nd, T. McCrae, Guelph, Ont., "Stanley II., O. E. F." (4473); calved Dec. 24, 1885; bred by Ontario Experimental Farm, Guelph, Ont.; sire, Stanley III. of Drumlanrig (imp.) (1793); dam, Berta of Drumlanrig (4222), by Harden II. (1458).

BULL, 1 YEAR OLD.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15.

1st, Thomas McCrae, Guelph, Ont., "Professor" (imp.) (4593); calved Jan. 17, 1887; bred by M. & J. S. Wilson, New Galloway, Scotland; sire, Dauntless (2878); dam, Captive Queen (7838), by Norseman (1573).
2nd, Thomas McCrae, Guelph, Ont., "Count Palatine" (imp.) (4508); calved May 6, 1887; bred by Thos. Biggar & Sons, Dalbeattie, Scotland; sire, Crusader (2858); dam, Cantatrice (5569), by The Monk (1176).

BULL CALF.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, W. Kough, Owen Sound, Ont., "General Gordon" (4789): calved April 28, 1888; bred by the exhibitor; sire, Closeburn 674; dam, Miss Steele [523], by Lord Chelmsford [521].
2nd, Thos. McCrae, Guelph, Ont., "Glencraig" 5028; calved Jan. 23, 1888; bred by the exhibitor; sire, Stanley II. O. E. F." (4473); dam, Belted Lass [557], by Craignarget 611.

BULL, ANY AGE.

Silver Medal.

Thomas McCrae, Guelph, Ont.

COW.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15.

1st, Thomas McCrae, Guelph, "Good Girl" (imp.) (7431): calved March 15, 1883; bred by Earl of Galloway, Garlieston, Scotland: sire, Baliol (1475): dam, Eva of Garlieston (2844).
2nd, W. Kough, Owen Sound, Ont., "Miss Steele" [523]; calved Feb. 13, 1881; bred by Jas. Calvert, Dromore, Ont.; sire, Lord Chelmsford [521]; dam, Border Belle [522], by Major Gray [273].

COW, 3 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15.

1st, W. Kough, Owen Sound, Ont., "Countess of Glencairn" (imp.) (9501); calved Jan. 10, 1885; bred by Alex. McCowan, Newtonairds, Dumfries, Scotland; sire, Rover of Newtonairds (2742); dam, Bertha of Newtonairds (6514), by Lord Salisbury (1362).
2nd, Thos. McCrae, Guelph, Ont., "Dainty Times" (10506): calved April 1, 1885; bred by Jas. Gillespie, Dalbeattie, Scotland; sire, Lucky Times (3058); dam, Dainty III. (7819), by Wolseley (1509).

HEIFER, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $12.

1st, Thos. McCrae, Guelph, Ont., "Violet III." (9675), calved March 30, 1886; bred by Jas. Cunningham, Dalbeattie, Scotland; sire, Scottish Borderer, (669); dam, Maid III, (3437), by Chieftain of Drumlanrig, (752).
2nd, Thos. McCrae, Guelph, Ont., "Mary Anderson," (imp.) (11201), calved March 3, 1886; bred by Mr. Anderson, Moorpark, Wigton, Scotland; sire, Geordie Macdonald, (2094); dam, Heiress, (6651), by Heir at Law, (815).

HEIFER, 1 YEAR OLD.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, Thomas McCrae, Guelph, Ont., "Black Beauty XIV." (imp.) (10401), calved Jan. 4, 1887; bred by R. & J. Shennan, Balig, Kirkcudbright, Scotland; sire, Challenger of Balig, (3848); dam, Black Beauty VI, (4037), by Duke of Drumlanrig, (667).
2nd, W. Kough, Owen Sound, Ont., "Mary V," 3600, calved Jan. 21, 1887; bred by Jas. Calvert, Dromore, Ont.; sire, Creechs, 673; dam, Mary, [524], by Lord Chelmsford, [521].

HEIFER CALF, UNDER 1 YEAR.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8.

1st, W. Kough, Owen Sound, Ont., "Miss Steele 5th," 4248, calved Sept. 19, 1887; bred by Jas. Calvert, Dromore, Ont.; sire, Creochs, 673; dam, Miss Steele 2nd, 3452, by Creochs, 673.
2nd, Thomas McCrae, Guelph, Ont., "Flora McErin," (imp.) calved March 17, 1888; bred by Thos. Biggar & Sons, Dalbeattie, Scotland; sire, John Frost, (4285); dam, Sally of Penninghame, (9440), by Gloucester, (2680).

FEMALE, ANY AGE.

Diploma.

Thos. McCrae, Guelph, Ont.

HERD OF GALLOWAYS.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, Thos. McCrae, Guelph, Ont.
2nd, do do

CLASS XIV.

POLLED ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE. 23 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Wm. McCrae, Guelph; W. P. Hudson, Roslin.

BULL, 3 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

1st prize, $30

Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, P.Q., "Lord Hillhurst," 3990, calved Feb. 2, 1884; bred by the exhibitor; sire, Paris 3rd, 1163; dam, Lady Ida 2nd, 1920, by Gavenwood, 1444.

BULL, ANY AGE.

Silver Medal.

Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, P.Q.

COW.

1st prize, $25.

Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, P.Q., "Lady Hillhurst Forbes," 3911, calved April 28, 1883; bred by the exhibitor; sire, Paris 3rd, 1163; dam, Young Lady Forbes 2nd, 1105, by Duke of East-Town, 1113.

HEIFER, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $12.

1st, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, P.Q., "Bonny Maid," 6937, calved March 26, 1886; bred by the exhibitor; sire, Lord Hillhurst, 3990; dam, Bonny Bee, 3878, by Braes o' Gight, 3195.
2nd, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, "Lady Ida Forbes," 6919, calved April 2, 1886; bred by exhibitor; sire, Lord Hillhurst, 3990; dam, Lady Hillhurst Forbes, 3911, by Paris 3rd, 1163.

HEIFER, 1 YEAR OLD.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, P.Q., "Valentia," 8044, calved Feb. 17, 1887: bred by the exhibitor; sire, Lord Hillhurst, 3990; dam, Vine 2nd of Shene, 3947, by His Lordship, 1495.
2nd, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, "Jeannette," 6932, calved Sept. 26, 1886; bred by exhibitor; sire, Paris 3rd, 1163; dam, Jean 10th, 3951, by Keillor, 233.

HEARD OF POLLED ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

1st prize, $20.

Hon. M. H. Cochrane.

CLASS XV.

JERSEY CATTLE. 99 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Prof. Robertson, O.A.C., Guelph; James Cheesman, Toronto.

BULL, 3 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

1st prize, $30. 2nd prize, $20. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, Ont., "Rioter's Pride," 11694; dark fawn, calved spring of 1878: bred by Romeo Stephens, St. Lambert, P. Q.; sire, Stoke Pogis 3rd, 2238; dam, Pride of Windsor, (imp).
2nd, W. A. Reburn, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q., "Orloff's Stoke Pogis," 11157, silver grey, calved May 22, 1881; bred by Romeo H. Stephens, St. Lambert, P.Q.; sire, Orloff, 3143; dam, Cheerful of St. Lambert, 8348, by Stoke Pogis 3rd, 2238.
3rd, W. A. Reburn, "Lord Lisgar of Ste. Anne," 17792, fawn and black, calved May 21, 1885; bred by the exhibitor; sire, Orloff's Stoke Pogis, 11157, dam, Jolie of St. Lambert, 5126, by Lord Lisgar, 1006.

BULL, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $30. 2nd prize, $20. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, W. A. Reburn, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q., "Romeo's Hugo of Ste. Anne's," 19318, gray and black, calved April 26, 1887; bred by the exhibitor; sire, Romeo of St. Lambert 2nd, 17562; dam, St. Anne of Ste. Anne's, 39603, by Orloff's Stoke Pogis, 11157.
2nd, R. Jamison, Perth, Ont., "Baron of St. Francis," 17351, solid color, dark tongue and switch, calved June 27, 1876; bred by Albert P. Ball, Derby Line, Vt., U. S.; sire, Ethel's Duke, 14439; dam, Sir John's Rory, (imp.) 20276, Sir John, F.S., 288, J.H.B.
3rd, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, Ont.

BULL, 1 YEAR OLD.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $8.

1st. Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, Ont.
2nd, W. B. Folger, Kingston, Ont.
3rd, W. A. Reburn, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q., "Jolie's Hugo of Ste. Anne," 19317, light fawn and black, calved March 30, 1887; bred by exhibitor; sire, Hebe's Victor Hugo, 16353; dam, Jolie of St. Lambert 3rd, 31721, by Lord Banff, 11110.

BULL CALF.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, Ont., "Satanella's Signal."
2nd, Mrs. E. M. Jones, "Muriel's Stoke Pogis," fawn, calved Aug. 4, 1888; bred by exhibitor; sire, Rioter's Pride, 1694; dam, Muriel of St. Lambert, 34752.
3rd, W. A. Reburn, Ste. Anne de Bellevue.

BULL, ANY AGE.

Silver Medal.

W. A. Reburn, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q.

COW.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, W. A. Reburn, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, "Jolie of St. Lambert," 5126, fawn, shaded to black, calved June 13, 1874; bred by Romeo H. Stephens, St. Lambert, P.Q.; sire, Lord Lisgar, 1066; dam, Psyche of St. Lambert, 5121, by Laval, 506.
2nd, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, Ont., "Girl of St. Lambert," 20423, fawn, calved April 13, 1881; bred by Romeo H. Stephens, St. Lambert, P.Q.; sire. Orloff, 3143; dam, Charity of St, Lambert.
3rd, W. A. Reburn, "Countess of Ste. Anne," 21700, grey, shaded to black, calved April 22, 1879; bred by exhibitor; sire, Jack Frost of St. Lambert; dam, Lady Fawn of St. Lambert, 10920, by Victor Hugo, 197.

COW, 3 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $25. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, W. A. Reburn, "Dora of Ste. Anne," 41014, golden fawn, calved May 21, 1885; bred by exhibitor; sire, Orloff's Stoke Pogis, 11157; dam, Empress Carlotta, 10921, by Lord Melborne, 5146.
2nd, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, Ont.' "Beauty of Eglinton," 29268, dark fawn, calved Oct. 3, 1884; bred by Wm. Rolph, Markham, Ont.; sire, Diana's Rioter, 10481; dam, Comely Princess.
3rd, "Bessie of Malone," 36503, fawn, calved spring of 1885; bred by P. P. Raddorth, Malone, N.Y.

HEIFER, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $12. 3rd prize, $8.

1st, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, "Charlotte Hertedy" 40692, cream fawn, calved April 24, 1886; bred by the exhibitor; sire, Hertedy, 13383; dam, Charlotte Caroline, 40400.
2nd, W. A. Reburn, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q., "Jolie of St. Lambert, 5th" 47354, fawn, some white, calved Sept. 20, 1886; bred by the exhibitor; sire, Hebe's Victor Hugo, 16353; dam, Jolie of St. Lambert 5126, by Lord Lisgar 1066.
3rd, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, Ont., "Miss Daisy Dell," 40693, red fawn, calved May 9, 1886; bred by D. C. Curtis, Charlton, N.Y.; sire, Hertedy, 13353; dam, Dell 2nd.

HEIFER, 1 YEAR OLD.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, "Siren of St. Lambert," 44812, light fawn, calved March 24, 1887; bred by exhibitor; sire, Rioter's Pride, 11694; dam, Lady of Cambridge, 23348.
2nd, W. A. Reburn, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, "Countess of Ste. Anne 2nd," 47358, silver grey, calved April 13, 1887; bred by the exhibitor; sire, Hebe's Victor Hugo, 16353; dam, Countess of Ste. Anne, 21700, by Jack Frost of St. Lambert, 2419.
3rd, Mrs. E. M Jones, Brockville, "Barberry of Dorval," 44816, fawn, calved Jan. 13, 1887; bred by the exhibitor; sire, Leonard of Dorval, 14393; dam, Mulberry (imp.) 22031.

HEIFER CALF.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, W. A. Reburn, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, "Queen Victoria of Ste. Anne;" golden fawn; calved March 11, 1888; bred by the exhibitor; sire, Hebe's Victor Hugo, 16353; dam, Queen of Ste. Anne, 25713, by Lorne, 5248.
2nd, Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville, "Massena's Malone," 49479; fawn and white; calved Feb. 16, 1888; bred by the exhibitor; sire, Massena's Son; dam, Bessie of Malone, 36503.
3rd, W. A. Reburn, "Dora Pogis of Ste. Anne;" fawn, points black; calved March 22, 1888; bred by exhibitor; sire, Romeo of St. Lambert, 16600; dam, Dora of Ste. Anne, 41014, by Orloff's Stoke Pogis, 11157.

FEMALE, ANY AGE.

Diploma.

W. A. Reburn, Ste. Anne de Bellevue.

HERD OF JERSEY CATTLE.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, W. A. Reburn.
2nd, Mrs. E. M. Jones.

CLASS XVI.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE. 68 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—H. M. Williams, Picton; John J. Ferguson, Wyoming: and J. M. Jones, Bowmanville.

BULL, 3 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

1st prize, $30. 2nd prize, $20. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, Smith Bros., Churchville. Ont., "Duke of Edgeley," 552.
2nd, Samuel Curtis, Harwood, Ont.
3rd, R. G. Graham, Belleville, "Lonsville" (imp.)

BULL, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, F. H. McCrae, Brockville, "Grip."
2nd, B. W. Folger, Kingston.
3rd A. Knight, Cataraqui, "Jumbo."

BULL, 1 YEAR OLD.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, B. W. Folger, Kingston.
2nd, Smith Bros., Churchville, "Mink's Mercedes Baron."
3rd, Samuel Curtis, Harwood

BULL CALF, UNDER 1 YEAR.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, Smith Bros., Churchville, "Ykema 6th," 8085.
2nd, B. W. Folger, Kingston.
Highly commended, B. W. Folger.

BULL, ANY AGE.

Silver Medal.

B. W. Folger, Kingston.

COW.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, B. W. Folger, Kingston, "Nixie L."
2nd, F. H. McCrae, Brockville.
3rd, Smith Bros., Churchville, "Belle of Orchardrich," 235.

COW, 3 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, Smith Bros., Churchville, "Kramer 2nd," 239.
2nd, B. W. Folger, Kingston.
3rd, F. H. McCrae, Brockville.

HEIFER, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, B. W. Folger, Kingston.
2nd, F. H. McCrae, Brockville.

HEIFER, 1 YEAR OLD.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8.

1st, Smith Bros., Churchville, "Seipkje 4th," 10349.
2nd, F. H. McCrae, Brockville.

HEIFER CALF.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $5.

1st, Smith Bros., Churchville, "Maud Tensen."
2nd, B. W. Folger, Kingston.

FEMALE, ANY AGE.

Diploma.

B. W. Folger, Kingston.

HERD OF HOLSTEINS.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, B. W. Folger, Kingston.
2nd, F. H. McCrae, Brockville.

CLASS XVII.

GRADE CATTLE. 24 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Jas. Tolton, Walkerton; Jas. Anderson, Perth; F. Whetter, London.

COW.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, Thos. Shaw, Woodburn, Ont.
2nd, T. C. Stark, Gananoque, Ont.
3rd, " "

COW, 3 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $15. 3rd prize, $10.

1st, Thos. Shaw, Woodburn.
2nd, T. C. Stark, Gananoque.
3rd, " "

HEIFER, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, Thos. Shaw, Woodburn.
2nd T. C. Stark, Gananoque.

HEIFER, 1 YEAR OLD.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8

1st, Thos. Shaw, Woodburn, Ont.
2nd, T. C. Stark, Gananoque, Ont.

HEIFER CALF.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $6. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, T. C. Stark.
2nd, Thos. Shaw.
3rd, John Campbell, Jr., Woodville.

FOUR FEMALES, ANY AGE.

Silver Medal.

Thos. Shaw, Woodburn.

CLASS XVIII.

SPECIAL PRIZES FOR MILCH COWS. 27 ENTRIES.

JUDGE.—Jas. Cheesman, Toronto.

AYRSHIRE MILCH COW.

1st prize, Silver Medal. 2nd prize, Bronze Medal.

1st, Joseph Yuill, Carleton Place, Ont., "Portulacca."
2nd, " "

JERSEY MILCH COW.

1st prize, Silver Medal. 2nd prize, Bronze Medal.

1st, W. A. Reburn, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, "Jolie of St. Lambert."
2nd, " "

HOLSTEIN MILCH COW.

1st prize, Silver Medal. 2nd prize, Bronze Medal.

1st, F. H. McCrae, Brockville, "Merrie."
2nd, B. W. Folger, Kingston.

DEVON MILCH COW.

Silver Medal.

S. Harper, Cobourg, "Rose of Cobourg."

SWEEPSTAKES—BEST MILCH COW, ANY BREED.

Silver Medal.

W. A. Reburn, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q., (Jersey) "Jolie of St. Lambert.

The following is the result of the Test:

NAME OF COW.	Breed.	Age in years.	Milk per day in lbs.	Solids—per cent.	Weight, solids, lbs.	Fat—per cent.	Weight of fat—24 hours.	Days calved.	Days of gestation.	Scores.
"Jolie of St. Lambert."	Jersey	14	25	17.67	4.41	8.89	2.22	167	62	113.38
"Portulacca."	Ayrshire	8	38	13.81	5.24	3.72	1.41	283	131	105.09
"Rose of Cobourg."	Devon	6	32	13.60	4.35	4.13	1.32	187	167	92.15
"Merrie."	Holstein	6	38	12.50	4.75	3.29	1.25	130	53	84.65

CLASS XIX.

FAT CATTLE. 9 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Francis Whetter, London; Jas. Tolton, Walkerton; and James Anderson, Perth.

FAT STEER, UNDER 4 YEARS OLD.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, Jos. Clogg, Elginburg, Ont.
2nd, " "

FAT COW, 3 YEARS OLD AND OVER.

Prize, $15.

H. Rawlings, Ravenswood, Ont.

THOROUGHBRED STEER CALF, 1 YEAR AND UNDER.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, Jos. Redmond, Peterborough, Ont.
2nd, H. Rawlings, Ravenswood.

GRADE STEER CALF, 1 YEAR AND UNDER.

Prize, $15.

Thos. Shaw, Woodburn.

SHEEP—LONG WOLLED.

CLASS XX.

COTSWOLDS. 41 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Robt. Wade, Port Hope; W. E. Swain, Valentia; W. R. Leavens, Bloomfield.

RAM, 2 SHEARS AND OVER.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton.
2nd, C. W. Neville, Newburgh.
3rd, Hugh Crawford, Canboro.

SHEARLING RAM.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, J. G. Snell & Bro.
2nd, do
3rd, Heber Rawlings, Ravenswood.

RAM LAMB.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton.
2nd, do do
3rd, Hugh Crawford, Canboro.

EWE, 2 SHEARS AND OVER.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, J. G. Snell & Bro.
2nd, do
3rd, C. W. Neville, Newburgh.

SHEARLING EWE.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton.
2nd, do do
3rd, Hugh Crawford, Canboro.

EWE LAMB.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $6. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton.
2nd, do do
3rd, do do

PEN OF IMPORTED COTSWOLDS (1 ram any age, 2 ewes, 2 shears and over, 2 shearling ewes, and 2 ewe lambs).

Special prize, Silver Medal.

J. G. Snell & Bro.

PEN OF COTSWOLDS, CANADIAN BRED (1 ram any age, 2 ewes, 2 shears and over, 2 shearling ewes, and 2 ewe lambs).

Special prize, Silver Medal.

C. W. Neville, Newburgh.

CLASS XXI.

LEICESTERS. 51 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Robt. Wade, Port Hope ; W. E. Swain, Valentia ; W. R. Leavens, Bloomfield.

RAM, 2 SHEARS AND OVER.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, John Kelly, jr., Shakespeare.
2nd, do do
3rd, Daniel Harvey, W. McGillivray.

SHEARLING RAM.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, John Kelly, jr., Shakespeare.
2nd, Daniel Harvey, W. McGillivray.
3rd, John Kelly, jr., Shakespeare.

RAM LAMB.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, John Kelly, jr., Shakespeare.
2nd, Daniel Harvey, W. McGillivray.
3rd, John Kelly, jr., Shakespeare.

EWE, 2 SHEARS AND OVER.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, John Kelly, jr., Shakespeare.
2nd, Daniel Harvey, W. McGillivray.
3rd, John Kelly, jr., Shakespeare,

SHEARLING EWE.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, John Kelly, Shakespeare.
2nd, do do
3rd, Daniel Harvey, W. McGillivray.

EWE LAMB.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $6. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, John Kelly, jr., Shakespeare.
2nd, Daniel Harvey, W. McGillivray.
3rd, John Kelly, jr., Shakespeare.

PEN OF LEICESTERS, IMPORTED (1 ram any age, 2 ewes, 2 shears and over, 2 shearling ewes, and 2 ewe lambs).

Special prize, Silver Medal.

John Kelly, jr., Shakespeare.

PEN OF LEICESTERS, CANADIAN BRED (1 ram any age, 2 ewes, 2 shears and over, 2 shearling ewes and 2 ewe lambs).

Special prize, Silver Medal.

John Kelly, jr., Shakespeare.

CLASS XXII.

LINCOLNS. 31 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Richard Rivers, Walkerton ; Richard Whetter, London.

RAM, 2 SHEARS AND OVER.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, Wm. Oliver, Avonbank.
2nd, Wm. Walker, Ilderton.

SHEARLING RAM.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, Wm. Walker, Ilderton.
2nd, Wm. Oliver, Avonbank.
3rd, Wm. Walker, Ilderton.

RAM LAMB.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st Wm. Walker, Ilderton.
2nd, Wm. Oliver, Avonbank.
3rd, do do

EWE, 2 SHEARS AND OVER.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, Wm. Oliver, Avonbank.
2nd, Wm. Walker, Ilderton.
3rd, do do

SHEARLING EWE.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, Wm. Oliver, Avonbank.
2nd, do do
3rd, Wm. Walker, Ilderton.

EWE LAMB.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $6. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, Wm. Walker, Ilderton.
2nd, Wm. Oliver, Avonbank.
3rd, Wm. Walker, Ilderton.

PEN OF LINCOLNS, CANADIAN BRED (1 ram any age, 2 ewes, 2 shears and over, 2 shearling ewes, and 2 ewe lambs).

Special prize, Silver Medal.

Wm. Oliver, Avonbank.

SHEEP—MEDIUM WOOLLED.

CLASS XXIII.

SOUTHDOWNS. 43 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—W. M. Grant, Woodville; R. Collacutt, Tyrone; Daniel D. Dyer, Enfield.

RAM, 2 SHEARS AND OVER.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, Robt. Shaw, Glanford Station.
2nd, John Jackson, Abingdon.
3rd, Robt. Shaw, Glanford Station.

SHEARLING RAM.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5

1st, John Jackson, Abingdon.
2nd, do do
3rd, Robt. Shaw, Glanford Station.

RAM LAMB.

1st prize $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, Robt. Shaw, Glanford Station.
2nd, John Jackson, Abingdon.
3rd, do do

EWE, 2 SHEARS AND OVER.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8 3rd prize, $4.

1st, John Jackson, Abingdon.
2nd, do do
3rd, Robt. Shaw, Glanford Station.

SHEARLING EWE.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, John Jackson, Abingdon.
2nd, do do
3rd, Robt. Shaw, Glanford Station.

EWE LAMB.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $6. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, Robt. Shaw, Glanford Station.
2nd, John Jackson, Abingdon.
3rd, do do

PEN OF SOUTHDOWNS, IMPORTED (1 ram any age, 2 ewes two shears and over, 2 shearling ewes and 2 ewe lambs).

Special prize, Silver Medal.

John Jackson, Abingdon.

PEN OF SOUTHDOWNS, CANADIAN BRED (1 ram any age, 2 ewes two shears and over, 2 shearling ewes and 2 ewe lambs).

Special prize, Silver Medal.

Robt. Shaw, Glanford Station.

CLASS XXIV.

SHROPSHIRE DOWNS. 66 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—W. M. Grant, Woodville; R. Collacutt, Tyrone; Leslie Smith, Woodburn.

RAM, 2 SHEARS AND OVER.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, John Campbell. jr., Woodville.
2nd, John Dryden, Brooklin.
3rd, John Campbell, jr., Woodville.

SHEARLING RAM.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, John Dryden, Brooklin.
2nd, John Campbell, jr., Woodville.
3rd, John Miller & Sons, Brougham.

RAM LAMB.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, John Miller & Sons, Brougham.
2nd, John Dryden, Brooklin.
3rd, do do.

EWE, 2 SHEARS AND OVER.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, John Miller & Sons, Brougham.
2nd, do do do
3rd, John Campbell, jr., Woodville.

SHEARLING EWE.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, John Dryden, Brooklin.
2nd, John Miller & Sons, Brougham.
3rd, do do do

EWE LAMB.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $6. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, John Campbell, jr., Woodville.
2nd, John Dryden, Brooklin.
3rd, do do

PEN OF SHROPSHIRES (1 ram any age, 2 ewes two shears and over, 2 shearling ewes and 2 ewe lambs.

Special prize, Silver Medal.

John Miller & Sons, Brougham.

PEN OF CANADIAN BRED SHROPSHIRES.

Special prize, Silver Medal.

John Campbell, jr., Woodville, recommended by judges for Silver Medal. Awarded by Committee.

CLASS XXV.

HAMPSHIRE AND OXFORDSHIRE DOWNS. 25 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Richard Rivers, Walkerton; Richard Whetter, London

RAM, 2 SHEARS AND OVER.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, Peter Arkell, Teeswater.
2nd, Jas. Tolton, Walkerton.

SHEARLING RAM.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, Jas. Tolton, Walkerton.
2nd, do do

RAM LAMB.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, Peter Arkell, Teeswater.
2nd, Jas. Tolton, Walkerton.

EWE, 2 SHEARS AND OVER.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8.

1st, Jas. Tolton, Walkerton.
2nd, Peter Arkell, Teeswater.

SHEARLING EWE.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8.

1st, Peter Arkell, Teeswater.
2nd, Jas. Tolton, Walkerton.

EWE LAMB.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $6.

1st, Peter Arkell, Teeswater.
2nd, do do

PEN OF SOUTHDOWNS, CANADIAN BRED (1 ram any age, 2 ewes two shears and over, 2 shearling ewes and 2 ewe lambs.

Special prize, Silver Medal.

Jas. Tolton, Walkerton.

CLASS XXVI.

MERINO SHEEP. 67 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—W. M. Grant, Woodville; R. Collacutt, Tyrone; and Daniel D. Dyer, Enfield.

RAM, 2 SHEARS AND OVER.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains.
2nd, Rock Bailey, Union.
3rd, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains.

SHEARLING RAM.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, Rock Bailey, Union.
2nd, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains.
3rd, Rock Bailey, Union.

RAM LAMB.

1st prize, $8. 2nd prize, $6. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, Rock Bailey, Union.
2nd, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains.
3rd, Rock Bailey, Union.

EWE, 2 SHEARS AND OVER.

1st prize, $8. 2nd prize, $6. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, Rock Bailey, Union.
2nd, do do
3rd, do do

SHEARLING EWE.

1st prize, $8. 2nd prize, $6. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, W. M, & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains.
2nd, Rock Bailey, Union.
3rd, do do

EWE LAMB.

1st prize, $6. 2nd prize, $4.

1st, Rock Bailey, Union.
2nd, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains.

PEN OF MERINOS (1 ram any age, 2 ewes two shears and over, 2 shearling ewes and 2 ewe lambs).

Special prize, Silver Medal.

Rock Bailey, Union.

CLASS XXVIII.

FAT SHEEP. 6 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—John B. Wilson, Wilstead; J. M. Eastman, Metcalfe; A. Manhardt, Fairfield East.

TWO FAT WETHERS.

Prize, $10.

Wm. Walker, Ilderton.

TWO FAT EWES.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $8.

1st, Daniel Harvey, West McGillivray.
2nd, Peter Arkell, Teeswater.

PIGS—SMALL BREEDS.

CLASS XXIX.

IMPROVED BERKSHIRES. 31 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—J. B. Aylesworth, Newburgh; Jas. Main, Boyne.

BOAR, OVER 2 YEARS.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, George Green, Fairview.
2nd, Simmons & Quirie, Ivan.
3rd, George Green, Fairview.

BOAR, OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 YEARS.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, George Green, Fairview.
2nd, do do

BOAR, OVER 6 AND UNDER 12 MONTHS.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, George Green, Fairview.
2nd, do do
3rd, Simmons & Quirie, Ivan.

BOAR, UNDER 6 MONTHS.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, George Green, Fairview.
2nd, Simmons & Quirie, Ivan.
3rd, George Green, Fairview.

BOAR, ANY AGE.

Diploma.

George Green, Fairview.

SOW, OVER 2 YEARS.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, George Green, Fairview.
2nd, do do

SOW, OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 YEARS.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, Simmons & Quirie, Ivan.
2nd, George Green, Fairview.
3rd, do do

SOW, OVER 6 AND UNDER 12 MONTHS.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, George Green, Fairview.
2nd, Simmons & Quirie, Ivan.
3rd, George Green, Fairview.

SOW, UNDER 6 MONTHS.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, Simmons & Quirie, Ivan.
2nd, George Green, Fairview.
3rd, do do

SOW, ANY AGE.

Diploma.

George Green, Fairview.

BERKSHIRE BOAR AND 3 SOWS, OF ANY AGE (IMPORTED).

Special prize, Silver Medal.

George Green, Fairview.

BERKSHIRE BOAR AND 3 SOWS, OF ANY AGE (CANADIAN BRED).

Special prize, Silver Medal.

George Green, Fairview.

BERKSHIRE BOAR AND 3 SOWS, ANY AGE.

Prince of Wales' Prize, $50.

George Green, Fairview.

CLASS XXX.

SUFFOLKS. 34 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Jas. Haggerty, West Huntingdon, and Heber Rawlings, Ravenswood.

BOAR, OVER 2 YEARS.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, A. Frank & Sons, The Grange.
2nd, do do
3rd, R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville.

BOAR, OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 YEARS.

1st prize, $20. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, A. Frank & Sons, The Grange.
2nd, R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville.
3rd, Jos. Featherston, Credit.

BOAR, OVER 6 MONTHS AND UNDER 12.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, Jos. Featherston, Credit.
2nd, A. Frank & Sons, The Grange.
3rd, do do

BOAR, UNDER 6 MONTHS.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, A. Frank & Sons, The Grange.
2nd, R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville.
3rd, Jos. Featherston, Credit.

BOAR, ANY AGE.

Diploma.

A. Frank & Sons, The Grange.

SOW, OVER 2 YEARS.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville.
2nd, A. Frank & Sons, The Grange.
3rd, do do

SOW, OVER 1 YEAR AND UNDER 2 YEARS.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, A Frank & Sons, The Grange.
2nd, R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville.
3rd, A. Frank & Sons, The Grange.

SOW, OVER 6 MONTHS AND UNDER 12 MONTHS.

1st prize, $15. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, A. Frank & Sons, The Grange.
2nd, do do

SOW, UNDER 6 MONTHS.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $8. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, Jos. Featherston, Credit.
2nd, A. Frank & Sons, The Grange.
3rd, do do

SOW, ANY AGE.

Diploma.

R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville.

SUFFOLK BOAR AND 3 SOWS, OF ANY AGE, IMPORTED.

Special prize, Silver Medal.

R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville.

SUFFOLK BOAR AND 3 SOWS, OF ANY AGE, CANADIAN BRED.

Special prize, Silver Medal.

A. Frank & Sons, The Grange.

CLASS XXXI.

POLAND CHINA. 21 ENTRIES..

JUDGES.—Jas. Haggerty, W. Huntingdon ; Heber Rawlings, Ravenswood.

BOAR, OVER 2 YEARS.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains.
2nd, do do

BOAR, OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 YEARS.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $10.

1st R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville.
2nd, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains.

BOAR, OVER 6 MONTHS AND UNDER 12.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville.
2nd, do do

BOAR, UNDER 6 MONTHS.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $8.

1st, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains.
2nd, do do

BOAR, ANY AGE.

Diploma.

W. M. &. J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains.

SOW, OVER 2 YEARS.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $10,

st, R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville.
2nd, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains.

SOW, OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 YEARS.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, W. M. &. J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains.
2nd, do do

SOW, OVER 1 AND UNDER 2 YEARS.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $10.

st, R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville.
nd, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains.

SOW, UNDER 6 MONTHS.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $8.

1st, R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville.
2nd, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Farfield Plains.

SOW, ANY AGE.

Diploma.

R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville.

1 BOAR AND 3 SOWS, ANY AGE.

Special prize, Silver Medal.

R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville.

CLASS XXXII.

ESSEX. 16 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—J. B. Aylesworth, Newburgh ; Jas. Main, Boyne.

BOAR, OVER 2 YEARS.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, Jos. Featherston, Credit.
2nd, do do

BOAR, OVER 1 YEAR AND UNDER 2.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, Jos. Featherston, Credit.
2nd, do do

BOAR, OVER 6 MONTHS AND UNDER 12.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, Jos. Featherston, Credit.
2nd, do do

BOAR, UNDER 6 MONTHS.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $8.

1st, Jos. Featherston, Credit.
2nd, do do

BOAR, ANY AGE.

Diploma.

Jos. Featherston, Credit.

SOW, OVER 2 YEARS.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, Jos. Featherston, Credit.
2nd, do do

SOW, OVER 1 YEAR AND UNDER 2.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, Jos. Featherston, Credit.
2nd, do do

SOW, OVER 6 MONTHS AND UNDER 12.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $10.

1st, Jos. Featherston, Credit.
2nd, do do

SOW, UNDER 6 MONTHS.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $8.

1st, Jos. Featherston, Credit.
2nd, do do

SOW, ANY AGE.

Diploma.

Jos. Featherston, Credit.

ESSEX BOAR AND 3 SOWS, ANY AGE.

Special prize, Silver Medal.

Jos. Featherston, Credit.

PIGS—LARGE BREEDS.

CLASS XXXIII.

YORKSHIRE, CHESTER WHITES, OHIO IMPORTED CHESTER, WHITE LANCASHIRE, AND OTHER LARGE BREEDS. 47 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—C. M. Simmons, Ivan; D. Vanderwater, Chatham.

BOAR, OVER 2 YEARS.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5

1st, Jos. Featherston, Credit.
2nd, do do
3rd, Ormsby & Chapman, Oakville.

BOAR, OVER 1 YEAR AND UNDER 2.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, Jos. Featherston, Credit.
2nd, Ormsby & Chapman, Oakville.
3rd, R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville.

BOAR, OVER 6 MONTHS AND UNDER 12.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, Jos. Featherston, Credit.
2nd, Ormsby & Chapman, Oakville.
3rd, Chas. A. Trudell, Cataraqui.

BOAR, UNDER 6 MONTHS.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $6. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, Jos. Featherston, Credit.
2nd, R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville.
3rd, Jos. Featherston, Credit.

BOAR, ANY AGE.

Diploma.

Jos. Featherston, Credit.

SOW, OVER 2 YEARS.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville.
2nd, do do
3rd, Jos. Featherston, Credit.

SOW, OVER 1 YEAR AND UNDER 2.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, Jos. Featherston, Credit.
2nd, Ormsby & Chapman, Oakville.
3rd, do do

SOW, OVER 6 MONTHS AND UNDER 12.

1st prize, $12. 2nd prize, $10. 3rd prize, $5.

1st, Jos. Featherston, Credit.
2nd, R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville.
3rd, Ormsby & Chapman, Oakville.

SOW, UNDER 6 MONTHS.

1st prize, $10. 2nd prize, $6. 3rd prize, $4.

1st, Jos. Featherston, Credit.
2nd, R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville.
3rd, Jos. Featherston, Credit.

SOW, ANY AGE.

Diploma.

R. Dorsey & Son, Summerville.

YORKSHIRE OR OTHER LARGE BREED BOAR AND 3 SOWS, ANY AGE

Special prize, Silver Medal.

Jos. Featherston, Credit.

POULTRY, ETC.

CLASS XXXIV.

POULTRY, ETC. 256 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—John A. Rawson, Picton; Geo. Spooner, St. Catharines.

Best pair Dorkings, white,	A. & D. Bogue, London	$3 00
2nd, do	A. & D. Bogue, London	2 00
Best pair Dorkings, silver grey,	A. & D. Bogue, London	3 00
2nd, do	Jas. Main, Boyne	2 00
3rd, do	A. & D. Bogue, London	1 00
Best pair Dorkings, colored,	A. & D. Bogue, London	3 00
2nd, do	Jas. Main, Boyne	2 00
3rd, do	A. & D. Bogue, London	1 00
Best pair Polands, white,	A. & D. Bogue, London	3 00
Best pair Polands, golden, unbearded,	A. & D. Bogue, London	3 00
Best pair Polands, golden, bearded,	A. & D. Bogue, London	3 00
2nd, do	A. & D. Bogue, London	2 00
3rd, do	Thos. T. Coleman, Bowmanville	1 00
Best pair Polands, silver, unbearded,	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	3 00
Best pair Polands, silver, bearded,	A. & D. Bogue, London	3 00
2nd, do	A. & D. Bogue, London	2 00
3rd, do	R. G. Martin, Marysville	1 00
Best pair Polands, white-crested, black,	A. & D. Bogue, London	3 00
2nd, do	A. & D. Bogue, London	2 00
3rd, do	W. Gordon M. Byers, Gananoque	1 00
Best pair Plymouth Rock,	Wm. Moore, London	3 00
2nd, do	A. G. H. Luxton, Hamilton	2 00
3rd, do	R. G. Martin, Marysville	1 00
Best pair Brahmas, light,	Jas. Penny, Owen Sound	3 00
2nd, do	J. H. Bonisteel, Glen Miller	2 00
3rd, do	Dewan & Mitchell, Milton	1 00
Best pair Brahmas, dark,	Thos. T. Coleman, Bowmanville	3 00
2nd, do	R. G. Martin, Marysville	2 00
Best pair Cochins, buff,	A. & D. Bogue, London	3 00
2nd, do	Geo. C. Howison, Brockville	2 00
3rd, do	A. & D. Bogue, London	1 00
Best pair Cochins, white,	A. & D. Bogue, London	3 00
2nd, do	A. & D. Bogue, London	2 00
3rd, do	Thos. T. Coleman, Bowmanville	1 00
Best pair Cochins, black,	A. & D. Bogue, London	3 00
2nd, do	A. & D. Bogue, London	2 00
3rd, do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	1 00
Best pair Cochins, partridge,	A. & D. Bogue, London	3 00
2nd, do	A. & D. Bogue, London	2 00
3rd, do	Thos. T. Coleman, Bowmanville	1 00
Best pair Houdans,	A. & D. Bogue, London	3 00
2nd, do	A. & D. Bogue, London	2 00
3rd, do	Thos. T. Coleman, Bowmanville	1 00
Best pair Langshans,	A. & D. Bogue, London	3 00
2nd, do	J. H. Bonisteel, Glen Miller	2 00
3rd, do	A. G. H. Luxton, Hamilton	1 00
Best pair Wyandottes,	Wm. Moore, London	3 00
Best pair La Fleche,	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	3 00
2nd, do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	2 00
Best pair Dominiques, rose combs,	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	3 00
2nd, do	Thos. T. Coleman, Bowmanville	2 00
Best pair Game Fowls, black-breasted, or other reds,	Jas. Main, Boyne	3 00
2nd, do do	Jas. Main, Boyne	2 00
3rd, do do	A. G. H. Luxton	1 00
Best pair Game Fowls, duck-wing,	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	3 00
2nd, do	D. J. A. Ritchie, Allan's Mills	2 00
Best pair Game Fowls, pile,	John Fogg, Bowmanville	3 00
Best pair Game Fowls, any other variety,	John Bedlow, Brockville	3 00
Best pair Leghorns, white,	R. G. Martin, Marysville	3 00
2nd, do	Wm. Moore, London	2 00
3rd, do	R. G. Martin, Marysville	1 00
Best pair Leghorns, brown,	John Bedlow, Brockville	3 00
2nd, do	J. H. Bonisteel, Glen Miller	2 00
3rd, do	Dewan & Mitchell, Milton	1 00

Best pair Spanish Fowls, John Bedlow, Brockville		$3 00
2nd, do	W. H. Reid, Kingston	2 00
3rd, do	J. H, Bonisteel, Glen Miller	1 00
Best pair Hamburgs, golden-pencilled, A. & D. Bogue, London		3 00
2nd, do	A. & D. Bogue, London	2 00
3rd, do	S. & P. Jackman, Bowmanville	1 00
Best pair Hamburgs, silver-pencilled, A. & D. Bogue, London		3 00
2nd, do	A. & D. Bogue, London	2 00
Best pair Hamburgs, golden-spangled, A. & D. Bogue, London		3 00
2nd, do	A. & D. Bogue, London	2 00
3rd, do	R. G. Martin, Marysville	1 00
Best pair Hamburgs, silver-spangled, A. & D. Bogue, London		3 00
2nd, do	R. G. Martin, Marysville	2 00
3rd, do	A. & D. Bogue, London	1 00
Best pair Hamburgs, black, A. & D. Bogue, London		3 00
2nd, do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	2 00
3rd, do	S. & P. Jackman, Bowmanville	1 00
Best pair Dimon Creepers, Isaac Haun, Ridgeway		3 00
Best pair Crevecours, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains		3 00
2nd, do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	2 00
Best pair Bantams, Sebright, golden, A. & D. Bogue, London		3 00
2nd, do	A. & D. Bogue, London	2 00
3rd, do	W. H. Reid, Kingston	1 00
Best pair Bantams, Sebright, silver, A. & D. Bogue, London		3 00
2nd, do	A. & D. Bogue, London	2 00
3rd, do	W. H. Reid, Kingston	1 00
Best pair Bantams, black-breasted, or other reds, Geo. S. Oldreive, Kingston		3 00
2nd, do	do Geo. S. Oldreive, Kingston	2 00
3rd, do	do Chas. Bonnick, Toronto	1 00
Best pair Bantams, pile, Chas. Bonnick, Toronto		3 00
2nd, do	A. & D. Bogue, London	2 00
3rd, do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	1 00
Best pair Bantams, duck-wing, game, Chas. Bonnick, Toronto		3 00
2nd, do	Geo. S. Oldreive, Kingston	2 00
3rd, do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	1 00
Best pair Bantams, Japanese, Geo. S. Oldreive, Kingston		3 00
Best pair Bantams, black African, A. & D. Bogue, London		3 00
2nd, do	Geo. S. Oldreive, Kingston	2 00
3rd, do	W. H. Reid, Kingston	1 00
Best pair Turkeys, any color, S. A. Lyon, Latimer		3 00
2nd, do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	2 00
Best pair Turkeys, white, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains		3 00
2nd, do	W. H. Reid, Kingston	2 00
Best pair Turkeys, wild, W. H. Reid, Kingston		3 00
2nd, do	W. H. Reid, Kingston	2 00
Best pair Turkeys, bronze, Jas. Main, Boyne		3 00
2nd, do	S. & P. Jackman, Bowmanville	2 00
3rd, do	Jas. Main, Boyne	1 00
Best pair Geese, Bremen, Jas. Main, Boyne		3 00
2nd, do	J. H. Bonisteel, Glen Miller	2 00
3rd, do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	1 00
Best pair Geese, Toulouse, A. & D. Bogue, London		3 00
2nd, do	W. Gordon M. Byers, Gananoque	2 00
3rd, do	W. H. Reid, Kingston	1 00
Best pair English Geese, grey and common, W. H. Reid, Kingston		3 00
2nd, do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	2 00
3rd, do	W. H. Reid, Kingston	1 00
Best pair English Geese, wild, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains		3 00
2nd, do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	2 00
Best pair Geese, any other kind, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains		3 00
2nd, do	A. W. Garrett, Brockville	2 00
3rd, do	R. G. Martin, Marysville	1 00
Best pair Ducks, Aylesbury, A. & D. Bogue, London		3 00
2nd, do	A. & D. Bogue, London	2 00
3rd, do	Thos. T. Coleman, Bowmanville	1 00
Best pair Ducks, Rouen, Jos. Main, Boyne		3 00
2nd, do	Jos. Main, Boyne	2 00
3rd, do	Jas. Penny, Owen Sound	1 00
Best pair Ducks, Pekin, John Duff. Myrtle		3 00
2nd, do	A. & D. Bogue, London	2 00
3rd, do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	1 00
Best pair Ducks, Cayuga, A. G. H. Luxton, Hamilton		3 00
2nd, do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	2 00
3rd, do	W. M. &. J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	1 00
Best pair Ducks, any other kind, John Bedlow, Brockville		3 00
2nd, do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	2 00
3rd, do	W. H. Reid, Kingston	1 00

Best pair Guinea Fowls, W. H. Reid, Kingston		$3 00
2nd, do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	2 00
3rd, do	A. G. H. Luxton, Hamilton	1 00
Best pair any other variety of fowls not included in these sections, Dr. Niven, London		3 00
2nd, do	do D. G. A. Ritchie, Allan's Mills	2 00

SPECIAL PRIZE.

Best collection of Poultry, A. & D. Bogue, London ..... Silver Medal

CLASS XXXV.

CHICKS, DUCKS, ETC., OF 1888. 291 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—John A. Rawson, Picton; Geo. Spooner, St. Catharines; J. McClelland, Peterboro'.

JUDGE ON PIGEONS.—Allan Bogue, London.

Best pair Dorkings, white, A. & D. Bogue, London		$3 00
2nd, do	A. & D. Bogue, London	2 00
Best pair Dorkings, silver grey, Jas. Main, Boyne		3 00
2nd, do	A. & D. Bogue, London	2 00
3rd, do	A. & D. Bogue, London	1 00
Best pair Dorkings, colored, A. & D. Bogue, London		3 00
2nd, do	Jas. Main, Boyne	2 00
Best pair Polands, white, A. & D. Bogue, London		3 00
2nd, do	A. & D. Bogue, London	2 00
Best pair Polands, golden, unbearded, A. &. D. Bogue, London		3 00
2nd, do	A. &. D. Bogue, London	2 00
3rd, do	A. & D. Bogue, London	1 00
Best pair Polands, golden, bearded, A. & D. Bogue, London		3 00
2nd, do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	2 00
Best pair Polands, silver, unbearded, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains		3 00
Best pair Polands, silver, bearded, A. & D. Bogue, London		3 00
2nd, do	A. & D. Bogue, London	2 00
3rd, do	R. G. Martin, Marysville	1 00
Best pair Polands, white-crested, black, A. & D. Bogue, London		3 00
Best pair Plymouth Rock, Wm. Moore, London		3 00
2nd, do	Thos. T. Coleman, Bowmanville	2 00
3rd, do	Thos. T. Coleman, Bowmanville	1 00
Best pair Brahmas, white, A. G. H. Luxton, Hamilton		3 00
2nd, do	A. G. H. Luxton, Hamilton	2 00
3rd, do	Jas. Penny, Owen Sound	1 00
Best pair Brahmas, dark, Thos. T. Coleman, Bowmanville		3 00
Best pair Cochins, buff, A. & D. Bogue, London		3 00
2nd, do	A. & D. Bogue, London	2 00
3rd, do	Thos. T. Coleman, Bowmanville	1 00
Best pair Cochins, light, A. & D. Bogue, London		3 00
2nd, do	Thos. T. Coleman, Bowmanville	2 00
Best pair Cochins, black, A. &. D. Bogue, London		3 00
2nd, do	A. G. H. Luxton, Hamilton	2 00
Best pair Cochins, partridge, A. & D. Bogue, London		3 00
Best pair Houdans, A. & D. Bogue, London		3 00
2nd, do	Geo. Osborne, Kingston	2 00
3rd, do	A. & D. Bogue, London	1 00
Best pair Langshans, A. & D. Bogue, London		3 00
2nd, do	A. G. H Luxton, Hnmilton	2 00
3rd, do	Geo. Osborne, Kingston	1 00
Best pair Game Fowls, black-breasted, or other reds, Jas. Main, Boyne		3 00
2nd, do	do Jas. Main, Boyne	2 00
3rd, do	do Jas. Main, Boyne	1 00
Best pair Game Fowls, duck-wing, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains		3 00
2nd, do	D. G. A. Ritchie, Allan's Mills	2 00
3rd, do	R. B. Smith, Perth	1 00
Best pair Game Fowls, Pile, John Fogg, Bowmanville		3 00
2nd, do	John Fogg, Bowmanville	2 00
3rd, do	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	1 00
Best pair Wyandottes, J. H. Bonisteel, Glen Miller		3 00
Best pair Dominiques, rose combs, Thos. T. Coleman, Bowmanville		3 00
Best pair Leghorns, white, Geo. C. Howison, Brockville		3 00
2nd, do	J. H. Bonisteel, Glen Miller	2 00
3rd, do	J. H. Bonisteel, Glen Miller	1 00
Best pair Leghorns, brown, Wm. Moore, London		3 00
2nd, do	Thos. T. Coleman, Bowmanville	2 00
3rd, do	R. G. Martin, Marysville	1 00

Best pair Spanish Fowls, John Bedlow, Brockville	$3 00
2nd, do John Bedlow, Brockville	2 00
3rd, do A. G. H. Luxton, Hamilton	1 00
Best pair Hamburgs, golden-pencilled, A. & D. Bogue, London	3 00
2nd, do A. & D. Bogue, London	2 00
Best pair Hamburgs, silver-pencilled, A. & D. Bogue, London	3 00
2nd, do A. & D. Bogue, London	2 00
3rd, do R. G. Martin, Marysville	1 00
Best pair Hamburgs, golden-spangled, A. & D. Bogue, London	3 00
2nd, do A. & D. Bogue, London	2 00
Best pair Hamburgs, silver-spangled, A. & D. Bogue London	3 00
2nd, do A. & D. Bogue, London	2 00
3rd, do John Bedlow, Brockville	1 00
Best pair Hamburgs, black, A. & D. Bogue, London	3 00
2nd, do A. G. H. Luxton, Hamilton	2 00
3rd, do W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	1 00
Best pair Dimon Creepers, Isaac Haun, Ridgeway	3 00
Best pair Crevecours, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	3 00
Best pair Bantams, Sebright, golden, A. & D. Bogue, London	3 00
2nd, do A. G. H. Luxton, Hamilton	2 00
Best pair Bantams, Sebright, silver, A. & D. Bogue, London	3 00
2nd, do A. & D. Bogue, London	2 00
Best pair Bantams, black-breasted, or other reds, Chas Bonnick, Toronto	3 00
2nd, do do Chas. Bonnick, Toronto	2 00
3rd, do do W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	1 00
Best pair Bantams, pile, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	3 00
2nd, do A. & D. Bogue, London	2 00
3rd, do W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	1 00
Best pair Bantams, duck-wing, game, A. & D. Bogue, London	3 00
2nd, do J. E. Spankie, Williamsville	2 00
3rd. do J. E. Spankie, Williamsville	1 00
Best pair Bantams, Japanese, A. & D. Bogue, London	3 00
2nd, do A. & D. Bogue, London	2 00
3rd, do A. & D. Dogue, London	1 00
Best pair Bantams, black African, A. & D. Bogue, London	3 00
2nd, do A. & D. Bogue, London	2 00
Best pair Turkeys, any color, S. A. Lyon, Latimer	3 00
2nd, do W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	2 00
3rd, do W. H. Reid, Kingston	1 00
Best pair Turkeys, white, W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills	3 00
2nd, do W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	2 00
3rd, do W, M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	1 00
Best pair Turkeys, wild, W. H. Reid, Kingston	3 00
Best pair Turkeys, bronze, Jas. Main, Boyne	3 00
2nd, do Jas. Main, Boyne	2 00
3rd, do Jas. Main, Boyne	1 00
Best pair Geese, Bremen, Jas. Main, Boyne	3 00
2nd, do Jas. Main, Boyne	2 00
3rd, do W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	1 00
Best pair Geese, Toulouse, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	3 00
2nd, do Jno. Bedlow, Brockville	2 00
3rd, do W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	1 00
Best pair Geese, English, grey and common, Jno. Bedlow, Brockville	3 00
2nd, do W. H. Reid, Kingston	2 00
3rd, do W. H. Reid, Kingston	1 00
Best pair Geese, wild, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	3 00
Best pair Geese, any other kind, A. W. Garrett, Brockville	3 00
Best pair Ducks, Aylesbury, A. & D. Bogue, London	3 00
2nd, do Thos. T. Coleman, Bowmanville	2 00
Best pair Ducks, Cayuga, A. G. H. Luxton, Hamilton	3 00
2nd, do A. G. H. Luxton, Hamilton	2 00
Best pair Ducks, Rouen, Jas. Main, Boyne	3 00
2nd, do Jas. Main, Boyne	2 00
3rd, do Thos. T. Coleman, Bowmanville	1 00
Best pair Ducks, Pekin, A. & D. Bogue, London	3 00
2nd, do J. H. Bonisteel, Glen Miller	2 00
3rd, do Thos. T. Coleman, Bowmanville	1 00
Best pair Guinea Fowls, A. G. H. Luxton, Hamilton	3 00
2nd, do A. G. H. Luxton, Hamilton	2 00
Best pair any other variety not included in these sections, George Osborne, Kingston	3 00
2nd, do do George Osborne, Kingston	2 00
3rd, do do George Osborne, Kingston	1 00
Best pair Plymouth Rock Chicks, white, Geo. C. Howison, Brockville	Diploma.

SPECIAL PRIZE.

Best collection of Young Poultry, A. & D. Bogue, London ..... Silver Medal.

PIGEONS.

Best pair Carrier Pigeons,	Wm. Fox, Toronto	$2 00
2nd, do	Wm. Fox, Toronto	1 50
3rd, do	W. H. Reid, Kingston	1 00
Best pair Pouter Pigeons,	Wm. Fox, Toronto	2 00
2nd, do	J. E. Spankie, Williamsville	1 50
3rd, do	W. G. M. Byers, Gananoque	1 00
Best pair Tumbler Pigeons,	W. H. Reid, Kingston	2 00
2nd, do	Wm. Fox, Toronto	1 50
3rd, do	Wm. Fox, Toronto	1 00
Best pair Jacobin Pigeons,	Wm. Fox, Toronto	2 00
2nd, do	Wm. Fox, Toronto	1 50
3rd, do	S. & P. Jackman, Bowmanville	1 00
Best pair Fantail Pigeons,	John Fogg, Bowmanville	2 00
2nd, do	Wm. Fox, Toronto	1 50
3rd, do	W. H. Reid, Kingston	1 00
Best pair Barb Pigeons,	Wm. Fox, Toronto	2 00
2nd, do	W. H. Reid, Kingston	1 50
3rd, do	Wm. Fox, Toronto	1 00
	W. F. Nickle, Kingston	Highly Commended.
Best pair Trumpeter Pigeons,	Wm. Fox, Toronto	$2 00
2nd, do	Wm. Fox, Toronto	1 50
3rd, do	W. H. Reid, Kingston	1 00

SPECIAL PRIZE.

Collection of Pigeons, any other kind, Wm. Fox, Toronto ..... Silver Medal.

RABBITS.

Best pair long-eared Rabbits,	J. E. Spankie, Williamsville	$2 00
2nd, do	W. H. Reid, Kingston	1 50
3rd, do	W. H. Reid, Kingston	1 00
Best pair common Rabbits,	W. H. Reid, Kingston	2 00
2nd, do	J. E. Spankie, Williamsville	1 50
3rd, do	W. H. Reid, Kingston	1 00

CANARIES.

Best collection of Canaries, Mrs. Augustus, Kingston ..... Diploma.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

CLASS XXXVI.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS FOR EXHIBITION ONLY.

Grain Drill	J. O. Wisner, Sons & Co., Brantford. Masson Manufacturing Co., Oshawa. Noxon Bros., Ingersoll.
Seed Drill, for sewing two or more drills of turnips, etc	The J. W. Mann Manufacturing Co., Brockville.
Broad-cast grain and seed sower	J. O. Wisner, Sons & Co., Brantford. The J. W. Mann, Manufacturing Co., Brockville. Masson Manufacturing Co., Oshawa.
Mowing machine	A. Harris, Son & Co., Brantford. Frost & Wood, Smith's Falls. Massey Manufacturing Co., Toronto. Wm. Bradford, Kingston. Watson Manufacturing Co., Ayr. David Maxwell, Paris. Noxon Bros., Ingersoll. G. M. Cossitt & Bro., Brockville.

Reaping machine	A. Harris, Son & Co., Brantford. Frost & Wood, Smith's Falls. Massey Manufacturing Co., Toronto. Wm. Bradford, Kingston. Watson Manufacturing Co., Ayr. David Maxwell, Paris. Noxon Bros., Ingersoll.
Self-binding reaper	A. Harris, Son & Co., Brantford. Frost & Wood, Smith's Falls. Massey Manufacturing Co., Toronto. Watson Manufacturing Co., Ayr. Wm. Bradford, Kingston. David Maxwell, Paris. Noxon Bros., Ingersoll.
Horse-power thresher and separator	Haggart Bros., Manufacturing Co., Brampton.
Vibrator, thresher and separator	Haggart Bros., Manufacturing Co., Brampton. L. D. Sawyer & Co., Hamilton.
Field or two-horse cultivator, iron	J. O. Wisner, Sons & Co., Brantford. Conley Bros., Yarker. J. B. Forsyth, Kingston.
Field or two-horse cultivator. wood	J. B Forsyth, Kingston.
Grain cracker	Haggart Bros., Manufacturing Co., Brampton. Watson Manufacturing Co., Ayr.
Two horse-power for general purposes, farmer's use	Watson Manufacturing Co., Ayr.
Hay baling press	J. B. Forsyth, Kingston. J. J. R. McCann, Kingston.
Spring-tooth harrow	Frost & Wood, Smith's Falls. J. O. Wisner, Sons & Co., Brantford. Conley Bros., Yarker. The J. W. Mann Manufacturing Co., Brockville. J. B. Forsyth, Kingston. Geo. Gillies, Gananoque.
Cider mill and press	J. B. Forsyth, Kingston.
Horse pitchfork and tackle	M. J. Buchanan, Ingersoll. Cochrane Bros., St. Thomas. Thos. Hall, Prescott.
Sulky horse rake	Frost & Wood, Smith's Falls. J. O. Wisner, Sons & Co., Brantford. Massey Manufacturing Co., Toronto. Watson Manufacturing Co., Ayr. Masson Manufacturing Co., Oshawa. G. M. Cossitt & Bro., Brockville.
Potato digger	The Cockshutt Plow Co., Brantford.
Straw cutter	Watson Manufacturing Co., Ayr. J. B. Forsyth, Kingston.
Sulky plow	Cockshutt Plow Co., Brantford. Frost & Wood, Smith's Falls. G. W. Robinson, Kingston. Conley Bros., Yarker. J. B. Forsyth, Kingston.
Land presser	E. Chown & Son, Kingston.
Clod crusher	E. Chown & Son, Kingston.
Double mould plow	Cockshutt Plow Co., Brantfor
Gang plow	Cockshutt Plow Co., Brantford. Conley Bros., Yarker. J. B. Forsyth, Kingston.
Horse hoe	Cockshutt Plow Co., Brantford. Conley Bros., Yarker. The J. W. Mann, Manufacturing Co., Brockville. J. B. Forsyth, Kingston.

Horse hoe, iron	Masson Manufacturing Co., Oshawa.
Root seed drill	Watson Manufacturing Co., Ayr.
Iron beam plows	Cockshutt Plow Co., Brantford. Frost & Wood, Smith's Falls. G. S. Bennett, Wolfe Island.
Root cutting machine	Watson Manufacturing Co., Ayr.
Root pulping machine	Watson Manufacturing Co., Ayr.
Iron harrows	G.W. Robinson, Kingston. Conley Bros., Yarker. Masson Manufacturing Co., Oshawa. J. B. Forsyth, Kingston. G. M. Cossitt & Bro., Brockville.
Wooden roller	Conley Bros., Yarker. J. B. Forsyth, Kingston.

EXTRAS.

Hay tedder	J. O. Wisner, Sons & Co., Brantford.
Truck, with bag-holder attached	The J. W. Mann Manufacturing Co., Brockville.
Rake and stock-raisers' implements	Watson Manufacturing Co., Ayr.
Maxwell's hay rake	David Maxwell, Paris.
Combined spring-tooth harrow and cultivator	Geo. Gillies, Gananoque.
Disc harrow	G. M. Cossitt & Bro., Brockville.
Patent hay and grain unloader	Ruttan, Abbott & Co., Wooler.

AGRICULTURAL TOOLS, CHIEFLY FOR HAND USE.

Heavy horse-shoes	G. W. Robinson, Kingston.
Light horse-shoes	G. W. Robinson, Kingston.
Ensilage cutter and elevator	Watson Manufacturing Co., Ayr.
Assortment of agricultural tools	Watson Manufacturing Co., Ayr.

EXTRAS.

The improved "Dandy" patent bag holder	Capt. C. W. Allan, Deer Park.
Grain elevator	Cochrane Bros., St. Thomas.

CLASS XXXVII.

CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS, AND PARTS THEREOF, FOR EXHIBITION ONLY.

Wrought iron axle	G. W. Robinson, Kingston. The Ashby Carriage Co., Belleville.
Steel axle	G. W. Robinson, Kingston. Wm. Ruttan, Picton.
Double-seated covered buggy	G. W. Robinson, Kingston. The Ashby Carriage Co., Belleville. Gananoque Carriage Co. T. W. McCrae, Kingston. G. H. Blower, Belleville.
Double-seated buggy, uncovered	The Ashby Carriage Co., Belleville. G. H. Blower, Belleville. Gananoque Carriage Co.
Single-seated covered buggy	G. W. Robinson, Kingston. R. Ringer, Picton. The Ashby Carriage Co., Belleville. Gananoque Carriage Co. G. W. McCrae, Kingston.
Single-seated uncovered buggy	G. W. Robinson, Kingston. G. W. McCrae, Kingston.

Two-horse pleasure carriage	R. Ringer, Picton. The Ashby Carriage Co., Belleville. G. H. Blower, Belleville. Gananoque Carriage Co.
Buckboard	Gananoque Carriage Co.
Skeleton speeding wagon	Gananoque Carriage Co.
Two-passenger village cart	G. W. Robinson, Kingston. G. H. Blower, Belleville. Gananoque Carriage Co.
Dog-cart	G. W. Robinson, Kingston. The Ashby Carriage Co., Belleville. G. H. Blower, Belleville.
Bob-sleigh	The Ashby Carriage Co., Belleville. Robt. Patterson, Kingston.
One dozen carriage hubs	G. W. Robinson, Kingston.
Omnibus	The Ashby Carriage Co., Belleville.
Two-horse team wagon, thimble skein	Adams & Son, Paris. T. S. Bennett, Wolfe Island.
Phæton, uncovered	G. W. Robinson, Kingston. The Ashby Carriage Co., Belleville. Gananoque Carriage Co.
Phæton, covered	Gananoque Carriage Co. The Ashby Carriage Co., Belleville. G. W. Robinson, Kingston. G. W. McCrae, Kingston.
Pleasure Cutter	G. W. Robinson, Kingston. R. Ringer, Picton. Gananoque Carriage Co., Kingston. Robt. Patterson, Kingston.
Two-horse pleasure sleigh	G. W. Robinson, Kingston. R. Ringer, Picton. Gananoque Carriage Co., Kingston.
Display of vehicles	G. W. Robinson, Kingston. Gananaque Carriage Co., Kingston.
One-horse light market wagon	G. W. Robinson, Kingston. T. W. McCrae, Kingston. Gananoque Carriage Co., Kingston. The Ashby Carriage Co., Belleville.
One-horse sulky	G. W. Robinson, Kingston.
Two-horse spring market wagon	G. W. Robinson, Kingston. Gananoque Carriage Co., Kingston.
Pair carriage wheels, unpainted	R. Ringer, Picton. Gananoque Carriage Co.

EXTRAS.

Collection of pony carriages, sleighs, etc.	G. W. Robinson, Kingston.
Buggies and carriages on Armstrong steel running gears	J. B. Armstrong Manufacturing Co., Guelph.
Cutters and sleighs on Armstrong steel running gears	J. B. Armstrong Manufacturing Co., Guelph.
Buggy and carriage springs	J. B. Armstrong Manufacturing Co., Guelph.
Gladstone and two-seated Surrey	R. Ringer, Picton.
Skeleton buggy tops	T. F. VanLuven, Kingston.
Patent carriage jack	J. E. Germain, Kingston, Diploma.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

CLASS XXXVIII.

FIELD GRAINS, HOPS, ETC., THE GROWTH OF 1888. 343 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—John Wade, Port Hope; John F. McGregor, Lancaster; R. J. Jelly, Jellyby.

All agricultural or horticultural products must be the growth of the present year.

The Canada Company's Prize for the best 25 bushels of fall wheat, the produce of the Province of Ontario, and the growth of 1888. Each sample must be of one distinct variety, pure and unmixed, of the best quality for seed, and not to be tested merely by weight. The prizes to be awarded to the actual grower only of the wheat, which is to be given up to and become the property of the Association, for distribution in the several agricultural districts for seed. Wm. Tuck, Waterdown $100 00

The winner of this prize will be required to furnish the Secretary with a written statement of the nature of the soil, mode of preparation, the variety and quantity of seed and time of sowing, manure (if any used), produce per acre of grain, and any other particulars of practical importance, before being paid the amount of premium. Winners of prizes in the succeeding sections of this class will also be expected to furnish information when applied for.

Persons competing for the Canada Company's prize are requested to bring a sample in the straw, pulled from the ground when ripe, with the roots remaining attached.

Best white winter wheat, 1½ bushels,	R. Wilson, Sheriden	$ 6 00
2nd, do	T. J. Manderson, Myrtle	4 00
3rd, do	Wm. Pennock, Elgin	3 00
Best red, or amber winter wheat, 1½ bushels,	T. J. Manderson, Myrtle	6 00
2nd, do	R. Wilson, Sheriden	4 00
3rd, do	Chas. Grant, Thornbury	3 00
Best Fife spring wheat, 1½ bushels,	G. Greenians, Sheriden	6 00
2nd, do	Arch. Londry, Thornbury	4 00
3rd, do	John Duff, Myrtle	3 00
Best white Russian or Lost Nation wheat, 1½ bushels,	G. Greenians, Sheriden	6 00
2nd, do do	T. J Manderson, Myrtle	4 00
3rd, do do	Chas. Grant Thornbury	3 00
Best white spring wheat, of other varieties, 1½ bushels,	R. Wilson, Sheriden	6 00
2nd, do do	G. Greenians, Sheriden	4 00
3rd, do do	Arch. Londry, Thornbury	3 00
Best spring wheat, of any other variety, 1½ bushels,	T. J. Manderson, Myrtle	6 00
2nd, do do	John Keys, Wolfe Island	4 00
3rd, do do	G. Greenians, Sheriden	3 00
Best buckwheat, 1 bushel,	F. Peck, Albury	3 00
2nd, do	Robt. Madden, Napanee	2 00
3rd, do	Geo. G. Weese, Albury	1 00
Best barley, (2 rowed), 1½ bushels,	Wm. Tuck, Waterdown	5 00
2nd, do	T. J. Manderson, Myrtle	3 00
3rd, do	Chas. Grant, Thornbury	2 00
Best barley, (6 rowed), 1½ bushels,	Geo. A. Weese, Albury	5 00
2nd, do	R. Wilson, Sheriden	3 00
3rd, do	John Harker, Glenvale	2 00
Best barley, black 1½ bushels,	Chas. Grant Thornbury	5 00
Best winter rye, 1½ bushels,	Wm. Pennock, Elgin	5 00
2nd, do	John Duff, Myrtle	3 00
3rd, do	Thos. Keenan, Kingston	2 00
Best oats (white), 1½ bushels,	R. Madden, Napanee	4 00
2nd, do	Wm. Tuck, Waterdown	2 00
3rd, do	Wm. Pennock, Elgin	1 00
Best oats (black), 1½ bushels,	R. Wilson, Sheriden	4 00
2nd, do	G. Greenians, Sheriden	2 00
3rd, do	T. J. Manderson, Myrtle	1 00
Best small field peas, 1½ bushels	Robt. Madden, Napanee	5 00
2nd, do	Wm. Tuck, Waterdown	3 00
3rd, do	John Duff, Myrtle	2 00
Best marrowfat peas (white) 1½ bushels,	Wm. Tuck, Waterdown	5 00
2nd, do	John Duff, Myrtle	3 00
3rd, do	R. Wilson, Sheriden	2 00
Best marrowfat peas (black eyes), 1½ bushels,	John Duff, Myrtle	5 00
2nd, do	Wm. Tuck, Waterdown	3 00
3rd, do	G. Greenians, Sheriden	2 00
Best field peas, 1½ bushels of any other kind,	John Duff, Myrtle	5 00
2nd, do	Geo. A. Weese, Albury	3 00
3rd, do	Chas. Grant, Thornbury	2 00

Best small white field beans, 1 bushel, John Duff, Myrtle		$5 00
2nd, do	R. Wilson, Sheriden	3 00
3rd, do	A. Knight, Cataraqui	2 00
Best large white field beans, 1 bushel, John Duff, Myrtle		5 00
2nd, do	Geo. A. Weese, Albury	3 00
3rd, do	Chas. Grant, Thornbury	2 00
Best dent corn in the ear, 1½ bushels, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains		5 00
2nd, do	Wm. Pennock, Elgin	3 00
Best Indian corn in the ear (white), 1½ bushels, Henry Lutz, Stony Creek		5 00
2nd, do do	J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	3 00
3rd, do do	F. Peck, Albury	2 00
Best Indian corn (yellow), 1½ bushels, Henry Lutz, Stony Creek		5 00
2nd, do	F. Peck, Albury	3 00
3rd, do	J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	2 00
Best sweet corn, 1 bushel, F. Peck, Albury		5 00
2nd, do	A. Knight, Cataraqui	3 00
3rd, do	Geo. Edwards, Inverary	2 00
Best collection of grain in the straw, Chas. Grant, Thornbury		Silver Medal

EXTRAS.

Specimen of sugar cane seed, on bush and on cane, J. H. Hoover, Canboro.
Ensilage corn, Joshua Knight, Elginburg.
Green tobacco plant, J. Friendship, Portsmouth.
Exhibit of seeds, grain and vegetables, Experimental Farm, Ottawa.
General assortment of products of Manitoba, known as Manitoba Exhibit.
General assortment of products of North West Territories.
General assortment of products of County of Haliburton.

CLASS XXXIX.

SMALL FIELD SEEDS, FLAX, HEMP, ETC. 146 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—John Wade, Port Hope ; John F. McGregor, Lancaster, and R. J. Jelly, Jellyby.

Best timothy seed, 1 bushel, John Duff, Myrtle		$ 4 00
2nd, do	G. Greenians, Sheriden	2 00
3rd, do	R. Wilson, Sheriden	1 00
Best clover seed, 1 bushel, Olivier Beaudry, St. Alexis, P. Q		6 00
2nd, do	Arthur Beaudry, St. Alexis, P. Q	4 00
3rd, do	J. L. P. Gordanier, Morven	2 00
Best clover, alsike seed, half bushel, B. F. Roch Simard, L'Assomption, P. Q		6 00
2nd, do	Olivier Beaudry, St. Alexis, P. Q	4 00
3rd, do	Arthur Beaudry, St. Alexis, P. Q	2 00
Best clover seed, white, half bushel, B. F. Roch Simard, L'Assomption, P. Q		6 00
2nd, do	Olivier, Beaudry, St. Alexis, P. Q	4 00
3rd, do	Arthur Beaudry, St. Alexis, P. Q	2 00
Best perennial rye grass, half bushel, Walter Hartman, Clarksburg		4 00
Best orchard grass seed, half bushel, Walter Hartman, Clarksburg		4 00
2nd, do	F. Peck, Albury	2 00
Best alfalfa seed, half bushel, Olivier Beaudy, St. Alexis, P. Q		4 00
Best flax seed, 1 bushel, G. Greenians, Sheriden		4 00
2nd, do	John Duff, Myrtle	2 00
3rd, do	Henry Scott, Battersea	1 00
Best swedish turnip seed from transplanted bulbs, not less than 12 lbs., Joseph Mausolais, St. Alexis, P.Q		4 00
2nd, do	Olivier Beaudry, St. Alexis, P. Q	3 00
3rd, do	Arthur Beaudry, St. Alexis, P. Q	2 00
Best greystone turnip seed, 12 lbs., Olivier Beaudry, St. Alexis, P. Q		4 00
2nd, do	Joseph Mausolais, St. Alexis, P. Q	3 00
3rd, do	Arthur Beaudry, St. Alexis, P. Q	2 00
Best white Belgian field carrot seed, 12 lbs., Joseph Mausolais, St. Alexis, P.Q		4 00
2nd, do do	Arthur Beaudry, St. Alexis, P.Q	3 00
3rd, do do	Olivier Beaudry, St. Alexis, P.Q	2 00
Best long red mangel-wurzel seed, 12 lbs., Olivier Beaudry, St. Alexis, P.Q		4 00
2nd, do do	Arthur Beaudry, St. Alexis, P.Q	3 00
3rd, do do	Joseph Mausolais, St. Alexis, P.Q	2 00
Best yellow globe mangel-wurzel seed, 12 lbs., Arthur Beaudry, St. Alexis, P.Q		4 00
2nd, do do	Olivier Beaudry, St. Alexis, P.Q	3 00
3rd, do do	Joseph Mausolais, St. Alexis, P.Q	2 00
Best tares, 1 bushel, Joseph Mausolais, St. Alexis, P.Q		3 00
2nd, do	R. Wilson, Sheriden	2 00
Best millet, 1 bushel, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains		3 00
2nd, do	Chas. Grant, Thornbury	2 00

Best Hungarian grass seed, 1 bushel,	Arthur Beaudry, St. Alexis, P.Q.	$3 00
2nd, do	Chas. Grant, Thornbury	2 00
Best white mustard seed,	Olivier Beaudry, St. Alexis, P.Q.	3 00
Best cured tobacco leaf, growth of Canada, 10 lbs.,	Joseph Mausolais, St. Alexis, P.Q.	4 00
2nd, do do	Arthur Beaudry, St. Alexis, P.Q.	3 00
3rd, do do	B. F. Roch Simard, L'Assomption	2 00
Best Broom corn bush, 28 lbs.,	Rock Bailey, Union	3 00
2nd, do	B. F. Roch Simard, L'Assomption	2 00
Best flax, scutched, 112 lbs.,	Arthur Beaudry, St. Alexis, P.Q.	8 00
2nd, do	B. F. Roch Simard, L'Assomption	4 00
Best hemp, dressed, 112 lbs.,	B. F. Roch Simard, L'Assomption	8 00
2nd, do	Emile Simard, L'Assomption	4 00
Best half bushel mixed grass named seed for permanent pastures, accompanied by a statement based on experience,	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains	6 00
2nd, do	A. Knight, Cataraqui	4 00

CLASS XL.

FIELD ROOTS, ETC. 383 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Alex. Glass, St. Catharines; G. P. Newman, Berwicksville.

Best Chicago market potatoes, half bushel,	John G. Peck, Albury	$3 00
2nd, do	F. Peck, Albury	2 00
3rd, do	Wm. Peck, Albury	1 00
Best early Ohio, half bushel,	B. Dawson, Cataraqui	3 00
2nd, do	Lewis Hartmann, Odessa	2 00
3rd, do	J. L. P. Gordanier, Morven	1 00
Best Pride of America, half bushel,	F. Peck, Albury	3 00
2nd, do	Wm. Peck, Albury	2 00
Best Magnum Bonum, half bushel,	Wm. Peck, Albury	3 00
2nd, do	F. Peck, Albury	2 00
Best early Rose potatoes, half bushel,	John G. Peck, Albury	3 00
2nd, do	Chas. Scott, Melville Cross	2 00
3rd, do	R. Madden, Napanee	1 00
Best late Rose potatoes, half bushel,	R. Madden, Napanee	3 00
2nd, do	Chas. Scott, Melville Cross	2 00
3rd, do	F. Peck, Albury	1 00
Best Hebron potatoes, half bushel,	Rock Bailey, Union	3 00
2nd, do	Chas. George, Kingston	2 00
3rd, do	W. Ryerson Gordanier, Morven	1 00
Best early Sunrise, half bushel,	John G. Peck, Albury	3 00
2nd, do	Wm. Peck, Albury	2 00
3rd, do	F. Peck, Albury	1 00
Best Brownell's Best, half bushel,	Wm. Peck, Albury	3 00
2nd, do	F. Peck, Albury	2 00
Best Mammoth Pearl, half bushel,	F. Peck, Albury	3 00
2nd, do	Wm. Peck, Albury	2 00
3rd, do	Jno. G. Peck, Albury	1 00
Best White Star, half bushel,	Wm. Peck, Albury	3 00
2nd, do	F. Peck, Albury	2 00
3rd, do	Jno. G. Peck, Albury	1 00
Best Burbank's Seedling, half bushel,	F. Peck, Albury	3 00
2nd, do	Chas. Scott, Melville Cross	2 00
3rd, do	R. Madden, Napanee	1 00
Best Dempsey's potatoes, half bushel,	W. H. Dempsey, Trenton	3 00
2nd, do	F. Peck, Albury	2 00
3rd, do	Wm. Peck, Albury	1 00
Best Success, half bushel,	Jno. G. Peck, Albury	3 00
2nd, do	F. Peck, Albury	2 00
3rd, do	Wm. Peck, Albury	1 00
Best White Elephant, half bushel,	John G. Peck, Albury	3 00
2nd, do	Chas. Scott, Melville Cross	2 00
3rd, do	F. Peck, Albury	1 00
Best any other sort, half bushel,	L. M. Gordanier, Morven	3 00
2nd, do	John G. Peck, Albury	2 00
Best seedling potatoes, half bushel,	L. M. Gordanier, Morven	3 00
2nd, do	F. Peck, Albury	2 00
3rd, do	Wm. Peck, Albury	1 00

Best collection of field potatoes, half peck of each sort, named,		F. Peck, Albury	$6 00
2nd,	do	do J. Friendship, Portsmouth	4 00
3rd,	do.	do D. C. Harker, Tichborne	2 00
Best six roots purple Swede turnips,		Thos. T. Coleman, Bowmanville	3 00
2nd,	do	Wm. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove	2 00
3rd,	do	Chas. Scott, Melville Cross	1 00
Best six roots bronze Swede turnips,		Chas. Scott, Melville Cross	3 00
2nd,	do	E. Baiden, Portsmouth	2 00
Best six roots green Swede turnips,		W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove	3 00
2nd,	do	Chas. Scott, Melville Cross	2 00
3rd,	do	E. Baiden, Portsmouth	1 00
Best six roots white Swede turnips,		Thos. T. Coleman, Bowmanville	3 00
2nd,	do	F. Peck, Albury	2 00
3rd,	do	Chas. Scott, Melville Cross	1 00
Best six roots white globe turnips,		Chas. Scott, Melville Cross	3 00
2nd,	do	W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove	2 00
Best six roots Greystone turnips,		Chas. Scott, Melville Cross	3 00
2nd,	do	W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove	2 00
Best six roots yellow Aberdeen turnips,		W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove	3 00
2nd.	do	Chas. Scott, Melville Cross	2 00
3rd.	do	David Rogers, Kingston	1 00
Best six roots purple top Aberdeen turnips.		W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove	3 00
2nd,	do	Chas. Scott, Melville Cross	2 00
3rd.	do	W. Ryerson Gordanier, Morven	1 00
Best four varieties turnips, six of each,		Chas. Scott, Melville Cross	3 00
2nd,	do	J. Friendship, Portsmouth	2 00
3rd,	do	D. C. Harker, Tichborne	1 00
Best six roots red carrots,		Jno. N. Watts, Portsmouth	3 00
2nd,	do	J. Friendship, Portsmouth	2 00
3rd,	do	Chas. George, Kingston	1 00
Best six roots white or Belgian carrots,		Jno. N. Watts, Portsmouth	3 00
2nd,	do	Wm. Pennock, Elgin	2 00
3rd,	do	John Patterson, Kingston	1 00
Best six roots mangel-wurzel, long red,		T. C, Stark, Gananoque	3 00
2nd,	do	Wm. Pennock, Elgin	2 00
3rd,	do	David Rogers, Kingston	1 00
Best six roots red globe mangel-wurzel,		Chas. Merriman, Latimer	3 00
2nd,	do	Wm. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove	2 00
3rd,	do	Chas. Scott, Melville Cross	1 00
Best six roots intermediate red mangel-wurzel,		T. C. Stark, Gananoque	3 00
2nd,	do	T. Knight, Cataraqui	2 00
3rd,	do	David Rogers Kingston	1 00
Best six roots yellow globe mangel-wurzel,		W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove	3 00
2nd,	do	W. Ryerson Gordanier, Morven	2 00
3rd,	do	H. Rawlings, Ravenswood	1 00
Best six roots long yellow mangel-wurzel,		W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove	3 00
Best six roots intermediate yellow mangel-wurzel,		Jos. Yuill, Carleton Place	3 00
2nd,	do	W. Ryerson Gordanier, Morven	2 00
3rd,	do	Chas. Scott, Melville Cross	1 00
Best six roots kohl rabi,		Chas. Scott, Melville Cross	3 00
2nd,	do	E. Baiden, Portsmouth	2 00
3rd,	do	Thos. T. Coleman, Bowmanville	1 00
Best six roots white sugar beet,		F. Peck, Albury	3 00
2nd,	do	Chas. Scott, Melville Cross	2 00
3rd,	do	Geo. Edwards, Inverary	1 00
Best six roots parsnips,		C. Friendship, Portsmouth	3 00
2nd,	do	S. N. Watts, Portsmouth	2 00
3rd,	do	Chas. George, Kingston	1 00
Best six roots chicory,		S. N. Watts, Portsmouth	3 00
2nd,	do	J. N. Watts, Portsmouth	2 00
Best one large squash for cattle,		C. S. Ostrom, Belleville	3 00
2nd,	do	T. England, Kingston	2 00
3rd,	do	Geo. A. Weese, Albury	1 00
Best one mammoth field pumpkin,		C. S. Ostrom, Belleville	3 00
2nd,	do	C. H. Clark, Kingston	2 00
Best two common yellow field pumpkins,		G. A. Weese, Albury	3 00
2nd,	do	W. T. Gordanier, Westbrook	2 00
For the best and most creditable assortment of field roots, any kind,		J. Frindship, Portsmouth	Diploma

EXTRA.

Half bushel artichokes, Chas. George, Kingston.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

CLASS XLI.

DAIRY PRODUCTS, ETC. 155 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Prof. Robertson, O.A.C., Guelph; Wm. Eager, Morrisburg; Jas. Bird, Foxboro.

The following prizes were offered by the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario, the Dairymen's Association of Eastern Ontario, and the Creamery Association of Ontario.

Best three firkins of butter, fitted for exportation, not less than 40 lbs. in each firkin, made at any creamery or butter factory; exhibitors to furnish mode of manufacture, including breed and number of cows, description of factory, treatment of milk, quantity, brand, and make of salt used, and any other practical information that they may be able to afford, before being paid the amount of premium.

1st prize (creamery), by Creamery Association,		Wm. Herbison, Clinton	$ 20 00
2nd,	do	Isaac Winger, Ayton	15 00
3rd,	do	John Sprague & Son, Ameliasburg	10 00
4th,	do	W. H. Brubacher, Chesley	5 00
1st prize, (dairy),		Wm. Herbison, Clinton	20 00
2nd,	do	J. C. Graham, Smith's Falls	15 00
3rd,	do	David Pelton, Burrit's Rapids	10 00
4th,	do	E. McClurg, Ivan	5 00

Best butter, creamery made, not less than 40 lbs., in crocks or in rolls.

1st prize, by Creamery Association,		John Sprague & Son, Ameliasburg	20 00
2nd,	do	Isaac Winger, Ayton	15 00
3rd,	do	Wm. Hebison, Clinton	10 00
4th,	do	Wm. McClurg, Falkirk	5 00

Best butter, not less then 28 lbs., in firkin, crocks or tubs, "for home use," "home consumption." Dairy made.

1st prize,		Timothy Welsh, Keen	15 00
2nd,	do	J. C. Graham, Smith's Falls	10 00
3rd,	do	Mrs. E. M. Jones, Brockville	7 00
4th,	do	Wm. S. Gardiner, Westbrook	4 00

Best butter, not less than 10 lbs., in rolls, prints or pats, "table use," "home consumption," known as 5 day butter. Dairy made.

1st prize,		Timothy Welsh, Keen	10 00
2nd,	do	R. G. Purdy, Glenburnie	8 00
3rd,	do	Theo Parmenter, Gananoque	6 00
4th,	do	D. J. A. Ritchie, Allan's Mills	4 00

Best two factory cheese (white), capacity of factory and manufacture of not less than the milk of 50 cows. For cheese made during the first 15 days in August, 1888.

1st prize,		Hugh Howey, Newburgh	30 00
2nd,	do	Alex. Howey, Camden East	20 00
3rd,	do	Geo. E. Hinch, Camden East	15 00
4th,	do	Robt. Robinson, Tweed	10 00
5th,	do	B. J. Connolly, Mount Forest	6 00

Best two factory cheese (colored), capacity of factory and manufacture of not less than 50 cow's milk. For cheese made during the first 15 days in August, 1888.

1st prize,		Hugh Howey, Newburgh	30 00
2nd,	do	J. B. Aylesworth, Newburgh	20 00
3rd,	do	J. S. Drewry, Warkworth	15 00
4th,	do	Robt. Robinson, Tweed	10 00
5th,	do	B. J. Connolly, Mount Forest	6 00

Information in Sections 6 and 7 to be furnished complete, same as in Section 1; and also a declaration will be required from each competitor that the cheese shown was made according to the above data.

Two dairy cheese, not less than 8 lbs. each.

1st prize,		J. L. P. Gordanier, Morven	$ 12 00
2nd,	do	B. McNamee, Sand Bay	8 00
3rd,	do	Jos. Cramer, Glenvale	5 00

Two Stilton cheese, not less than 8 lbs. each.

1st prize,		Jas. Liddle, jr., Dundas	12 00
2nd,	do	Mrs. Eliza Parsons, Guelph	8 00

Two Gloucester or Wiltshire loaf or truckle cheese, not less than 8 lbs. each.

1st prize, Robt. Robinson, Tweed	$12 00
2nd, do Alex. Howey, Camden East	8 00
3rd, do Samuel Howard, Gorrie	5 00

EXTRA, (best 5 lbs. jersey butter, offered by *Jersey Bulletin*).

B. W. Folger, Kingston ..... Silver Medal

CLASS XLII.

SUGAR, BACON, ETC. 21 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—P. R. Daley, Belleville; Jas. Bissell, Algonquin.

Maple sugar, cake, 15 lbs., S. Pennock, Elgin	$4 00
2nd, do W. Pennock, Elgin	2 00
3rd, do David Pelton, Burritt's Rapids	1 00
Maple sugar, stirred, 15 lbs., S. Pennock, Elgin	4 00
2nd, do David Pelton, Burritt's Rapids	2 00
3rd, do A. Knight, Cataraqui	1 00
Amber cane syrup, Thos. Keenan, Kingston	3 00
Maple syrup, 1 gallon, S. Pennock, Elgin	3 00
2nd, do Wm. Pennock, Elgin	2 00
3rd, do David Pelton, Burritt's Rapids	1 00

CLASS XLIII.

HONEY AND APIARY SUPPLIES. 15 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Jas. Barnum, Grafton; Platt Hinman, Grafton.

The best display of extracted honey in marketable condition, A. J. Cumming, Warina	$10 00
The best display of honey in the comb and in marketable condition, A. J. Cumming, Warina	10 00
Best honey in the comb, not less than 10 lbs., A. J. Cumming, Warina	8 00
2nd, do A. Londry, Thornbury	6 00
3rd, do Chas. Grant, Thornbury	4 00
Best jar of extracted honey, A. J. Cummings, Warina	4 00
2nd, do A. Knight, Cataraqui	2 00
Best Beeswax, not less than 10 lbs., A. J. Cumming, Warina	3 00
Best bee hive, A. J. Cumming, Warina	3 00
2nd, do A. J. Cumming, Warina	2 00
Best wax extractor, A. J. Cumming, Warina	Diploma
Best honey extractor, A. J. Cumming, Warina	Diploma
Best and largest display of apiarian supplies, A. J. Cumming, Warina	Silver Medal

CLASS XLIV.

DOMESTIC WINES. 39 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Jas. Barnum, Grafton; Platt Hinman, Grafton.

All wines to be exhibited in a uniform manner and quantity, in the ordinary pint bottle, known as the English wine bottle.

PROFESSIONAL AND COMMERCIAL LIST.

Best ginger ale, 6 bottles, Geo. A. Whitmarsh, Merrickville	$3 00
Best three bottles dry wine, white, Alex. Glass, St. Catharines	5 00
2nd, do J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	3 00
3rd, do B. F. Roch Simard, L'Assomption	2 00
Best three bottles dry wine, red, Henry Lutz, Stony Creek	5 00
2nd, do J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	3 00
3rd, do B. F. Roch Simard, L'Assomption	2 00

Best three bottles sweet wine, white, Alex. Glass, St. Catharines	$4 00
2nd, do Henry Lutz, Stony Creek	2 00
Best three bottles sparkling wine, J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	4 00
2nd, do B. F. Roch Simard, L'Assomption	2 00
Best three bottles any other sort of grape wine, J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	4 00
2nd, do Henry Lutz, Stony Creek	2 00
Best three bottles raspberry wine, Alex. Ritchie, Inverary	3 00
2nd, do J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	2 00
Best three bottles cherry wine, J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	3 00
2nd, do Henry Lutz, Stony Creek	2 00
Best three bottles currant wine, Henry Lutz, Stony Creek	3 00
2nd, do Alex. Ritchie, Inverary	2 00

EXTRAS.

Raspberry wine, F. H. Spooner, Latimer.
Raspberry vinegar, Alex. Ritchie, Inverary.
Bottled lager, Philip Baynes, Kingston.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, PLANTS AND FLOWERS.

CLASS XLV.

JUDGES.—R. Currie, Niagara; G. F. Miller, Virgil; Jas. J. Farley, Canifton.

FRUIT.—PROFESSIONAL NURSERYMEN'S LIST. 67 ENTRIES.

Competitors can make only one entry, and receive only one premium in each section.

Winners of prizes in the Professional Nurserymen's List, in sections 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15, will be required to furnish the Secretary with a written statement of the manner of cultivation, the nature of the soil, the locality, and any other particulars of practical importance, if so desired, before being paid the prize.

Best twenty varietiss apples, correctly named, five of each, D. VanDuzen, Grimsby	$10 00
2nd, do do Smith & Kernan, St. Catharines	8 00
3rd, do do Nicol & Sons, Cataraqui	6 00
Best four varieties fall table apples, named, five of each, Smith & Kernan, St. Catharines	3 00
2nd, do do D. VanDuzen, Grimsby	2 00
Best six varieties of fall cooking apples, named, five of each, D. VanDuzen, Grimsby	3 00
2nd, do do Smith & Kernan, St. Catharines	2 00
Best six varieties of winter table apples, named, five of each, D. VanDuzen, Grimsby	3 00
2nd, do do Smith & Kernan, St. Catharines	2 00
Best six varieties of winter cooking apples, named, five of each, Smith & Kernan, St. Catharines	3 00
2nd, do do D. VanDuzen, Grimsby	2 00
Best fifteen varieties pears, correctly named, five of each, Smith & Kernan, St. Catharines	10 00
2nd, do do D. VanDusen, Grimsby	8 00
Best six varieties pears, correctly named, five of each, D. VanDuzen, Grimsby	5 00
2nd, do do Smith & Kernan, St. Catharines	3 00
Best six varieties plums, red or blue, correctly named, six of each, Smith & Kernan, St. Catharines	5 00
2nd, do do D. VanDuzen, Grimsby	3 00
Best six varieties plums, green or yellow, correctly named, six of each, Smith & Kernan, St. Catharines	5 00
2nd, do do D. VanDuzen, Grimsby	3 00
Best ten varieties peaches, correctly named, six of each, Smith & Kernan, St. Catharines	6 00
2nd, do do D. VanDuzen, Grimsby	4 00
Best twelve varieties grapes, grown in open air, two bunches each, correctly named, Smith & Kernan, St. Catharines	8 00
2nd, do do D. VanDuzen, Grimsby	6 00
Best four varieties black grapes, grown in open air, two bunches each, correctly named, D. VanDuzen, Grimsby	3 00
2nd, do do Smith & Kernan, St. Catharines	2 00
Best four varieties white grapes, grown in open air, two bunches each, correctly named, Smith & Kernan, St. Catharines	3 00
2nd, do do D. VanDuzen, Grimsby	2 00
Best four varieties red grapes, grown in open air, two bunches each, correctly named, Smith & Kernan, St. Catharines	3 00
2nd, do do D. VanDuzen, Grimsby	2 00

Best six varieties grapes, grown under glass, one bunch of each sort, correctly named, John Holder, St. Catharines	$8 00
Best three varieties grapes, three distinct colors, grown under glass, one bunch each, John Holder, St. Catharines	4 00
Best heaviest bunch black Hamburg grapes grown under glass, Nicol & Sons, Cataraqui	3 00
Best heaviest bunch white grapes, grown under glass,, Nicol & Sons, Cataraqui	3 00
Best display of fruit, the growth of exhibitor, not more than five specimens of each variety of apple and pear, named, grown under glass and in open air, Smith & Kernan, St. Catharines	15 00
2nd, do do Nicol & Sons, Cataraqui	10 00
Best collection of one dozen each of six varieties of crabs, cultivated, D. VanDuzen, Grimsby	3 00
2nd, do do Smith & Kernan, St. Catharines	2 00

CLASS XLVI.

FRUIT.—GENERAL LIST—APPLES AND PEARS. 938 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—C. H. Winslow, Millbrook; F. W. Wilson, Chatham; A. M. Smith, St. Catharines.

Professional nurserymen excluded. Competitors can make only one entry and receive only one premium in each section. (By a variety of fruit is meant an established variety, known as such to pomologists. New varieties with only local names are classed as seedlings.)

Best twenty varieties apples, correctly named, five of each, E. J. Wolverton, Grimsby	$10 00
2nd, do do C. D. Field, Niagara	8 00
3rd, do do J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	6 00
4th, do do W. H. Dempsey, Trenton	4 00
Best ten varieties apples, correctly named, five of each, J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	6 00
2nd, do do R. Currie, Niagara	4 00
3rd, do do E. J. Wolverton, Grimsby	2 00
Best four varieties dessert apples, correctly named, five of each, C. D. Field, Niagara	3 00
2nd, do do R. Currie, Niagara	2 00
3rd, do do E. J. Wolverton, Grimsby	1 00
Best four varieties cooking apples, correctly named, five of each, R. Currie, Niagara	3 00
2nd, do do J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	2 00
3rd, do do E. H. Wartman, Waupoos	1 00
Best five Hawley, Henry Lutz, Stony Creek	2 00
2nd do Geo. A. Weese, Albury	1 00
Best five Duchess of Oldenburg, C. R. Ostrom, Belleville	2 00
2nd do R. Currie, Niagara	1 00
Best five snow apples, Arthur R. Hora, Kingston	2 50
2nd do S. A. Lyon, Latimer	2 00
3rd do C. R. Ostrom, Belleville	1 50
4th do Albert Graham, Portsmouth	1 00
Best five Fall Pippins, R. Currie, Niagara	2 00
2nd do E. H. Wartman, Waupoos	1 00
Best five Gravenstein, R. Currie, Niagara	2 00
2nd do Alex. Glass, St. Catharines	1 00
Best five Shiawassee Beauty, G. J. Miller, Virgil	2 00
2nd do R. Currie, Niagara	1 00
Best five Maiden's Blush, E. H. Wartman, Waupoos	2 00
2nd do Jno. G. Peck, Albury	1 00
Best five Cayuga Red Streak, J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	2 00
2nd do W. H. Dempsey, Trenton	1 00
Best five Mother, W. H. Dempsey, Trenton	2 00
2nd do Geo. A. Weese, Albury	1 00
Best five St. Lawrence, F. Peck, Albury	2 00
2nd, do E. H. Wartman, Waupoos	1 00
Best five Colvert, G. J. Miller, Virgil	2 00
2nd, do E. H. Wartman, Waupoos	1 00
Best five Porter, C. D. Field, Niagara	2 00
2nd, do R. Currie, Niagara	1 00
Best five of any other variety fall apple, correctly named, H. Lutz, Stony Creek	2 00
2nd, do do S. A. Lyon, Latimer	1 00
Best five fall seedling apples, E. J. Woolverton, Grimsby	2 00
2nd, do do W. H. Dempsey, Trenton	1 00
Best five Ribston Pippin, G. J. Miller, Virgil	2 00
2nd, do W. H. Dempsey, Trenton	1 00
Best five Alexander, Geo. A. Weese, Albury	2 00
2nd, do John G. Peck, Albury	1 00
Best five Æsopos Spitzenburg, Geo. A. Weese, Albury	2 00
2nd, do C. R. Ostrom, Belleville	1 00

Best five Beauty of Kent, W. H. Dempsey, Trenton	$2 00
2nd, do Geo. A. Weese, Albury	1 00
Best five Baldwin, Geo. A. Weese, Albury	2 50
2nd, do J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	2 00
3rd. do C. D. Field, Niagara	1 50
4th, do R. Currie, Niagara	1 00
Best five Rhode Island Greening, C. D. Field, Niagara	2 50
2nd, do Alex. Glass, St. Catharines	2 00
3rd, do E. H. Wartman, Waupoos	1 50
4th, do R. Currie, Niagara	1 00
Best five Wagner, G. A. Weese, Albury	2 00
2nd, do E. H. Wartman, Waupoos	1 00
Best five Yellow Bellflower, E. H. Wartman, Waupoos	2 00
2nd, do Geo. A. Weese, Albury	1 00
Best five King of Tompkins Co., E. H. Wartman, Waupoos	2 00
2nd, do Geo. A. Weese, Albury	1 00
Best five Talman's Sweets, C. D. Field, Niagara	2 00
2nd, do C. R. Ostrom, Belleville	1 00
Best five Grimes' Golden, C. R. Ostrom, Belleville	2 00
2nd, do W. M. Peck, Albury	1 00
Best five Seek-no-Further, J. L. Haycock, Cataraqui	2 00
2nd, do Geo. A. Weese, Albury	1 00
Best five Roxbury Russet, Jno. G. Peck, Albury	2 50
2nd, do J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	2 00
3rd, do Henry Lutz, Stony Creek	1 50
4th, do E. J. Wolverton, Grimsby	1 00
Best five Swaar, Alex. Glass, St. Catharines	2 00
2nd, do Geo. A. Weese, Albury	1 00
Best five Fallawater, C. R. Ostrom, Belleville	2 00
2nd, do Geo. A. Weese, Albury	1 00
Best five American Golden Russet, E. H. Wartman, Waupoos	2 50
2nd, do J. L. Haycock, Cataraqui	2 00
3rd, do R. Currie, Niagara	1 50
4th, do E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton	1 00
Best five Swayzie Pomme Grise, F. Peck, Albury	2 50
2nd, do E. J. Wolverton, Grimsby	2 00
3rd, do W. M. Peck, Albury	1 50
4th, do C. D. Field, Niagara	1 00
Best five Pomme Grise, R. Currie, Niagara	2 00
2nd, do G. J. Miller, Virgil	1 00
Best five Northern Spy, Geo. A. Weese, Albury	2 50
2nd, do C. R. Ostrom, Belleville	2 00
3rd, do W. H. Dempsey, Trenton	1 50
4th, do F. Peck, Albury	1 00
Best five Jonathan, F. Peck, Albury	2 00
2nd, do W. M. Peck, Albury	1 00
Best five Wealthy, F. Peck, Albury	2 00
2nd, do H. J. A. Simpson, Cataraqui	1 00
Best five Scott's Russet, W. H. Dempsey, Trenton	2 00
2nd, do E. J. Wolverton, Grimsby	1 00
Best five Ben Davis, C. S. Ostrom, Belleville	2 00
2nd, do R. Currie, Niagara	1 00
Best five any other variety (winter apple), correctly named, R. Currie, Niagara	2 00
2nd, do do E. J. Wolverton, Grimsby	1 00
Best five winter seedling apples, W. H. Dempsey, Trenton	2 00
2nd, do E. J. Wolverton, Grimsby	1 00
Best twelve varieties pears, five of each, G. J. Miller, Virgil	10 00
2nd, do C. H. Bamfylde, Hamilton	8 00
3rd, do E. J. Wolverton, Grimsby	6 00
4th, do Alex. Glass, St. Catharines	4 00
Best six varieties pears, five of each, R. Currie, Niagara	4 00
2nd, do E. J. Wolverton, Grimsby	2 00
Best five Kirtland, J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	2 00
2nd, do E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton	1 00
Best five Clapp's Favorite, C. R. Ostrom, Belleville	2 00
2nd, do E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton	1 00
Best five Annas d'Ete, Alex. Glass, St. Catharines	2 00
2nd, do W. H. Dempsey, Trenton	1 00
Best five Tyson, E. J. Wolverton, Grimsby	2 00
2nd, do C. H. Bamfylde, Hamilton	1 00
Best five Bartletts, C. H. Bamfylde, Hamilton	2 50
2nd, do Alex. Glass, St. Catharines	2 00
3rd, do G. J. Miller, Virgil	1 50
4th, do C. D. Field, Niagara	1 00
Best five Seckel, C. H. Bamfylde, Hamilton	2 00
2nd, do R. Currie, Niagara	1 00

Best five Souvenir de Congress, C. H. Bamfylde, Hamilton	$2 00
2nd, do Samuel Harper, Cobourg	1 00
Best five Louise Bonne de Jersey, R. Currie, Niagara	2 50
2nd, do C. H. Bamfylde, Hamilton	2 00
3rd, do E. J. Wolverton, Grimsby	1 50
4th, do G. J. Miller, Virgil	1 00
Best five Belle Lucrative, W. H. Dempsey, Trenton	2 00
2nd, do R. Currie, Niagara	1 00
Best five Beurre Bosc, Alex. Glass, St. Catharines	2 00
2nd, do G. J. Miller, Virgil	1 00
Best five Beurre Hardy, Alex. Glass, St. Catharines	2 50
2nd, do W. H. Dempsey, Trenton	2 00
3rd, do G. J. Miller, Virgil	1 50
4th, do J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	1 00
Best five Goodale, G. J. Miller, Virgil	2 00
2nd, do Alex. Glass, St. Catharines	1 00
Best five white Doyenne, Alex. Glass, St. Catharines	2 00
2nd, do W. H. Dempsey, Trenton	1 00
Best five Sheldon, Alex. Glass, St. Catharines	2 00
2nd, do C. H. Bamfylde, Hamilton	1 00
Best five General Negley, C. H. Bamfylde, Hamilton	2 00
Best five Flemish Beauty, R. Currie, Niagara	2 50
2nd, do C. D. Field, Niagara	2 00
3rd, do W. H. Dempsey, Trenton	1 50
4th, do C. H. Bamfylde, Hamilton	1 00
Best five Beurre Superfin, G. J. Miller, Virgil	2 50
2nd, do Alex. Glass, St. Catharines	2 00
3rd, do E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton	1 50
Best five Beurre Diel, C. H. Bamfylde, Hamilton	2 00
2nd, do G. J. Miller, Virgil	1 00
Best five Beurre d'Anjou, R. Currie, Niagara	2 50
2nd, do G. J. Miller, Virgil	2 00
3rd, do C. H. Bamfylde, Hamilton	1 50
4th, do E. J. Wolverton, Grimsby	1 00
Best five Beurre Clairgeau, G. J. Miller, Virgil	2 00
2nd, do Alex. Glass, St. Catharines	1 00
Best five Duchesse d'Angouleme, R. Currie, Niagara	2 50
2nd, do E. J. Wolverton, Grimsby	2 00
3rd, do C. D. Field, Niagara	1 50
4th, do G. J. Miller, Virgil	1 00
Best five Doyenne Boussock, J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	2 00
2nd, do G. J. Miller, Virgil	1 00
Best five Grey Doyenne, C. H. Bamfylde, Hamilton	2 00
2nd, do G. J. Miller, Virgil	1 00
Best five Swan's Orange, J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	2 00
2nd, do R. Currie, Niagara	1 00
Best five Beurre de l'Assomption, C. H. Bamfylde, Hamilton	2 00
Best five of any other variety of fall pear, correctly named, Alex. Glass, St. Catharines	2 00
2nd, do do G. J. Miller, Virgil	1 00
Best five seedling pears, fall, J D. Lutz, Stony Creek	2 00
2nd, do R. Currie, Niagara	1 00
Best five Mount Vernon, G. J. Miller, Virgil	2 00
2nd, do W. H. Dempsey, Trenton	1 00
Best five Glout Moreeau, E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton	2 00
2nd, do C. H. Bamfylde, Hamilton	1 00
Best five Beurre Gris d'Hiver Nouveau, G. J. Miller, Virgil	2 00
2nd, do Alex. Glass, St. Catharines	1 00
Best five winter Nelis, C. H. Bamfylde, Hamilton	2 50
2nd, do G. J. Miller, Virgil	2 00
3rd, do R. Currie, Niagara	1 50
4th, do J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	1 00
Best five Vicar of Winkfield, C. H. Bamfylde, Hamilton	2 00
2nd, do G. J. Miller, Virgil	1 00
Best five Lawrence, R. Currie, Niagara	2 50
2nd, do Alex. Glass, St. Catharines	2 00
3rd, do C. H. Bamfylde, Hamilton	1 50
4th, do C. D. Field, Niagara	1 00
Best five of any other variety of winter pear, correctly named, C. H. Bamfylde, Hamilton	2 00
2nd, do do G. J. Miller, Virgil	1 00
Best five seedling pairs, winter, W. H. Dempsey, Trenton	2 00
2nd, do G. J. Miller. Virgil	1 00

EXTRA.

Red Astrachan apples, C. D. Field, Niagara.

CLASS XLVII.

FRUIT—GENERAL LIST—CONTINUED.

JUDGES.—D. VanDuzen, Grimsby ; C. H. Bamfylde, Hamilton.

PLUMS, PEACHES, GRAPES, ETC. 549 ENTRIES.

Professional nurserymen excluded. Competitors can make only one entry, and receive only one premium in each section.

Best six varieties plums, green or yellow, correctly named, six of each, J. K. Gordon, Whitby	$4 00
2nd, do do L. R. Gordon, Whitby	3 00
3rd, do do E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton	1 00
Best six varieties plums, red or blue, correctly named, six of each, L. R. Gordon, Whitby	4 00
2nd, do do J. K. Gordon, Whitby	3 00
3rd, do do Alex. Glass, St. Catharines	1 00
Best twelve Bradshaw, J. K. Gordon, Whitby	2 00
2nd, do L. R. Gordon, Whitby	1 00
Best twelve Lombard, Alex. Glass, St. Catharines	2 00
2nd, do C. D. Field, Niagara	1 00
Best twelve Washington, J. K. Gordon, Whitby	2 00
2nd, do L. R. Gordon, Whitby	1 00
Best twelve Victoria, J. K. Gordon, Whitby	2 00
2nd, do L. R. Gordon, Whitby	1 00
Best twelve Huling's superb, Alex. Glass, St. Catharines	2 00
Best twelve Coe's Golden Drop, C. D. Field, Niagara	2 00
2nd, do J. K. Gordon, Whitby	1 00
Best twelve yellow egg plums, J. K. Gordon, Whitby	2 00
2nd, do Thos. Oliver Veale, Hamilton	1 00
Best twelve Smith's Orleans, L. R. Gordon, Whitby	2 00
2nd, do J. K. Gordon, Whitby	1 00
Best twelve green gage, E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton	2 00
2nd, do Alex. Glass, St. Catharines	1 00
Best twelve Imperial gage, J. K. Gordon, Whitby	2 00
2nd, do L. R. Gordon, Whitby	1 00
Best twelve McLaughlin, L. R. Gordon, Whitby	2 00
2nd, do J. K. Gordon, Whitby	1 00
Best twelve Pond's seedling, G. J. Miller, Virgil	2 00
2nd, do E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton	1 00
Best twelve Glass seedling, J. K. Gordon, Whitby	2 00
2nd, do G. J. Miller, Virgil	1 00
Best twelve Fellenburg, J. K. Gordon, Whitby	2 00
2nd, do A. Glass, St. Catharines	1 00
Best twelve Lord Dufferin, J. K. Gordon, Whitby	2 00
2nd, do L. R. Gordon, Whitby	1 00
Best twelve Prince of Wales, L. R. Gordon, Whitby	2 00
2nd, do J. K. Gordon, Whitby	1 00
Best twelve peach plums, L. R. Gordon	2 00
2nd do J. K. Gordon	1 00
Best twelve General Hand, J. K. Gordon	2 00
2nd, do L. R. Gordon	1 00
Best twelve Jefferson, E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton	2 00
2nd, do Alex. Glass, St. Catharines	1 00
Best twelve Reine Claude de Bavay, Alex. Glass, St. Catharines	2 00
2nd, do G J. Miller, Virgil	1 00
Best twelve dessert plums, one variety, correctly named, Alex. Glass, St. Catharines	2 00
2nd, do do G. J. Miller, Virgil	1 00
Best twelve cooking pluns, one variety, correctly named, Alex. Glass, St. Catharines	2 00
2nd, do do E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton	1 00
Best twelve seedling plums, E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton	2 00
2nd, do Alex. Glass, St. Catharines	1 00
Best six varieties of peaches, correctly named, six of each, R. Currie, Niagara	4 00
2nd, do do G. J. Miller, Virgil	2 00
3rd, do do C. D. Field, Niagara	1 00
Best six early Crawfords, C D. Field, Niagara	2 00
Best six late Crawfords, Alex. Glass, St. Catharines	2 00
2nd, do C. D. Field, Niagara	1 00
Best six peaches, any other variety, correctly named, R. Currie, Niagara	2 00
2nd do do Alex. Glass, St. Catharines	1 00
Best six peaches, white flesh, any other kind, correctly named, C. D. Field, Niagara	2 00
2nd do do R. Currie, Niagara	1 00
Best six peaches, yellow flesh, any other variety, correctly named, R. Currie, Niagara	2 00
2nd do do C. D. Field, Niagara	1 00
Best six seedling peaches, white flesh, E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton	2 00
2nd do R. Currie, Niagara	1 00

Best six seedling peaches, yellow flesh, G. J. Miller, Virgil	$2 00
2nd do R. Currie, Niagara	1 00
Best collection of grapes grown in open air, 12 varieties, 2 bunches of each, John Gardner, Hamilton	8 00
2nd do do Samuel Burner, Hamilton	6 00
3rd do do E. J. Wolverton, Grimsby	4 00
4th do do Alex. Glass, St. Catharines	2 00
Best six varieties of grapes (open air), two bunches of each, John Gardner, Hamilton	5 00
2nd do do Samuel Burner, Hamilton	3 00
3rd do do E. J. Woolverton, Grimsby	2 00
Best two bunches Concord grapes, R. Currie, Niagara	2 00
2nd do John Gardner, Hamilton	1 00
Best two bunches Delaware, Samuel Burner, Hamilton	2 00
2nd do John Gardner, Hamilton	1 00
Best two bunches Moore's Early, E. J. Woolverton, Grimsby	2 00
2nd do John Gardner, Hamilton	1 00
Best two bunches Diana, Samuel Burner, Hamilton	2 00
2nd do John Gardner, Hamilton	1 00
Best two bunches Rogers' 3, John Gardner, Hamilton	2 00
2nd do Samuel Burner, Hamilton	1 00
Best two bunches Rogers' 4, John Gardner, Hamilton	2 00
2nd do Samuel Burner, Hamilton	1 00
Best two bunches Rogers' 9, John Gardner, Hamilton	2 00
2nd do E. J. Woolverton, Grimsby	1 00
Best two bunches Rogers' 15, John Gardner, Hamilton	2 00
2nd do Samuel Burner, Hamilton	1 00
Best two bunches Rogers' 19, Samuel Burner, Hamilton	2 00
2nd do John Gardner, Hamilton	1 00
Best two bunches Rogers' 44, E. J. Woolverton, Grimsby	2 00
2nd do John Gardner, Hamilton	1 00
Best two bunches Empire State, E. J. Woolverton, Grimsby	2 00
2nd do Samuel Burner, Hamilton	1 00
Best two bunches Salem, John Gardner, Hamilton	2 00
2nd do Samuel Burner, Hamilton	1 00
Best two bunches Eumelan, John Gardner, Hamilton	2 00
2nd do Samuel Burner, Hamilton	1 00
Best two bunches Hartford Prolific, John Gardner, Hamilton	2 00
2nd do Samuel Burner, Hamilton	1 00
Best two bunches Iona, John Gardner, Hamilton	2 00
2nd do Samuel Burner, Hamilton	1 00
Best two bunches Brighton, E. J. Woolverton, Grimsby	2 00
2nd do Samuel Burner, Hamilton	1 00
Best two bunches Allen's Hybrid, Samuel Burner, Hamilton	2 00
2nd do John Gardner, Hamilton	1 00
Best two bunches White Niagara, R. Currie, Niagara	2 00
2nd do C. D. Field, Niagara	1 00
Best two bunches Burnet, W. H. Dempsey, Trenton	2 00
Best two bunches Pocklington, E. J. Woolverton, Grimsby	2 00
2nd do Samuel Burner, Hamilton	1 00
Best two bunches Worden, E. J. Woolverton, Grimsby	2 00
2nd do John Gardner, Hamilton	1 00
Best two bunches Prentice, Samuel Burner, Hamilton	2 00
2nd do John Gardner, Hamilton	1 00
Best two bunches Martha, John Gardner, Hamilton	2 00
2nd do Samuel Burner, Hamilton	1 00
Best two bunches any other variety, John Gardner, Hamilton	2 00
2nd do Samuel Burner, Hamilton	1 00
Best six nectarines, named, R. Currie, Niagara	3 00
2nd do G. J. Miller, Virgil	2 00
Best six quinces, G. J. Miller, Virgil	2 00
2nd do E. J. Woolverton, Grimsby	1 00
Best green flesh melon, G. J. Miller, Virgil	2 00
2nd do David Purdy, Cataraqui	1 00
Best red or scarlet flesh melon, J. L. Haycock, Cataraqui	2 00
2nd do R. Currie, Niagara	1 00
Best water melon, R. Currie, Niagara	2 00
2nd do Lewis Hartman, Odessa	1 00
Best citron, R. Currie, Niagara	2 00
2nd do J. Knight, Cataraqui	1 00
Best quart uncultivated native wild plum, Thos. Keenan, Kingston	2 00
Best three clusters uncultivated native wild grape, Chas. Merriman, Latimer	2 00
Best four varieties cultivated crab, twelve each, F. Peck, Albury	2 00
2nd do do G. J. Miller, Virgil	1 00
Largest and best collection cultivated crab, E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton	4 00
Best dried or evaporated apples, half bushel, J. A. Peck, Albury	2 00
2nd do do F. Peck, Albury	1 00
Best dried or evaporated plums, half bushel, E. H. Wartman, Waupoos	2 00

COLLECTIONS.

Open to all, professional or amateur. Open also to Agricultural or Horticultural Societies, or to any one or any number of allied individuals desirous of competing, one individual only to pay entry fee. Twelfth rule not to apply.

APPLES.

Best collection of forty varieties, five of each,		J. D. Lutz, Stony Creek	$10 00
2nd,	do	E. J. Wolverton, Grimsby	6 00

PEARS.

Best collection of twenty varieties, named, five of each,		C. H. Bamfylde, Hamilton	8 00
2nd,	do	do G. J. Miller, Virgil	6 00
3rd,	do	do E. J. Wolverton, Grimsby	4 00

PLUMS.

Best collection of twenty varieties, named, six of each,		L. R. Gordon, Whitby	8 00
2nd,	do	do Alex. Glass, St. Catharines	6 00
3rd,	do	do J. K. Gordon, Whitby	4 00

PEACHES.

Best collection of twelve varieties, named, six of each,		R. Currie, Niagara	8 00
2nd,	do	do Smith & Kernan, St. Catharines	6 00
3rd,	do	do G. J. Miller, Virgil	4 00

GRAPES—Grown in the open air.

Best collection of twenty varieties, named, two bunches of each,		John Gardner, Hamilton	8 00
2nd,	do	do Sam. Burner, Hamilton	6 00
3rd,	do	do E. J. Wolverton, Grimsby	4 00

CLASS XLVIII.

GARDEN VEGETABLES. 527 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Allan Bogue, London; Clayton Field, Niagara; Daniel Airth, Renfrew.

Best beans, French, quart,		J. G. Davis, Hamilton	$2 00
2nd,	do	Thos. Oliver Veale, Hamilton	1 50
3rd,	do	J. Friendship, Portsmouth	1 00
Best beets, long blood, six,		Thos. T. Coleman, Bowmanville	2 00
2nd,	do	Jno. M. Watts, Portsmouth	1 50
3rd,	do	J. M. Cooke, Cataraqui	1 00
Best beets, turnip, six,		D. C. Haiker, Tichborne	2 00
2nd,	do	Thos. T. Coleman, Bowmanville	1 50
3rd,	do	F. Peck, Albury	1 00
Best Brussels sprouts, six,		Chas. Scott, Melville Cross	2 00
Best cabbage, curled Savoy, three heads,		W. M. Peck, Albury	2 00
2nd,	do	J. L. Haycock, Cataraqui	1 50
3rd,	do	Jno. M. Watts, Portsmouth	1 00
Best cabbage, drumhead Savoy, three heads,		Thos. T. Coleman, Bowmanville	2 00
2nd,	do	Albert Graham, Portsmouth	1 50
3rd,	do	T. England, Kingston	1 00
Best cabbage, winter, three heads,		E. Baiden, Portsmouth	2 00
2nd,	do	Albert Graham, Portsmouth	1 50
3rd,	do	David Purdy, Cataraqui	1 00
Best cabbage, summer, three heads,		David Purdy, Cataraqui	2 00
2nd,	do	E. Baiden, Portsmouth	1 50
3rd,	do	J. L. Haycock, Cataraqui	1 00
Best cabbage, Winningstadt, three heads,		E. Baiden, Portsmouth	2 00
2nd,	do	Albert Graham, Portsmouth	1 50
3rd,	do	G. N. Watts, Portsmouth	1 00
Best cabbage, red, three heads,		Albert Graham, Portsmouth	2 00
2nd,	do	G. N. Watts, Portsmouth	1 50
3rd,	do	T. England, Kingston	1 00
Best Scotch kale, three heads,		C. Friendship, Kingston	2 00
2nd,	do	John Friendship, Portsmouth	1 50
Best cauliflower, three heads,		E. Baiden, Portsmouth	2 00
2nd,	do	Thos. T. Coleman, Bowmanville	1 50

3rd, cauliflower, three heads, G. N. Watts, Portsmouth	$1 0
Best capsicums, twelve, C. D. Field, Niagara	2 00
2nd, do R. Currie, Niagara	1 50
3rd, do Thos. T. Coleman, Bowmanville	1 00
Best capsicums, collection, C. Friendship, Kingston	3 00
2nd, do John Harker, Glenvale	2 00
3rd, do J. Friendship, Portsmouth	1 00
Best carrot, early horn, twelve, S. A. Lyon, Latimer	2 00
2nd, do Chas. George, Kingston	1 50
3rd, do E. Baiden, Portsmouth	1 00
Best carrot, intermediate, twelve, J. Knight, Cataraqui	2 00
2nd, do G. N. Watts, Portsmouth	1 50
3rd, do E. Baiden, Portsmouth	1 00
Best carrot, long red, twelve, G. N. Watts, Portsmouth	2 00
2nd, do Jno, N. Watts, Portsmouth	1 50
3rd, do Chas. Scott, Melville Cross	1 00
Best celery, white, six heads, Jno. Friendship, Portsmouth	2 00
2nd, do Albert Graham, Portsmouth	1 50
3rd, do A. Knight, Cataraqui	1 00
Best celery, red, six heads, Jno. N. Watts, Portsmouth	2 00
2nd, do E. Baiden, Portsmouth	1 50
3rd, do G. N. Watts, Portsmouth	1 00
Best celery, large ribbed, six heads, G. N. Watts, Portsmouth	2 00
2nd, do C. Friendship, Kingston	1 50
3rd, do Jno. N. Watts, Portsmouth	1 00
Best cucumber, pickling, quart, G. N. Watts, Portsmouth	2 00
2nd, do Wm. Gates, Westbrook	1 50
3rd, do A. Knight, Cataraqui	1 00
Best twelve ears sweet corn, fit for the table, Jno. G. Peck, Albury	2 00
2nd, do C. D. Field, Niagara	1 50
3rd, do Arthur R. Hora, Kingston	1 00
Best onions, red, twelve, Thos. T. Coleman, Bowmanville	2 00
2nd, do T. England, Kingston	1 50
3rd, do E. Baiden, Portsmouth	1 00
Best onions, yellow, twelve, T. England, Kingston	2 00
2nd, do Thos. T. Coleman, Bowmanville	1 50
3rd, do Albert Graham, Portsmouth	1 00
Best onions, white, twelve, G. N. Watts, Portsmouth	2 00
2nd, do Thos. T. Coleman, Bowmanville	1 50
3rd, do John N. Watts, Portsmouth	1 00
Best onions, potato, twelve, Albert Graham, Portsmouth	2 00
2nd, do E. Baiden, Portsmouth	1 00
Best onions, pickling, quart, J. G. Davis, Hamilton	2 00
2nd, do Thos. Oliver Veale, Hamilton	1 00
Best leeks, six, Thos. T. Coleman, Bowmanville	2 00
2nd, do C. Friendship, Kingston	1 50
3rd, do E. Baiden, Portsmouth	1 00
Best three egg-plant, fruit (purple), Jno. N. Watts, Portsmouth	2 00
2nd, do G. N. Watts, Portsmouth	1 50
3rd, do T. England, Kingston	1 00
Best parsnips, six, John Harker, Glenvale	2 00
2nd, do C. Friendship, Kingston	1 50
3rd, do G. N. Watts, Portsmouth	1 00
Best radish, winter, black, twelve, Jno. N. Watts, Portsmouth	2 00
2nd, do Mrs. Thos. Brethan, Sharpton	1 00
Best radish, other kinds, twelve, F. Peck, Albury	2 00
2nd, do Thos. T. Coleman, Bowmanville	1 00
Best salsify, twelve, Thos. T. Coleman, Bowmanville	2 00
2nd, do E. Baiden, Portsmouth	1 50
3rd, do John Harker, Glenvale	1 00
Best table squashes, three varieties, two of each, C. Friendship, Kingston	2 00
2nd, do do T. England, Kingston	1 50
3rd, do do John Harker, Glenvale	1 00
Best twelve turnips, white, table variety, E. Baiden, Portsmouth	2 00
2nd, do G. N. Watts, Portsmouth	1 50
3rd, do J. N. Watts, Portsmouth	1 00
Best twelve yellow turnips, table, J. Friendship, Portsmouth	2 00
2nd, do Chas. Scott, Melville Cross	1 50
3rd, do Chas. George, Kingston	1 00
Best tomatoes, Trophy, twelve, Alex. Glass, St. Catharines	2 00
2nd, do Thos. T. Coleman, Bowmanville	1 50
3rd, do John Harker, Glenvale	1 00
Best tomatoes, General Grant, twelve, Thos. T. Coleman, Bowmanville	2 00
2nd, do John Harker, Glenvale	1 00
Best tomatoes, Acme, twelve, Thos. T. Coleman, Bowmanville	2 00
2nd, do E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton	1 00
Best twelve Conqueror tomatoes, Alex. Glass, St. Catharines	2 00
2nd, do Jno. Harker, Glenvale	1 00

Best Livingstone's Perfection, twelve, Alex. Glass, St. Catharines	$2 00
2nd, do E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton	1 00
Best cardinal, twelve, F. Peck, Albury	2 00
2nd, do E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton	1 00
Best twelve tomatoes (large yellow), Thos. Oliver Veale, Hamilton	2 00
2nd, do E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton	1 00
Best twelve any other variety tomatoes, not specified, C. R. Ostrom, Belleville	2 00
2nd, do F. Peck, Albury	1 00
Best assorted collection of tomatoes, John Harker, Glenvale	3 00
2nd, do E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton	2 00
3rd, do C. Friendship, Kingston	1 00
Best vegetable marrow, two, Chas. George, Kingston	2 00
2nd, do C. Friendship, Kingston	1 00
Best four varieties garden potatoes, peck each, F. Peck, Albury	3 00
2nd, do A. Knight, Cataraqui	2 00
3rd, do John Harker, Glenvale	1 00
Best collection sweet pot herbs, E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton	3 00
2nd, do Chas. Scott, Melville Cross	2 00
3rd, do E. Baiden, Portsmouth	1 00
Best collection garden vegetables, largest and best, S. N. Watts, Portsmouth	6 00
2nd, do C. Friendship, Kingston	4 00
3rd, do E. Baiden, Portsmouth	2 00

CLASS XLIX.

Plants and Cut Flowers. 173 Entries.

Judges.—Thomas Briggs, Kingston ; J. A. Allen, Kingston

Best greenhouse plants, twelve distinct varieties, J. L. Nicol, Cataraqui	$6 00
Best greenhouse plants, six distinct varieties, J. L. Nicol, Cataraqui	3 00
Best foliage plants, twelve distinct varieties, J. L. Nicol, Cataraqui	4 00
Best coleuses, twelve distinct varieties, J. L. Nicol, Cataraqui	4 00
2nd, do M. E. Flanagan, Kingston	3 00
3rd, do T. England, Kingston	2 00
Best cockscombs, in pots, Mrs. Augustus, Kingston	2 00
2nd, do M. E. Flanagan, Kingston	1 50
Best fuchsias, six varieties, T. England, Kingston	4 00
Best ferns, foreign, twelve varieties, J. L. Nicol, Cataraqui	5 00
Best ferns, native, twelve varieties, C. Friendship, Kingston	3 00
Best begonias, tuberous rooted, six, M. E. Flanagan, Kingston	3 00
2nd, do G. S. Oldreive, Kingston	2 00
Best balsams, six varieties, M. E. Flanagan, Kingston	2 00
Best hanging baskets, pair, C. Friendship, Kingston	3 00
Best geraniums, single, twelve distinct varieties, T. England, Kingston	4 00
Best geraniums, double, six, T. England, Kingston	3 00

Cut Flowers.

Best dahlias, standard, twelve distinct varieties, one of each, M. E. Flanagan, Kingston	3 00
2nd, do do T. England, Kingston	2 00
Best twelve bouquet dahlias, named, one of each, M. E. Flanagan, Kingston	3 00
Best and largest collection of dahlias, named, one of each, M. E. Flanagan, Kingston	4 00
2nd, do do T. England, Kingston	3 00
Best two large vase bouquets (without frames), M. E. Flanagan, Kingston	4 00
2nd, do Mrs. Augustus, Kingston	3 00
Best pair side table or fan bouquets, Chas. Scott, Melville Cross	3 00
2nd, do M. E. Flanagan, Kingston	2 00
3rd, do Mrs. Augustus, Kingston	1 00
Best hand boquet, with paper, M. E. Flanagan, Kingston	3 00
2nd, do T. England, Kingston	2 00
Best bouquet, everlastings, natural flowers, Thos. Oliver Veale, Hamilton	4 00
2nd, do J. G. Davis, Hamilton	3 00
3rd, do T. England, Kingston	1 50
Best bouquet, wild flowers, John Harker, Glenvale	3 00
Best pansies, eighteen varieties, M. E. Flanagan, Kingston	2 00
2nd, do A. Stenhouse, Brockville	1 50
3rd, do J. G. Davis, Hamilton	1 00
Best collection of annuals in bloom, distinct varieties, named, M. E. Flanagan, Kingston	5 00
2nd, do do E. Baiden, Portsmouth	4 00
3rd, do do C. Friendship, Kingston	2 00
Best asters, eighteen varieties, M. E. Flanagan, Kingston	3 00
2nd, do T. England, Kingston	2 00
3rd, do J. G. Davis, Hamilton	1 00

Best ten week's stocks, twelve distinct varieties, M. E. Flanagan, Kingston	$2 50
2nd, do Chas. Scott, Melville Cross	1 50
3rd, do Thos. Oliver Veale, Hamilton	1 00
Best marigolds, eighteen varieties, M. E. Flanagan, Kingston	2 00
2nd, do E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton	1 50
3rd do Chas. Scott, Melville Cross	1 00
Best collection of hybrid perpetual and perpetual moss roses, named, M. E. Flanagan, Kingston	4 00
2nd, do do G. S. Oldreive, Kingston	3 00
3rd, do do Samuel Burner, Hamilton	2 00
Best roses, three, any other variety, M. E. Flanagan, Kingston	2 00
Best verbenas, twelve, named, M. E. Flanagan, Kingston	2 00
2nd, do C. Friendship, Kingston	1 50
Best collection verbenas, M. E. Flanagan, Kingston	3 00
2nd, do C. Friendship, Kingston	2 00
3rd, do Mrs. Augustus, Kingston	1 00
Best petunias, double, six, M. E. Flanagan, Kingston	2 00
2nd, do Thos. T. Coleman, Bowmanville	1 50
3rd, do Chas. Scott, Melville Cross	1 00
Best petunias, single, six, T. England, Kingston	2 00
2nd, do M. E. Flanagan, Kingston	1 50
3rd, do Thos. T. Coleman, Bowmanville	1 00
Best phlox Drummondii, collection, M. E. Flanagan, Kingston	3 00
2nd, do Thos. Oliver Veale, Hamilton	2 00
3rd, do T. England, Kingston	1 00
Best dianthus, collection, M. E. Flanagan, Kingston	3 00
2nd, do Thos. Oliver Veale, Hamilton	2 00
3rd, do E. Baiden, Portsmouth	1 00
Best phloxes, perennial, twelve distinct varieties, M. E. Flanagan, Kingston	3 00
2nd, do G. S. Oldreive, Kingston	2 00
3rd. do E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton.	1 00
Best shrubs, hardy, ten varieties, to include variegated or remarkable foliage, Chas. Scott, Melville Cross	2 00
Best hollyhocks, twelve distinct varieties, M. E. Flanagan, Kingston	2 00
2nd. do E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton	1 50
3rd, do Thos. Oliver Veale, Hamilton	1 00
Best gladiolus, collection, M. E. Flanagan, Kingston	4 00
2nd, do Nicol & Sons., Cataraqui	3 00
3rd, do G. S. Oldreive, Kingston	2 00
Best zinnias, eighteen distinct varieties, M. E. Flanagan, Kingston	2 00
2nd, do Thos. Oliver Veale, Hamilton	1 50
3rd, do T. England, Kingston	1 00
Best collection of cut flowers, annuals, biennials, and perennials, largest and best display, correctly named, M. E. Flanagan, Kingston	8 00
2nd, do T. England, Kingston	6 00
3rd, do E. C. Fearnside, Hamilton	4 00

• Rustic Work, not Filled with Plants.

Best rustic stand, not less than three feet high, Mrs. Jno. Gibson, Kingston	4 00

CLASS L.

Fine Arts—Oils. 69 Entries.

Professional or Amateur (Originals).

Judges.—Richard T. Walkem, Kingston; W. G. Kidd, Kingston.

All views from nature, in any section of this or the next class, to have attached the name of locality or other necessary particulars, where view was obtained.

Manufactured articles or works of art which have been awarded prizes at any previous Provincial Exhibition shall not be entered in competition for the prizes named in the prize list for this year, but shall be awarded diplomas if, in the opinion of the Judges, such articles are superior to any others exhibited, and are deemed worthy of the same.

Best animals from life, Wm. L. Judson, London	$8 00
2nd do Chas. E. Wrenshall, Kingston	4 00
Best flowers or fruit, Maud Betts, Kingston	6 00
2nd do Lois Saunders, Kingston	3 00
Best figure or historical subject, F. M. Bell Smith, London	10 00
2nd do Chas. E. Wrenshall, Kingston	5 00
Best landscape, Canadian subject, Chas. E. Wrenshall, Kingston	8 00
d do Wm. L. Judson, London	5 00

Best landscape or marine painting, not Canadian subject, F. M. Bell Smith, London	$8 00
2nd do do Wm. L. Judson, London	4 00
Best marine painting, Canadian subject, Chas. E. Wrenshall, Kingston	8 00
2nd do F. M. Bell Smith, London	4 00
Best portrait, W. Sawyer, Kingston	9 00
2nd do Wm. L. Judson, London	6 00
Best still life, not flowers or fruit, Wm. L. Judson, London	6 00
2nd do Edith A. Power, Kingston	5 00

Amateur List—Oils (Copies.)

Best any subject, Maud Betts, Kingston	$5 00
2nd do Miss Wrenshall, Kingston	3 00
Best animals from life, Miss Wrenshall, Kingston	5 00
2nd do M. M. Carey, Kingston	3 00
Best flowers or fruit, M. M. Carey, Kingston	5 00
2nd do Miss Wrenshall, Kingston	3 00

Part 2—Porcelain Decorations.

Best painting on porcelain, professional Canadian work, three pieces, Annie H. Heaslip, Toronto	$5 00
Best painting on porcelain, amateur Canadian work, three pieces, Maud Betts, Kingston	5 00
Best collection of decorated porcelain, Canadian work, open to all, Annie H. Heaslip, Toronto	8 00

CLASS LI.

Fine Arts—Water Colors, Crayons, etc.

Professional List—(Originals).

Judges.—Richard T. Walkem, Kingston; W. G. Kidd, Kingston.

Water Colors. 167 Entries.

(Definitions same as in previous class.)

Best animals from life, Wm. L. Judson, London	$5 00
2nd do Chas. E. Wrenshall, Kingston	3 00
Best flowers or fruit, E. A. Power, Kingston	5 00
2nd do Wm. L. Judson, London	3 00
Best figure or historical subject, E. A. Power, Kingston	5 00
2nd do Chas. E. Wrenshall, Kingston	3 00
Best landscape, Canadian subject, F. M. Bell Smith, London	6 00
2nd do Chas. E. Wrenshall, Kingston	4 00
Best landscape or marine view, not Canadian subject, F. M. Bell Smith, London	5 00
2nd do do Wm. L. Judson, London	3 00
Best marine view, Canadian subject, F. M. Bell Smith, London	6 00
2nd do Chas. E. Wrenshall, Kingston	4 00
Best still life, not flowers or fruit, F. M. Bell Smith, London	5 00
2nd do Edith A. Power, Kingston	3 00

Part 2—Amateur List—(Originals).

(Definitions same as in previous class.)

Best any subject, Ella Fraser, Kingston	$5 00
2nd do Miss Wrenshall, Kingston	3 00
Best animals from life, Ella Fraser, Kingston	5 00
2nd do Thos. F. Graham, Portsmouth	3 00
Best flowers or fruit, Miss Wrenshall, Kingston	5 00
2nd do Ella Fraser, Kingston	3 00
Best figure or historical subject, Miss Wrenshall, Kingston	5 00
Best landscape or marine view, Canadian subject, Thos. Merritt, Kingston	6 00
2nd do do Maud Betts, Kingston	4 00

Part 3—Amateur List—(Copies).

Best animals, grouped or single, Ella Fraser, Kingston	$3 00
2nd do Miss Wrenshall, Kingston	2 00
Best flowers or fruit, Miss Wrenshall, Kingston	3 00
2nd do Ella Fraser, Kingston	2 00

Best figure or historical subject, Miss Wrenshall, Kingston	$3 00
2nd do Ella Fraser, Kingston	2 00
Best landscape, Maud Betts, Kingston	3 00
2nd do Miss Wrenshall, Kingston	2 00
Best marine view, Thos. Merritt, Kingston	3 00
Best still life, not flowers or fruit, Ella Fraser, Kingston	3 00

CRAYON, PENCIL, SEPIA, AND PEN AND INK SKETCH.

Part 1—Professional List—(Originals).

(Definitions same as in previous class.)

Best crayon, colored, Chas. E. Wrenshall, Kingston	$3 00
2nd do Richard F. Light, Kingston	2 00
Best crayon, plain, Chas. E. Wrenshall, Kingston	3 00
2nd do Mrs. E. J. Mostyn, Kingston	2 00
Best pen and ink sketch, F. M. Bell Smith, London	3 00
2nd do Chas. E. Wrenshall, Kingston	2 00
Best pencil drawing (not crayon), Richard F. Light, Kingston	3 00
2nd do Chas. E. Wrenshall, Kingston	2 00
Best sepia drawing, F. M. Bell Smith, London	3 00
2nd do Chas. E. Wrenshall, Kingston	2 00

Part 2—Amateur List—(Originals).

(Definitions same as in previous class.)

Best crayon, colored, Miss Wrenshall, Kingston	$3 00
2nd do G. S. Thompson, Kingston	2 00
Best crayon, plain, Miss Wrenshall, Kingston	3 00
2nd do Ella Fraser, Kingston	2 00
Best pen and ink sketch, A. F. Newlands, Kingston	3 00
Best sepia drawing, Maud Betts, Kingston	3 00
2nd do Thos. F. Graham, Portsmouth	2 00
Best Xmas cards, hand painted, Thos. Merritt, Kingston	3 00
2nd do Miss Wrenshall, Kingston	2 00

Part 3—Amateur List—(Copies).

Best crayon, colored, Miss Wrenshall, Kingston	$3 00
2nd do Mrs. W. N. Irish, Morven	2 00
Best crayon, plain, Miss Wrenshall, Kingston	3 00
2nd do Nellie Chalmers, Adolphustown	2 00
Best pen and ink sketch, Miss Wrenshall, Kingston	3 00
2nd do A. F. Newlands, Kingston	2 00
Best pencil drawing (not crayon), John H. McGuire, Collingwood	3 00
2nd do Mrs. W. N. Irish, Morven	2 00
Best sepia drawing, Maud Betts, Kingston	3 00
2nd do George Edwards, Inverary	2 00

EXTRAS.

Drawing in ink—Richard F. Light, Kingston.
Lead pencil and crayon combined—Richard F. Light, Kingston.
Monochromatic drawing—Richard F. Light, Kingston.
Pen drawing—A. F. Newlands, Kingston.
Sepia portrait (original)—Mrs. E. J. Mostyn, Kingston.

CLASS LII.

PENMANSHIP, LINEAR DRAWING, PHOTOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING, MAPS, STATUARY, ETC. 48 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Richard T. Walkem, Kingston; W. G. Kidd, Kingston.

Part 1—Penmanship, Geometrical, Architectural and Mechanical Drawings, Engravings, Lithography, Etc.

Best drawings, architectural, geometrical and perspective view, Power & Son, Kingston	$8 00
2nd, " do Chas. E. Wrenshall, Kingston	4 00
Best drawing of machinery, in perspective, E. R. Babington, Toronto	4 00
Best drawing, geometrical, of engine or mill work, colored, E. R. Babington, Toronto	4 00
2nd, do do Chas. E. Wrenshall, Kingston	2 00

Best penmanship, business hand, without flourishes, A. F. Newlands, Kingston	$4 00
2nd, do do Dominion Business College	2 00
Best penmanship, ornamental (not pen and ink pictures). A. F. Newlands, Kingston	4 00
2nd, do do Dominion Business College	2 00

Part 2—Photography, Lithography, Engravings and Etchings, Printed Maps and Atlases.

Best photograph portraits, collection of plain, W. W. Black, Gananoque	$5 00
Best photograph landscapes and views, collection of, W. W. Black, Gananoque	5 00
Best photograph portrait, finished in oil, W. Sawyer, Kingston	5 00
Best photograph portrait, finished in India ink, Mrs. E. J. Mostyn, Kingston	4 00
Best photograph portrait, finished in water colors, W. Sawyer, Kingston	4 00

EXTRAS.

Specimen flourishing, A. F. Newlands, Kingston.
Specimen card writing, A. F. Newlands, Kingston.
Diploma.—Collection of photographs, Canadian Locomotive and Engine Co.
Written visiting cards, Northern Business College, Owen Sound.
Silver Medal.—Display of penmanship, Northern Business College, Owen Sound.

CLASS LIII.

NATURAL HISTORY AND MINERALOGY. 36 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Prof. Fowler, Kingston; John Kay, Paris.

BIRDS.

Best collection of native, stuffed, with common and technical names attached and classified, Nicol & Sons, Cataraqui	$10 00
2nd, do E. Abrahams, Kingston	6 00
Best collection of other countries, with common and technical names attached, C. N. Raymond, Kingston	6 00

FOSSILS.

Best collection of Canadian, named and classified, W. G. Kidd, Kingston	$6 00
2nd, do do Philip Baynes, Kingston	4 00

INSECTS.

Best collection of native, with common and technical names attached, and classified so as to show those injurious and those beneficial to agriculture and horticulture, Miss C. Hora, Kingston	$8 00
Best collection of foreign, exclusive of species found in Canada, named and classified, Miss C. Hora, Kingston	8 00

STUFFED ANIMALS.

Best collection of stuffed animals, of any country, Nicol & Sons, Cataraqui	$8 00

MINERALOGY, ETC.

Each specimen must be labelled, giving name of specimen and locality where found.

Best collection of copper ores of the Dominion, W. G. Kidd, Kingston	$8 00
Best collection of iron ores of the Dominion, W. G. Kidd, Kingston	8 00
Best collection of lead ores of the Dominion, W. G. Kidd, Kingston	8 00
Best collection of silver ores of the Dominion, W. G. Kidd, Kingston	8 00
Best collection of specimens, illustrating the mineralogy of Canada, W. G. Kidd, Kingston	15 00
2nd, do do Philip Baynes, Kingston	10 00
Best display of Canadian mineral phosphates, James Foxton, Sydenham	Silver Medal
Best collection of Canadian gems, Philip Baynes, Kingston	Diploma

EXTRAS.

Highly Commended.—Display of Canadian mica, W. G. Kidd, Kingston; Display of Canadian asbestos, W. G. Kidd, Kingston; Display of natural crystals of Canadian minerals, W. G. Kidd, Kingston; Indian relics, Philip Baynes, Kingston.
Small shell house, Mrs. Thos. Bethan, Sharpton.

Highly Commended.—Stuffed animals, E. Abraham, Kingston; Horned toad, N. Robinson, Toronto; Squirrel in cage, John Short, Montreal.
Highly Commended.—Peat, J. L. Laycock, Cataraqui.
Gold-bearing mispicel, Thos. Dullmage, Millford.
Silver-bearing conglomerate, Thos. Dullmage, Millford.
Dog-tooth spar, Thos. Dullmage, Millford.
Highly Commended.—Collection of birds' eggs, D. Robinson, Kingston.

CLASS LIV.

Ladies' Work. 291 Entries.

Judges.—Mrs. M. Rowan, Kingston; Miss Martha P. Smith, Kingston.

No imported work, or work done by professional lace makers, fancy goods storekeepers, milliners, shirt makers, etc., or anything which has previously taken a prize at a Provincial Exhibition in Ontario, will be allowed to compete in Classes 54 or 55.

Articles soiled or defaced by wear not eligible for competition. All specimens of plain sewing, tatting, crochet, embroidery, knitting, etc., to be new and unwashed.

Best painting in oils on china, Maud Betts, Kingston	$3 00
Best painting on silk or satin, water colors, R. E. Frazer, Kingston	3 00
2nd, do Miss L. Grieves	2 00
Best painting on silk or satin, oils, Maud Betts, Kingston	3 00
2nd, do Miss Wrenshall, Kingston	2 00
Best painting on china in mineral colors, Maud Betts, Kingston	3 00
2nd, do A. H. Heaslip, Toronto	2 00
Best painting on plush, Edith A Power, Kingston	3 00
2nd, do A. H. Heaslip, Toronto	2 00
Best painting on tapestry, Miss H. Bredin, Kingston	3 00
Best painting on glass, Edith A. Power, Kingston	3 00
Best painting on jars, Miss Wrenshall, Kingston	3 00
2nd, do M. M. Carey, Kingston	2 00
Best painting on slate, M. M. Carey, Kingston	3 00
2nd, do Edith A. Power, Kingston	2 00
Best painting on velvet, M. M. Carey, Kingston	3 00
2nd, do Thos. Ronan, Kingston	2 00
Best repousse work, Mrs. E. Phillips, Toronto	1 00
Best painted fan, Edith A. Power, Kingston	2 00
Best painted toilet set, Edith A. Power, Kingston	2 00
Best painted fancy cards, display, Miss Wrenshall, Kingston	1 00
Best painted fire-screen, Mrs. W. J. Livingstone, Kingston	2 00
Best painting on pair panels, in oil, Maud Betts, Kingston	2 00
2nd, do Edith A. Power, Kingston	1 00

Embroidery.

Best embroidery, with linen floss, Mrs. Wm. Glidden	$1 00
Best embroidery, cotton, display, Miss M. C. Brough, Gananoque	2 00
2nd, do Miss M. C. Brough, Gananoque	1 00
Best embroidery, napkin set, Miss McCullough, Kingston	1 00
Best embroidery, bed set, Miss M. C. Brough, Gananoque	2 00
Best embroidery, handkerchief, Miss M. C. Brough, Gananoque	1 00
Best embroidery, silk, specimen, A H. Heaslip, Toronto	2 00
2nd, do Ethel Metcalf, Kingston	1 00
Best embroidery, silk, skirt, Miss Folger, Kingston	2 00
Best embroidery, silk, infant's shawl, Edith A. Power, Kingston	2 00
Best embroidery, table cover, Miss M. C. Brough, Gananoque	2 00
Best embroidery, ottoman cover, A. H. Heaslip, Toronto	1 00
Best embroidery, chair cover, Mrs. Ryerson, Kingston	2 00
Best embroidery, sofa cushion, Mrs. Thos. Caldwell, Sydenham	1 00
Best embroidery, slippers, made up, E. E. Monroe, Kingston	1 00
Best embroidery, applique, white, specimen, Mrs. E. Philips, Toronto	1 00
Best embroidery, outline, display, Alice Neish, Kingston	2 00
2nd, do Mrs. Thos. Caldwell, Sydenham	1 00
Best embroidery, Kensington, specimen, Miss M. C. Brough, Gananoque	2 00
2nd, do Maud Betts, Kingston	1 00
Best embroidery, tapestry, specimen, Miss M. C. Brough, Gananoque	2 00
Best embroidery, art, in colors, specimen, Miss C. Hora, Kingston	2 00
2nd, do Maud Betts, Kingston	1 00
Best embroidery, chenille, specimen, Marion Folger, Kingston	2 00
2nd, do A. H. Heaslip, Toronto	1 00
Best embroidery, arasene, specimen, Edward Cook, Cataraqui	2 00
2nd, do A. H. Heaslip, Toronto	1 00

Best embroidery, high-art needlework, specimen, K. E. Fraser, Kingston	$2 00
2nd, do A. H. Heaslip, Toronto	1 00
Best embroidery, ribbon, specimen, Miss M. C. Brough, Gananoque	1 00
Best embroidery, rick rack work, display, Terry Buck, Sydenham	1 00
Best embroidery, fire-screen, E. Chown & Son, Kingston	2 00
Best braiding, display, Geo. Edwards, Inverary	2 00
2nd, do Edith A. Power, Kingston	1 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Best wax flowers, Augustine Lambert, Kingston	$1 00
Best wax work, ornamental, Miss M. Baker, Millhaven	2 00
2nd, do Miss Richardson, Kingston	1 00
Best shell work, display, C. N. Raymond, Kingston	2 00
Best handkerchief box, Edith A. Power, Kingston	2 00
2nd, do G. S. Thomson, Kingston	1 00
Best glove box, Lewis Hartman, Odessa	1 00
Best sea moss collection, Mrs. W. McLaren, Kingston	1 00
Best fresh wood moss ornament, Lewis Hartman, Odessa	1 00
Best skeleton leaves and ferns, C. N. Raymond, Kingston	2 00
Best toilet cushion, not embroidered, J. Knight, Cataraqui	1 00
Best sofa pillow, not embroidered, Mrs. W. L. Terrier, Perth	50
Best lamp mats, fancy, Miss, M. C. Brough, Gananoque	1 00
2nd, do Lewis Hartman, Odessa	50
Best infant's nursery basket, Miss Gorham, Kingston	2 00
Best picture tapestry work, W. L. Gordanier, Morven	2 00
2nd, do Mrs. Thos. Caldwell, Sydenham	
Best lambrequins, window or mantel, Mrs. Thos. Caldwell, Sydenham	2 00
2nd, do Mrs. Thos. Caldwell, Sydenham	1 00
Best tidy, not crochet, Edith A. Power, Kingston	2 00
2nd, do K. E. Fraser, Kingston	1 00
Best laundried shirt, collar and cuffs, by a woman not in the employ of a laundry, Mrs. A. Knight, Cataraqui	1 00
2nd, do F. H. Spooner, Latimer	50

EXTRAS.

Highly Commended.—Tidy crochet—Miss. M. Keele, Kingston; Crochet shawl in wool—Mrs. McCullough, Kingston; Four yard length, fine crochet cotton—E. E. Monro; Pillow shams braided—Chas. Merriman, Latimer; Hair dressers' work—Miss Richardson, Kingston; Wreath, cotton batting—Miss M. Baker, Millhaven; Wreath, wool—Miss M. Baker, Millhaven; Wreath, hair—Miss M. Baker, Millhaven; Slipper case—Katie Little, Kingston; Set of D'Oyleys, drawn, handwork—M. Auchenvale, Kingston; Traycloth, drawn, handwork—M. Auchenvale, Kingston; Doll's drawing-room—J. E. Gilmore, Kingston.

Diploma.—Collection of millinery—Richard Orr & Co., Kingston.

CLASS LV.

LADIES' WORK, USEFUL. 224 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Mrs. F. W. Wilson, Chatham; Mrs. Joshua Thomas, Forest; Miss Eva Eastman, Metcalfe.

Best machine sewing (family), three articles, A. H. Heaslip, Toronto	$2 00
2nd, do J. Knight, Cataraqui	1 00
Best hand sewing, Mrs. L. Nelson, Barriefield	2 00
2nd, do A. H. Heaslip, Toronto	1 00
Best shirt, man's fine, unwashed, hand-made, Mrs. L. Nelson, Barriefield	2 00
2nd, do J. Knight, Cataraqui	1 00
Best shirt, man's fine, unwashed, machine-made, F. H. Spooner, Latimer	3 00
2nd, do J. Knight, Cataraqui	2 00
Best shirt, man's coarse, unwashed, hand-made, Mrs. A. Knight, Cataraqui	2 00
2nd, do Mrs. L. Nelson, Barriefield	1 00
Best shirt, man's flannel, hand-made, Mrs. A. Knight, Cataraqui	2 00
2nd, do Mrs. L. Nelson, Cataraqui	1 00
Best plain sewing, by girl under 14 years, Mrs. F. Knight, Cataraqui	2 00
Best darning, specimen on stockings, A. H. Heaslip, Toronto	2 00
2nd, do Chas. Merriman, Latimer	1 00
Best counterpane, crochet, B. F. Roch Simard, L'Assomption, P.Q	4 00
2nd, do Mrs. W. L. Terrier, Perth	3 00
Best counterpane, knitted, Katie Kileanly, Kingston	4 00
2nd, do Mrs. W. L. Terrier, Perth	3 00
Best quilt, patchwork, calico, Mrs. L. Pennock, Elgin	3 00
2nd, do P. E. Ward, Kingston	2 00
Best quilt, patchwork, cloth, Mrs. A. Knight, Cataraqui	3 00
2nd, do Hugh Crawford, Canboro	2 00

Best quilt, patchwork, silk, Katie Little, Kingston	$3 00
2nd, do Mrs. A. Knight, Cataraqui	2 00
Best quilt, white, quilted, Mrs. L. Pennock, Elgin	3 00
Best quilt, log cabin, Mrs. A. Knight, Cataraqui	3 00
2nd, do Mrs. McCullough, Kingston	2 00
Best crazy patchwork, Mrs. Thos. Caldwell, Sydenham	3 00
2nd, do Mrs. A. Knight, Cataraqui	2 00
Best gloves, two pairs, coarse, hand-made, J. Knight, Cataraqui	2 00
2nd, do Wm. S. Gardanier, Westbrook	1 50
Best gloves, two pairs, fine, hand-made, Edward Cook, Cataraqui	2 00
Best mitts, two pairs, coarse, hand-made, Thos. Hill, Stella	2 00
2nd, do Wm. S. Gardanier, Westbrook	1 50
Best mitts, two pairs, fine, hand-made, Chas. Merriman, Latimer	2 00
Best knitted stockings, two pairs, wool, hand-made, Mrs. A. Knight, Cataraqui	3 00
2nd, do Chas. Merrinan, Latimer	2 00
Best knitted socks, two pairs, wool, hand-made, Mrs. A. Knight, Cataraqui	2 00
2nd, do Jas. M. Cooke, Cataraqui	1 50
Best stockings or socks, two pairs, knitted by girl under 14 years, Miss F. Knight, Cataraqui	3 00
Best stockings, two pairs, fancy cotton, hand-made, E. E. Monro, Kingston	3 00
2nd, do Mrs. T. Drummond, Kingston	2 00
Best knitted shirt, man's, hand-made, Mrs. T. Drummond, Kingston	3 00
2nd, do Mrs. M. Keys, Wolfe Island	2 00
Best knitting, fancy wool, Mrs. T. Drummond, Kingston	3 00
2nd, do Miss H. Main, Kingston	2 00
Best knitted drawers, man's, hand-made, Miss H. Main, Kingston	3 00
2nd, do Mrs. T. Drummond, Kingston	2 00
Best button holes, display on different materials, Alice Neish, Kingston	2 00
2nd, do Mrs. A. Knight, Cataraqui	1 00
Best darned net, Mrs. Jas. Gibson, Kingston	2 00
Best collection of crotcht, Mrs. L. Nelson, Barriefield	Diploma
Best lambrequin, Miss M. C. Brough, Gananoque	$2 00
Best table valance, Edith A. Power, Kingston	2 00
Best skeleton leaves, Mrs. McAdam, Kingston	2 00
Best fancy screens, pasted pictures, J. G. Gilmour, Kingston	2 00
Best and greatest collection of ladies' work, useful—the work of one person, Mrs. Gorham, Kingston	Silver Medal

EXTRAS.

Highly Commended.—Knitted Jackets—Ethel Metcalf, Kingston; Pair pillow shams, drawn thread—Ethel Metcalf, Kingston; Scarf in rope silk—Ethel Metcalf, Kingston; Paper flowers—Miss Mary McGregor, Kingston; Embroidery, arresene, Edward Cooke, Cataraqui.

CLASS LVI.

CHEMICAL MANUFACTURES AND PREPARATIONS. 13 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—Prof. Fowler, Kingston; John Kay, Paris.

Assortment of essential oils, H. H. Curtis & Co., Kingston	$6 00
Medicinal herbs, roots and plants, native growth, H. H. Curtis & Co., Kingston	6 00
Assortment of perfumes, H. H. Curtis & Co., Kingston	4 00
Collection of toilet preparations, H. H. Curtis & Co., Kingston	4 00

CLASS LVII.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, EXHIBITION ONLY. 39 ENTRIES.

Organ, cabinet or parlor	R. McDowall, Kingston. W. Bell & Co., Guelph. R. W. Vandewater, Kingston.
Church organ with pipes	R. McDowall, Kingston. R. W. Vandewater, Kingston.
Church organ with reeds	W. Bell & Co., Guelph.
Grand piano	Evans Bros., Ingersoll. R. S. Williams, Toronto. Heintzman & Co., Toronto.

Square piano	R. McDowall, Kingston. Evans Bros., Ingersoll. R. S. Williams, Toronto. R. W. Vandewater, Kingston. Heintzman & Co., Toronto.
Cottage piano	R. McDowall, Kingston. R. W. Vandewater, Kingston. Weber Upright Piano Co., Kingston. Heintzman & Co., Toronto.
Piano of any kind	W. Bell &. Co., Guelph. R. S. Williams, Toronto.
Miscellaneous instruments	R. J. McDowall, Kingston.

CLASS LVIII.

BUILDING MATERIAL, PAINTING, MARBLE WORKS, ETC., EXHIBITION ONLY. 9 ENTRIES.

Assortment of pottery	W. W. Martin, Cataraqui.
Sign painting	Robinson Bros., Kingston.
Drain tiles	W. W. Martin, Cataraqui.
Assortment wrought-iron scroll and fretwork Assortment wrought-iron brackets Assortment wrought-iron flower stands Assortment wrought-iron cresting weather vanes Set entrance gates, fencing and railing	The Gananoque Fencing & Cresting Co., Diploma.

CLASS LIX.

CABINET WARE AND OTHER WOOD AND HAIR MANUFACTURES, EXHIBITION ONLY. 18 ENTRIES.

Bookcase	Narcisse Lèger, Prescott.
Invalid's easy chair	Jas. Homan, Yarker
Flags	G. S. Oldreive, Kingston.

Assortment and display of wood goods, sawn, consisting of the following sizes of pine and hardwood of all kinds .

10	pieces	3	inches,	white pine deal	12 or 16 feet in length.	Samuel Donaldson, Kingston.
10	do	3	do	red pine deal	do	
10	do	3	do	spruce pine deal	do	
10	do	2	do	white pine plank	do	
10	do	1¼	do	white pine plank	do	
10	do	1½	do	white pine plank	do	
10	do	1	do	white pine sidings	do	
10	do	1¼	do	white pine sidings	do	
10	do	1½	do	white pine sidings	do	
10	do	1	do	white pine stocks	do	
10	do	1	do	white pine strips (width, 5, 6, 7, 8)	do	
10	do	1½	do	white pine strips (width, 5, 6, 7, 8)	12 or 16 feet in length.	
10	do	1	do	white pine flooring	do	
10	do	1½	do	white pine flooring	do	
10	do	1¾	do	white pine flooring	do	
10	do	..		clapboards flooring	do	
10	do	..		bundles lath		
10	do	..		bundles shingles		
Hardwood of such sizes and lengths as are suitable for the trades.						

Clothes dryer	J. Stunden, Gananoque, Diploma.
Mangle	R. M. Horsey & Co., Kingston.
Washing machine	Narcisse Lèger, Prescott.
Washing machine	M. Grieves, Kingston.

Assortment wooden measures	F. Annis, Battersea.
Tucker letter and document files	Graybill & Co., Waterloo.
Assortment cricket goods	Wm. Peacock, Montreal.
All cane handle spring bats	Wm. Peacock, Montreal.
Patent carriage jack	J. E. Germain, Kingston.
Assortment kegs and demijohns	A. Hoag & Co., Kingston.
Sofa	J. J. R. McCanna, Kingston.
Pillow-sham holder	S. S. McCann, Kingston.
Model sailing yacht	J. Dix, jr., Kingston.

CLASS LX.

MACHINERY AND PARTS THEREOF, AND TOOLS, EXHIBITION ONLY. 13 ENTRIES.

Portable steam engine, agricultural purposes.	Haggart Mfg. Co., Brampton. L. D. Sawyer, Hamilton.
Fire escape	Dows' Fire Escape Co., Smith's Falls.
Assortment metal pumps, for well and cistern.	Conley Bros., Yarker.
Force pump, for hand use	Conley Bros., Yarker. Wartman & Sons, Colebrook.
Wooden pump	Wartman & Sons, Colebrook. Conley Bros., Yarker.
Steam engine governor	Wartman & Sons, Colebrook.
Traction engine	Haggert Bros. Mfg. Co., Brampton.
Carpet stretcher	St. Lawrence Steel and Wire Co., Gananoque.
Saw filer	Wm. Ruttan, Picton.

CLASS LXI.

SEWING MACHINES. EXHIBITION ONLY. 20 ENTRIES.

Sewing machine, manufacturing	The Singer Mfg. Co., Kingston. C. Raymond, Guelph.
Sewing machine, family	C. Raymond, Guelph. The Singer Mfg. Co., Kingston.
Sewing machine, button-hole	The Singer Mfg. Co., Kingston. C. Raymond, Guelph.
Sewing machine, embroidery	C. Raymond, Guelph. The Singer Mfg. Co., Kingston.
Sewing machine, single thread	The Singer Mfg. Co., Kingston.
Sewing machine, wax thread	The Singer Mfg. Co., Kingston.
Sewing machine, any kind	R. J. McDowall, Kingston.

CLASS LXII.

MECHANICAL METAL WORK (MISCELLANEOUS). EXHIBITION ONLY. 14 ENTRIES.

Refrigerator	C. McKelvey & Buck, Kingston.
Reidy's safety bicycle	E. C. Hill, Kingston.
Electric tower and metallic telegraph pole	J. W. Davy, Kingston.
Assortment of malleable cast steam and gas fittings	C. McKelvey & Buck, Kingston.

Assortment plumber's work	C. McKelvey & Buck, Kingston.
Assortment metal lamps	R. J. McDowall, Kingston.
Needles and needle cases	F. Brabant, Kingston.
Display of jewelry	John Short, Montreal.
Remington type-writer	A. S. Potts, Toronto.
Assortment optical instruments	M. Hart, Montreal. R. T. Hart, Montreal.
Assortment surgical instruments	M. Hart, Montreal.
Draper's self-registering thermometer	J. H. LeHeup, Kingston.

CLASS LXIII.

STOVES AND CASTINGS. EXHIBITION ONLY. 43 ENTRIES.

Ornamental cast iron work, fences, etc.	J. W. Davy, Kingston. E. Chown & Son, Kingston.
Portable cooking range	Brown, Jamieson & Co., Hamilton. R. M. Horsey & Co., Kingston. E. Chown & Son, Kingston.
Cooking stove for wood	E. Chown & Son, Kingston. R. M. Horsey & Co., Kingston.
Cooking stove for coal	R. M. Horsey & Co., Kingston. E. Chown & Son, Kingston. Brown, Jamieson & Co., Hamilton.
Enamelled hollow-ware	E. Chown & Son, Kingston.
One set furniture for cooking stove	E. Chown & Son, Kingston. C. McKelvy & Buck, Kingston.
Hall stoves for wood	E. Chown & Son, Kingston.
Hall stoves, illuminated base burner	E. Chown & Son, Kingston. R. M. Horsey & Co., Kingston.
Hot air furnace for coal	C. McKelvey & Buck, Kingston.
Hot air furnace for wood	E. Chown & Son, Kingston.
Hot water heater	C. McKelvey & Buck, Kingston.
Parlor stove for wood	E. Chown & Son, Kingston.
Parlor stove for coal	E. Chown & Son, Kingston. R. M. Horsey & Co., Kingston.
Parlor cooking stove	E. Chown & Son, Kingston.
Stoves, ranges and hollow-ware	E. Chown & Son, Kingston.
Gas stove	E. Chown & Son, Kingston.
Assortment agate ware	E. Chown & Son, Kingston.

CLASS LXIV.

SADDLE, HARNESS, AND TRUNKMAKERS' WORK, AND ENGINE HOSE AND BELTING. 19 ENTRIES.

Set double carriage harness	M. Dolan, Kingston.
Set single carriage harness	M. Dolan, Kingston.
Set team harness	M. Dolan, Kingston.
Leather machine belting	Ford Bros., Kingston.
Side saddle	M. Dolan, Kingston.
Man's plain shaftoe saddle	M. Dolan, Kingston.
Assortment of trunks	M. Dolan, Kingston.
Assortment of valises and travelling bags	A. Sutherland, Kingston.
Assortment of whips	M. Dolan, Kingston.

Brown strap and bridle	Ford Bros., Kingston.
Enamelled cloth	Oil Enamel Cloth Co., Kingston.
Harness leather, two sides	Ford Bros., Kingston.
Horse blankets	M. Dolan, Kingston.
Lace leather	Ford Bros., Kingston.
Skirting for saddles	Ford Bros., Kingston.
Assortment horse boots	M. Dolan, Kingston.

CLASS LXV.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER'S WORK AND MATERIAL. 26 ENTRIES.

Assortment of boots, women's, hand-made	A. Sutherland, Kingston.
Assortment of boots, men's, hand-made	A. Sutherland, Kingston.
Assortment of boots, men's, machine-made	A. Sutherland, Kingston.
Assortment of boots, women's, machine-made.	A. Sutherland, Kingston.
Single pair men's, hand-made	A. Sutherland, Kingston.
Single pair men's hand-made	Goff Bros., Charlottetown, P. E. I., *Diploma.*
Assortment children's shoes	A. Sutherland, Kingston.
Felt overshoes	A. Sutherland, Kingston.
Assortment felt shoes	A. Sutherland, Kingston.
Gaiters, balmorals, Oxford ties, etc., hand-made	A. Sutherland, Kingston.
Gaiters, balmorals, Oxford ties, etc., machine-made	A. Sutherland, Kingston.
Assortment boots and shoes, Canadian make.	A. Sutherland, Kingston. Harris & Lockett, Kingston.
Assortment boot and shoe uppers	A. Sutherland, Kingston.
Cowskin, buffed, two sides	Ford Bros., Kingston.
Cowskin, pebbled, two sides	Ford Bros., Kingston.
Kip, two sides	Ford Bros., Kingston.
Kip, grained, two sides	Ford Bros., Kingston.
Sole leather, two sides, slaughter	Ford Bros., Kingston.
Splits, two sides	Ford Bros., Kingston.
Upper leather, two sides	Ford Bros., Kingston.
Upper leather, grained, two sides	Ford Bros., Kingston.
Belt leather	Ford Bros., Kingston.
Saddlers' russet sheepskins	Ford Bros., Kingston.
Harness and Saddlery	M. Dolan, Kingston, *Diploma.*

CLASS LXVI.

WEARING APPAREL AND FURS, FLAX, HEMP AND COTTON GOODS. FOR EXHIBITION ONLY. 26 ENTRIES.

Assortment cloth caps	Thos. Mills & Co., Kingston.
Gloves and mits of leather	Thos. Mills & Co., Kingston.
Gloves and mits of kid	Thos. Mills & Co., Kingston.
Gloves and mits, woollen	Thos. Mills & Co., Kingston.
Assortment of gloves	Thos. Mills & Co., Kingston.
Assortment of felt hats	Thos. Mills & Co., Kingston.
Assortment of silk hats	Thos. Mills & Co., Kingston.
Set women's furs, Canadian mink	Thos. Mills & Co., Kingston. Jas. Galloway, Kingston.

Set women's furs, seal	Jas. Galloway, Kingston. Thos. Mills & Co., Kingston.
Set women's furs, lambskin	Thos, Mills & Co., Kingston. Jas. Galloway, Kingston.
Set women's furs, any other kind	Thos. Mills & Co., Kingston. Jas. Galloway, Kingston.
Set men's furs	Thos. Mills & Co., Kingston. Jas. Galloway, Kingston.
Collection manufactured furs	Thos. Mills & Co., Kingston. Jas. Galloway, Kingston.
Assortment fur sleigh robes	Thos. Mills & Co., Kingston. Jas. Galloway, Kingston. Robinson Wool Works Co., Newmarket.
Sheepskin mats, dressed and colored	R. Parker, Ottawa. Robinson Wool Works Co., Newmarket. Thos. Mills & Co., Kingston.
Assortment furs and hats	Thos. Mills & Co., Kingston.

CLASS LXVII.

WOOLLEN GOODS. 83 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—D. McNaughton, Lancaster; John Kay, Paris.

Part 1.

Best blankets, white, three pairs, J. L. P. Gordanier, Morven	$6 00
Best blankers, grey, two pairs, J. L. P. Gordanier, Morven	6 00
Best union blankets, L. M. Gordanier, Morven	6 00
2nd, do J. L. P. Gordanier, Morven	4 00
Best cloth, fulled, three pieces, L. M. Gordanier, Morven	6 00
Best counterpanes, woven, P. E. Ward, Kingston	3 00
2nd, do L. M. Gordanier, Morven	2 00
Best flannel, all wool, white and colored, one piece. 15 yards, L. M. Gordanier, Morven	4 00
Best flannel, union, white and colored, one piece, L. M. Gordanier, Morven	4 00

Part 2—Knitted Goods.

Best assortment of half hose, one dozen, Chas. Merriman, Latimer	3 00
Best assortment of hose, women's and girls', plain and ribbed, half-dozen of each, Chas. Merriman, Latimer	3 00

Part 3—Carpets, Etc., Canadian Manufacture.

Best carpet, one piece, R. G. Purdy, Glenburnie	4 00
Best carpet, stair, one piece, David Pelton, Burritt's Rapids	4 00
Best rag carpets, Chas. Merriman, Latimer	3 00
2nd, do Wm. Pennock, Elgin	2 00
Best rag mats, Mrs. W. J. Purdy, Cataraqui	3 00
2nd, do Mrs. A. Knight, Cataraqui	2 00
Best carriage rugs, Robinson Wool Works Co., Newmarket	4 00

Part 4—Domestic Woollens from Homespun Yarn.

Best cloth, fulled, farmers' make, piece not less than 15 yards, Mrs. L. Pennock, Elgin	4 00
2nd, do do Mrs. A. Knight, Cataraqui	2 00
Best flannel, plain, white, not factory-made, Mrs. L. Pennock, Elgin	4 00
2nd, do J. L. P. Gordanier, Morven	2 00
Best flannel, plaid, not factory-made, Mrs. L. Pennock, Elgin	4 00
2nd, do L. M. Gordanier, Morven	2 00
Best flannel, union, not factory-made, Mrs. L. Pennock, Elgin	4 00
2nd, do L. M. Gordanier, Morven	2 00
Best carpet, all wool, farmers' make, Mrs. L. Pennock, Elgin	4 00
2nd, do J. L. P. Gordanier, Morven	2 00
Best yarn, white and dyed, not factory-made, Mrs. A. Knight, Cataraqui	2 00
2nd, do Geo. Edwards, Inverary	1 00
Best yarn, fleecy, woollen. not factory-made, Geo. Edwards, Inverary	2 00
Best woollen shawls, home-made, Lewis Hartman, Odessa	3 00
2nd, do L. M. Gordanier, Morven	2 00
Best blankets, home-made, J. L. P. Gordanier, Morven	3 00
2nd, do Wm. Pennock, Elgin	2 00

EXTRAS.

Highly Commended.—Coverlet, woven and home-made, Mrs. D. J. A. Ritchie, Allan's Mills.
Diploma.—Display of carpets, curtains and hardware (housefurnishing), Richmond, Orr & Co., Kingston.
Special.—Horse blankets, Wm. Pennock, Elgin, $2.00.
Highly Commended.—Coverlid. woven, Terry Buck, Sydenham.
Diploma.—Wool dusters, blackboard brushes, fancy wool table mats, Richmond, Orr & Co., Kingston.
Commended.—Wool mats, Chas. Merriman, Latimer; yarn mat, R. G. Purdy, Glenburnie.

CLASS LXVIII.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS. 136 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—P. R. Daley, Belleville; Jas. Bissell, Algonquin.

Best barley, pearl, 25 lbs., Thos. H. Johns, Kingston	$3 00
Best barley, pot, 25 lbs., Thos. H. Johns, Kingston	2 00
Best biscuits, collection of, H. J. M. Crosstrees, Kingston	6 00
Best bottled fruit, assortment of, manufactured for sale, Mrs. A. Knight, Cataraqui	4 00
Best bakingpowder, sample of, Thos. H. Johns, Kingston	Diploma
Best bottled pickles, assortment of, manufactured for sale, Edward Cooke, Cataraqui	$4 00
2nd, do do Thos. H. Johns, Kingston	2 00
Best buckwheat flour, 25 lbs., A. Knight, Cataraqui	3 00
2nd, do L. M. Gordanier, Morven	2 00
Best plums, dried, 4 quarts, Jno. G. Peck, Albury	2 00
2nd, do J. L. P. Gordanier, Morven	1 00
Best raspberries, dried, 2 quarts, L. M. Gordanier, Morven	2 00
2nd, do Jno. G. Peck, Albury	1 00
Best cherries, dried, pitted, 2 quarts, Jno. G. Peck, Albury	2 00
2nd, do J. L. P. Gordanier, Morven	1 00
Best currants, dried, 2 quarts, Jno. G. Peck, Albury	2 00
2nd, do F. Peck, Albury	1 00
Best jellies, 3 jars or pots, made up by private persons for home use, Nicol & Sons, Cataraqui	3 00
2nd, do do Mrs. A. Knight, Cataraqui	2 00
Best preserves, 3 jars, made up by private persons for home use, Mrs. A. Knight, Cataraqui	3 00
2nd, do do Nicol & Sons, Cataraqui	2 00
Best canned fruit, largest and best varieties, made in factories for sale, Bay of Quinte Canning Factory, Picton	Silver Medal
Best canned vegetables, largest and best varieties, made in factories for sale, Bay of Quinte Canning Factory, Picton	Silver Medal
Largest and best display of all kinds of canned goods, Bay of Quinte Canning Factory, Picton	Silver Medal
Best cigars, Canadian manufacture, assortment of, Simon Oberndorffer, Kingston	$4 00
Best cigars, best made and flavored, single box, Simon Oberndorffer, Kingston	4 00
Best confectionery, plain, H. J. M. Crosstrees, Kingston	4 00
Best confectionery, fancy, H. J. M. Crosstrees, Kingston	4 00
Best Indian corn meal, 25 lbs., A. Knight, Cataraqui	3 00
2nd, do J. L. P. Gordanier, Morven	2 00
Best oatmeal, 25 lbs., standard, Thos. H. Johns, Kingston	3 00
2nd, do L. M. Gordanier, Morven	2 00
Best oatmeal, granulated, Thos. H. Johns, Kingston	3 00
2nd, do L. M. Gordanier, Morven	2 00
Best salt, 1 bbl., coarse Canadian, Thos. H. Johns, Kingston	4 00
Best salt, 1 bbl., fine Canadian, Thos. H. Johns, Kingston	4 00
Best salt, 30 lbs., table or dairy, Canadian, Thos. H. Johns, Kingston	3 00
Best starch, 12 lbs., corn, Thos. H. Johns, Kingston	2 00
Best starch, 12 lbs., Thos. H. Johns, Kingston	2 00
Largest and best display of starch products, Thos. H. Johns, Kingston	Silver Medal
Best vegetables, hermetically sealed, Bay of Quinte Canning Co., Picton	$4 00
Best wedding-cake, J. H. Houser, Canboro	3 00
Best fall wheat flour, 50 lbs., Adam H. Taylor, Consecon	4 00
2nd, do L. M. Gordanier, Morven	2 00
Best spring wheat flour, J. L. P. Gordanier, Morven	4 00
2nd, do Adam H. Taylor, Consecon	2 00

EXTRAS.

Diploma.—Pearline washing compound—Jas. Pyle & Co., New York.
Diploma.—Dissiccated soups—F. King & Co., London, Eng.
Diploma.—Manufacturing confectionery—John L. Grass, Kingston.

CLASS LXIX.

ESSAYS. 10 ENTRIES.

JUDGES.—John I. Hobson, Mosborough; Hugh C. Matheson, Toronto.

Prizes were awarded for the following subjects:

Field roots: their comparative value as cattle food, and the best method of cultivation, etc.

1st prize, D. Nicol, Cataraqui	$30 00
2nd prize, John Campbell, jr., Woodville	20 00

The hindrances to progress in Canadian Agriculture, with a view to their removal.

1st prize, Thos. Shaw, Woodburn	30 00
2nd prize, F. J. Sleightholm, Humber	20 00

The essay of F. J. Sleightholm, on Field Roots was recommended by the Judges for publication in the report, which was granted.

AGRICULTURE AND ARTS ASSOCIATION.

EXAMINATIONS IN AGRICULTURE.

JULY, 1888.

Instructions.

Put the number of the question before your answer.
Confine your answers strictly to the questions proposed.
Your name is not given to the examiners, and you are requested not to write to them about your answers.

SECOND CLASS.

First Paper.—TIME: Three Hours.

1. Plants obtain some of their food from the air. What food? and how do they assimilate it?
(*a*) What other purpose, if any, does the atmosphere serve to the plant than that of supplying food?

2. Enumerate the elementary substances which are essential to the growth of plants. Write a brief description of each, and state the sources whence each is obtained by plants.

3. When do the following plants obtain their highest nutritive value: clover, timothy, wheat, and turnips?

4. Distinguish the *physical* and *chemical* properties of soils.
(1) Make a classification of soils on some basis which ordinary farmers will understand.
(2) What is meant by *light* and *heavy* soils? and how can a heavy soil be made light?

5. Enumerate the common causes of barrenness in Ontario soils, and state the cheapest and most effective remedies for each.

6. "Land is drained to bring water into it." Explain what is meant, and state fully the reasons for doing so.
(*a*) Enumerate the injurious effects of stagnant water in soil.
(*b*) State the effect of drainage on *nitrification.*

7. Given a piece of black, wet, swamp land: what would you do to bring it into fertile condition? what crops would you grow for the first four years? and why?

8. What are the most valuable ingredients in all our fertilizers?
(1) Name the classes into which commercial fertilizers are generally divided.
(2) State accurately the difference between crushed bones, bone-dust, bone-char, and dissolved bones.
(3) Explain the chemical changes which take place in the manufacture of Superphosphates.
(4) State the theories which are advanced to explain the effects of salt upon land and crops?

9. State fully the advantages which result from plowing under a crop of Red Clover.

SECOND CLASS.

Second Paper.—TIME: Three Hours.

1. State the principles which underlie rotation of crops.
(*a*) Discuss the following rotation on a heavy clay soil, suggesting any improvements which you may think desirable: fall wheat, pease, barley, oats.
(*b*) Describe the proper preparation of the soil at each step in the above rotation, as it is or as you would have it.

2. Enumerate the beneficial results of thorough cultivation of the soil, and contrast the main points of difference between good and bad cultivation.

3. State the difference between roots and tubers, and explain scientifically the effects of cultivation during the growth of these crops.

4. Describe briefly:
(1) Germination of seed and the chemical changes which take place;
(2) The functions of roots;
(3) The functions of leaves.

5. Give the proximate constituents of ordinary fertile soils, and state concisely the properties and functions of each.

6. What diseases and insects are most likely to attack wheat, clover, and turnips respectively? and what are the cheapest and most effective means of guarding against each?

7. Should farmers keep what is commonly called "a general purpose breed of cattle?" and why?

8. Give points which indicate that an animal is likely to be good (1) for the production of flesh, and (2) for the production of milk.

9. What do you consider the best breed of cattle (1) for beef, (2) for butter-making, (3) for cheese, (4) for beef, cheese and butter. Give reasons for answers.

10. Give the characteristic points of the following breeds of animals: Jerseys, Short Horns, Leiscesters, South Downs, Clydes, and Berkshires.

SECOND CLASS.

Third Paper.—TIME: Three Hours.

1. Define the following terms: Carbohydrates, Albuminoids, Nutritive Ratio, Amides, Ration, Nutrient.

2. Explain the method of finding the nutritive ratio of any number of foods, and state the functions of Carbohydrates and of Albuminoids in animal nutrition.

3. Give the arguments for and against (1) the liberal feeding of roots to fattening animals and to dairy cattle, (2) the pulping of roots, (3) the cutting of hay and straw, (4) the mixing of foods, (5) the fermenting of food before using.

4. Give the average composition of oats, peas, brewers' grains, and oil cake.

5. Name the insects which most commonly attack the following fruits and fruit trees: apples, currants, pears and plums; and give the most convenient, cheap, and effective remedies for each.

6. Describe what you consider the best methods of destroying (1) Canadian Thistles, (2) Wild Mustard, (3) Quack Grass.

7. How would you proceed to clean and restore to fertility a farm of dirty, worn out, clay land?

8. Write a note giving your views (1) as to the importance of tree-planting on farms, (2) the kinds of trees to be planted, and (3) the precautions necessary to success in planting.

THIRD CLASS.

First Paper.—TIME: Three Hours.

1. Give the composition of the atmosphere, and write an explanatory note on the properties and amount of each constituent.

2. Describe briefly the different substances found in plants, and state the source or sources whence the plant obtains each.

3. The three proximate constituents of fertile soils are *sand*, *clay*, and *humus*. Give the properties and principal functions of each.

4. State in a few words the relations of soil, plants and animals to one another.

5. What is the best kind of soil for wheat, barley, oats, and potatoes respectively? and why?

6. State the principles which underlie a rotation of crops.

   (1) Describe the soil of your neighborhood, and give a rotation suitable to it.
   (2) Give your reasons for each step in the rotation.
   (3) Describe the proper treatment of the soil in preparation for each crop in the rotation.

7. Enumerate the advantages of thorough cultivation of the soil, and contrast the main points of difference between good and bad cultivation.

8. Discuss the preparation and application of farm-yard manure.

9. How would you proceed to clean two fields, one of which is overrun with Canadian thistles, and the other with wild mustard?

THIRD CLASS.

Second Paper.—TIME: Three Hours.

1. Enumerate the advantages and disadvantages of summer-fallowing, and describe briefly the best substitutes for it?

2. What are the principal points in favor of underdraining?

   (1) Explain how it is that underdraining a piece of ground and stirring it makes the soil moister instead of drier.

3. State—(1) The proper time to sow turnips; (2) the crops (if any) which are benefited by the application of salt, and the time, quantity, and mode of application; (3) the points which indicate that an animal is likely to be valuable for the production of beef.

4. When should (1) Timothy, (2) Clover, and (3) a mixture of Clover and Timothy be cut? How is the feeding value of each affected by allowing it to stand too long?

   (*a*) State minutely what you consider the best way to cure a mixture, about half and half, of Clover and Timothy.

5. Describe and compare:

   (1) Short Horn and Aberdeen-Angus Polled cattle.
   (2) Ayrshire and Holstein cattle.
   (3) South Down and Shropshire Down sheep.
   (4) Clyde and Percheron horses.
   (5) Berkshire and Yorkshire Pigs.

6. Give the principal classes of constituents in feeds and fodders, and the functions of each.

7. Write a composition on the production and handling of milk.

RESULTS of the Forty-third Provincial Exhibition of 1888, shewing the amount offered in Prizes, the amount awarded, and the Number of Entries in 1888, 1887, 1886, 1885 and 1884.

CLASS.	Amount offered 1888.	Amount awarded 1888.	Number of Entries Kingston, 1888.	Number of Entries Ottawa, 1887.	Number of Entries Guelph, 1886.	Number of Entries London, 1885.	Number of Entries Ottawa, 1884.
	$ c.	$ c.					
Thorough-bred Horses	237 00	60 00	60	16	33	59	14
Roadster Horses	384 00	346 00	130	124	173	294	125
Carriage Horses	434 00	340 00	78	96	162	220	107
Agricultural Horses (exclusive of Pure Clydesdale, Percherons and Suffolks)	153 00	113 00	27	39	140	158	80
Heavy Draught Horses (imported and bred from pure Heavy Draught stock)	507 00	287 00	50	49	140	151	60
Heavy Draught Horses, grade, Canadian bred	261 00	15 00	6	9	115	30	11
Heavy Draught Suffolk Horses	84 00	60 00	8	2	10	7	4
Heavy Draught Percheron Horses	179 00	30 00	9	18	20	73	24
Durham cattle	588 00	588 00	106	60	131	318	160
Hereford cattle	438 00	428 00	44	56	72	71	50
Devon cattle	270 00	240 00	29	26	34	26	42
Ayrshire cattle	421 00	421 00	58	120	118	93	106
Galloway cattle	352 00	352 00	38	25	57	22	34
Angus or Polled Aberdeen cattle	423 00	132 00	23	21	38	52	43
Jersey or Alderney cattle	423 00	423 00	99	38	67	58	82
Holstein cattle	365 00	335 00	68	33	88	165	20
Grade cattle	164 00	145 00	24	25	32	46	34
Fat and working cattle (any breed)	100 00	65 00	9	14	15	9	18
Cotswold sheep	168 00	168 00	41	23	46	65	27
Leicester sheep	168 00	168 00	51	63	75	75	36
Lincoln sheep	168 00	163 00	31	50	49	87	19
Southdown sheep	162 00	162 00	43	49	74	106	35
Shropshire Down sheep	162 00	162 00	66	59	75	138	82
Hampshire and Oxfordshire Down sheep	141 00	141 00	25	13	45	42	18
Merino sheep	126 00	124 00	67	38	29	51	29
Dorset Horned sheep	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....
Fat sheep	46 00	28 00	6	12	11	28	11
Berkshire pigs	278 00	268 00	31	43	98	103	63
Suffolk pigs	229 00	224 00	34	40	64	114	63
Poland China pigs	168 00	168 00	21	37	42	46	44
Essex pigs	168 00	158 00	16	16	38	28	22
Yorkshire and other large breed pigs	202 00	202 00	47	40	65	60	76
Poultry, etc	354 00	311 00	256	149	256	266	106
Chickens, ducks, etc, 1884, pigeons, rabbits	366 00	323 00	291	106	294	327	82
Agricultural implements (Exhibition only)	.....	.....	120	189	327	466	218
Carriages and Sleighs, and parts thereof (Exhibition only)	.....	.....	85	61	110	221	167

Field grains, hops, etc.	362 00	322 00	343	156	302	314	268
Small field seeds, flax, hemp, etc.	173 00	173 00	146	93	50	70	100
Field roots, etc.	256 00	242 00	383	184	441	508	325
Dairy products, etc.	456 00	396 00	155	133	208	233	150
Sugar, bacon, etc.	55 00	23 00	21	22	36	20	60
Honey and Apiary supplies	70 00	52 00	15	39	33	71	20
Domestic wines	87 00	56 00	39	57	44	37	36
Fruit (Professional Nurserymen's List)	200 00	174 00	67	83	94	37	90
Fruit, general list (apples and pears)	387 00	361 00	938	1022	1336	1681	900
Fruit, general list (plums, peaches, grapes, etc.)	405 00	328 00	549	509	745	736	458
Garden vegetables	216 00	210 00	527	286	580	801	400
Plants and cut flowers	364 50	213 50	173	71	329	392	160
Fine arts (oils)	189 00	141 00	69	135	142	239	70
Fine arts (water colours, crayons, etc.)	229 00	198 00	167	141	178	294	112
Penmanship, linear drawing, photography, etc	181 00	62 00	48	79	56	87	37
Natural History and Mineralogy	260 00	123 00	36	12	42	33	47
Ladies' work (ornamental)	240 50	132 00	291	375	451	427	306
Ladies' work (useful)	129 00	118 50	224	186	227	306	328
Chemical manufactures and preparations	92 00	.....	13	9	12	27	15
Machinery and parts thereof and tools	.....	.....	13	33	47	125	106
Musical instruments (Exhibition only)	.....	.....	39	30	44	73	43
Building materials, painting, work in marble, etc. (Exhibition only)	.....	.....	7	23	22	34	4
Cabinet ware and other wood and hair manufactures (Exhibition only)	.....	.....	18	76	65	108	130
Sewing machines (Exhibition only)	.....	.....	20	20	38	47	34
Mechanical metal work (miscellaneous)	.....	.....	14	26	38	97	62
Stoves and castings	.....	.....	43	48	30	84	32
Saddle, harness and trunkmakers' work, belting and engine hose (Exh. only)	.....	.....	19	27	54	54	44
Shoe and bootmakers' work and material (Exhibition only)	.....	.....	26	24	22	63	20
Wearing apparel and furs, flax, hemp and cotton goods	.....	.....	26	15	17	72	50
Woollen goods	304 00	104 00	83	94	84	130	90
Groceries and provisions	228 00	113 00	136	56	104	142	70
Essays	100 00	100 00	10	5	5	5	25
Prince of Wales' Annual special prize	50 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	20	3
Haliburton District	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba Exhibit	.....	.....	130	.....	.....	200	150
North-West Territories	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa Experimental Farm	.....	.....	320	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medals	775 00	775 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	14603 00	11616 50	7504	5967	9037	11662	7554

FINANCIAL RESULTS.—The total amount received for members' fees, booths, stables, cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry, prize grants, licenses and admission fees was $9,067.07, against $10,712.18 in Ottawa in 1887; $9,358.60 in Guelph in 1886; $15,838.50 in London in 1885; $11,867.93 in Ottawa in 1884.

COMPARATIVE TABLE, showing the Progress of the Provincial Exhibition since its commencement in 1845.

Year.	Places of Exhibition.	Date of Opening.	Total amount offered in Prizes.	Total number of Entries.	Total amount awarded.
			$ c.		$ c.
1846	Toronto		1600 00	1150	1100 00
1847	Hamilton		3000 00	1600	2400 00
1848	Cobourg		3100 00	1500	2300 00
1849	Kingston		5600 00	1429	2800 00
1850	Niagara		6106 00	1638	3400 00
1851	Brockville		5017 85	1466	3223 75
1852	Toronto		5916 95	4048	4913 00
1853	Hamilton		6410 15	2820	5293 25
1854	London		7176 10	2933	5427 50
1855	Cobourg		9216 30	3077	6941 70
1856	Kingston		9238 00	3791	6799 50
1857	Brantford		10071 40	4337	8136 00
1858	Toronto		10700 59	5572	9215 00
1859	Kingston		10513 00	4830	8067 50
1860	Hamilton		15015 50	7532	12900 00
1861	London		12031 00	6242	10188 00
1862	Toronto	September 22nd	12236 00	6319	10722 00
1863	Kingston		11866 00	4756	9166 00
1864	Hamilton		12559 50	6392	10304 25
1865	London		13434 00	7221	11036 75
1866	Toronto		12712 00	6279	10228 50
1867	Kingston		12731 00	4825	9311 50
1868	Hamilton		13304 50	6620	11120 00
1869	London	September 21st	13428 00	7649	11459 50
1870	Toronto	October 3rd	14110 00	6847	12441 70
1871	Kingston	September 25th	15724 50	6682	12951 00
1872	Hamilton	September 23rd	16092 00	7714	13142 00
1873	London	September 22nd	16016 00	8420	13797 00
1874	Toronto	September 21st	16640 00	8162	14070 00
1875	Ottawa	September 20th	16996 50	7318	14651 00
1876	Hamilton	September 18th	18237 00	10011	15631 50
1877	London	September 24th	16320 60	10618	14387 00
1878	Toronto	September 23rd	17947 40	10292	13980 00
1879	Ottawa	September 22nd	18525 00	9668	14957 50
1880	Hamilton	September 20th	16994 00	11252	13147 50
1881	London	September 21st	17154 50	9486	13456 50
1882	Kingston	September 18th	19927 00	7916	14912 00
1883	Guelph	September 24th	18494 50	10315	14819 50
1884	Ottawa	September 22nd	20290 50	7380	15281 50
1885	London	September 7th	23236 00	11662	20235 50
1886	Guelph	September 20th	17168 00	9037	14478 50
1887	Ottawa	September 19th	16529 00	5967	12729 50
1888	Kingston	September 10th	14603 00	7504	11616 50

REPORT OF HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT AT PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, KINGSTON.

H. WADE, Esq.,
Secretary Agriculture and Arts Association.

DEAR SIR,—I beg leave to report that in this department this year there has certainly been no falling off. Although the excessive drouth in the fore part of the season was very unfavorable to the growth of fruit and vegetables, the later rains seem to have brought on a more than ordinary vigorous growth.

The display of apples was unusually large and fine; that of pears quite equal to any made on former occasions. Peaches were not in their prime, and would not have been until late in the season. Outdoor grapes were shown in a larger number of varieties than ever before; the colour and size of the fruit and of the bunches being better than usual.

Vegetables of all kinds usually shown were, considering the earliness of the exhibition, well represented. Field turnips and mangolds, large and fine. The show of potatoes was decidedly superior, the samples being of very large size and fine appearance. One hundred and sixty-five varieties from the Experimental Farm added much to the interest of this part of the exhibition, as did also the finely arranged 300 samples of grain in the straw.

For the Canada Company's prize for the best 25 bushels of fall wheat there was no competition, there being only one exhibit, and it not of very fine quality, but on the whole the show of grain and seeds was very good.

Mr. Delamere exhibited a very interesting display of Haliburton productions, and the cases of grain roots and fruits sent from Calgary and other parts of the Northwest manifested the productiveness of the soil and climate of those regions.

The hall was filled to its utmost capacity, and I heard no complaints against the judges' decisions.

D. NICOL,
Superintendent.

H. WADE, Esq.,
Secretary Agriculture and Arts Association.

DEAR SIR,—In compliance with the rules of the Association I submit the following report of the department under my charge at the Provincial Exhibition at Kingston:—

Class 29. Berkshires.—34 entries. George Green, being the largest exhibitor, with 18 head, carried off a large number of prizes, amongst others being the Prince of Wales prize of $50, for best pen. C. M. Simmons had 14 head, and Prof. Shaw (now of Ontario Experimental Farm) had two head, all of which were grand specimens.

Class 30. Suffolks.—There were 42 on ground, divided as follows: A. Frank & Son, 23 head; R. Dorsey & Son, 13 head; Jos. Featherston, 5 head; C. Trudell, 1. This class was excellent, and the judges had a very difficult task.

Class 31. Poland China—18 entries. W. M. & J. C. Smith, with 12 head, and R. Dorsey & Son, with six head; not a very large class, but fine as to quality.

Class 32. Essex.—15 entries, all belonging to Jos. Featherston.

Class 33. Yorkshires and Chesters.—47 entries. The principal exhibitors being Ormsby & Chapman, 14 head; Jos. Featherston, 14 head; R. Dorsey & Son, 6; E. B. Switzer, 2; Chas. Trudell and A. Knight, 1 each.

Taken altogether there was a slight decrease in number of entries, but I think the quality made amends for that very fully.

I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM COLLINS,
Supt. Swine Department.

To the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario:

HENRY WADE, Esq.,
Secretary.

I beg to submit to your honourable body a report of the Sheep Department, in connection with the Provincial, held in the City of Kingston, Sept. 1888.

The total number of sheep exhibited this year was 346, which will compare favorably with former years, an increase above last year of 75 head. The quality was most excellent in all the classes represented.

The Cotswolds were well represented by J. G. Snell & Brother, and Mr. Crawford. The Snells have not shown of late, but when they do exhibit they are bound to win.

The Leicesters were represented by John Kelly, jr., Shakespeare, and Daniel Harvey, of West McGillivray.

Lincolns by George Walker, of Ilderton, and Wm. Oliver, of Avonbank.

In the Southdown class, John Jackson, of Abdington, and Robert Shaw, of Wentworth, were the principal exhibitors.

The Shropshires were out in full force. They appear to be the leading variety at the present time. John Dryden, M.P.P., Brooklyn; John Miller & Son, Brougham; John Campbell, jr., of Woodville, and Mr. Beattie, were the principal exhibitors.

The Oxfords were well represented by Peter Arkell, of Teeswater, and James Tolton, Walkerton.

The Merinos were the best of that class ever shown at any show in Ontario. Smith Brothers, of Fairfield Plains, Rock Bailey and John Deo, of Union, exhibited 75 head. Mr. Bailey had on exhibition several fleeces of wool, one of which weighed 32 lbs. of marketable wool.

Very few fat sheep were shown this year.

I am sorry to say that I did not have the sheep as well arranged as I would like to have had them, owing to so many of the sheep pens being occupied by the swine. There would have been ample room for all the sheep, and had them classified properly, which would have made my department look very much better, but it was almost impossible to turn stock out after they are once in until accommodation elsewhere was made for them.

I must say a word for the exhibitors in my department. With one or two exceptions they all assisted me in getting accommodation, making room for others until such time as pens were built for the swine. I never saw exhibitors more willing to put up with so little space allotted to them as they were this year.

I hope that your honorable body will assist the deputation appointed by the exhibitors to wait upon the Minister of Agriculture, to impress upon him the advisability of increasing the grant to the Association, and to uphold that which has and is the best institution in the province for the improvement of and increasing the wealth of our agriculturist.

Wishing the Association all prosperity for the future,

I am your obedient servant,

H. CHISHOLM,
Supt. Sheep Department.

Paris, November 30, 1888.

To H. WADE, Esq.,
Secretary Agriculture and Arts Association.

DEAR SIR,—It again becomes my duty, after another Provincial Exhibition, to submit to you a report on the Horse Department.

Although the exhibition of horses was comparatively a small one, it was almost impossible to get a very accurate account of the number brought out in each section of the different classes, owing to the division of the ring, the horses being shewn in three different places, and one of those being quite a distance from the other two, it was quite a difficult matter to keep the judges at work.

In the Thoroughbreds the show was very small, in many sections no entries.

The Roadster class, under the same judges, was not very large, but the general quality was good. Some very fine stallions were shewn, and the several sections were creditably represented; not as many in harness as on some former occasions, but a very fair show. Quite a number of ponies were shewn, and some in the confusion were not brought out before the judges, who could not be present on the following day, having disposed of their work on the first day.

In the Carriage class the display of stallions of the different ages was really good. Some beautiful animals were shewn, making a close competition. The rest of the class was not very good. Pairs in harness were few, and really not what might be termed good carriage horses, although not without some merit—behind even the Kingston exhibition of 1882. Single horses very much the same, few and middling.

In class 4 the show was rather small in every way. Teams in harness few and inferior in quality.

In class 5, Heavy Draught Clydesdales, although not as many as we have seen, we had rather a good show of first-class animals. Beith & Co., of Bowmanville, and Messrs. Russell, of Richmond Hill, were the chief exhibitors.

The Shires were well but not largely represented. Class 6 was rather a small show. Most of the cities can turn out some good draught teams in harness, and no doubt Kingston can as well, but in this case failed to do so.

Class 7, Suffolks, was a good show, above the average. The exhibit of Irving & Christie was much admired day after day during the fair.

Class 8, Percherons, have nearly disappeared. Not enough for competition.

With regard to stabling, the accommodation was good, and there was no cause for dissatisfaction by the horsemen on those grounds; the greatest difficulty we had to contend with being the straw for bedding, and on this I would venture to make a suggestion, that the Association procure straw in bales (which is very easily divided up into any desired quantity, and easily carried to any part of the grounds) and store, it like the hay. Then let every man buy and pay for what he wants to use, reducing the charge for stalls to meet the cost of bedding. I am of opinion that in that way the unreasonable few would be satisfied with enough, and equal justice could be done to all in that respect, although upon the whole I find the horsemen, as a class, reasonable in every respect, and am desirous of seeing that everything should be satisfactory to the exhibitors and creditable to the Association.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, dear sir.
Yours respectfully,

ROBT. VALLANCE,
Superintendent of Horses, Prov. Exhibition, Kingston, 1888.

MINUTES OF MEETING OF COUNCIL.

BOARD ROOM,
2 o'clock p. m. December 27th, 1888.

Ira Morgan, President in the chair. Other members present—D. McPherson, J. Legge, P. R. Palmer, R. Vance, J. C. Snell, G. Moore, J. C. Rykert, M. P., Wm. Dawson, J. Rowand, M. P., L. E. Shipley, A. Rawlings and Hon. C. Drury, M. P. P.

The minutes of the previous meeting held at Kingston were read by the Secretary and confirmed.

A communication was read from the Hon. C. Drury, Minister of Agriculture, stating that he had again appointed Mr. John B. Smyth, of London, one of the Auditors of the accounts of the Treasurer for the present year.

A communication was also read from the License Inspector of Kingston, Mr. W. Gliddons, to the Hon. A. M. Ross, Treasurer, and sent by him to the Hon. C. Drury, Minister of Agriculture, and by him handed to your Secretary, accusing the Council by one Emmerson of selling liquor on the grounds by an agent of theirs, one Bird.

A letter was also read from the President, Ira Morgan, to Mr. Gliddons denying the fact and explaining that the Council did not even sell a booth at the Fair, that the privileges were all donated to the Midland Central Association.

The Secretary reported that he had now closed the entries for the 3rd vol. of the Clydesdale Horse Stud Book, having recorded over 600 horses and mares during the year, also that there were 447 horses recorded for the 1st vol. of the Canadian Draught Horse Stud Book, also that they had 206 recorded in the Shire Horse Book and asked leave to print the 3rd vol. of Clydesdale and one vol. of united Shire and Draught Horse Book.

To the President and Directors of the Agriculture and Arts Association:

Gentlemen,—I now enclose you statement of receipts and expenditures for the General Superintendent's office at the Kingston Exhibition for the year 1888.

I would like to make a few suggestions should you hold your exhibition again.

Would it not be better to charge exhibitors for straw after giving each stall one bedding free, for the reason that many of the exhibitors are exorbitant in their demands for straw, whereas had they to purchase it they would be satisfied with one-half they now receive.

A smaller fee at the time of entry might be taken if thought advisable in lieu of paying for straw.

I had considerable difficulty in pleasing exhibitors from the fact of the straw not coming forward in time. I have always at former exhibitions had the straw on ground the week before, the stables bedded and locked up; if not done so you have no end to trouble with exhibitors taking possession of stables without the privilege of doing so.

Also, in regard to privileges on grounds, it would save a great deal of trouble were the committee to collect all rent before parties obtain license.

With respect to giving proper accommodation to stock, I would say close your entries two weeks at least before the show, and if the city where the show is to be held has not sufficient stabling we can build them cheaper than they will charge you for so doing and have them more suitable for exhibitors.

The amount of lumber used altogether by the City of Kingston for cattle sheds at back of show ground, pig-pens and extra cattle shed near permanent cattle sheds was 35,878 ft. Can give exact amount of each building if required, but as your Association have settled with city probably may not be required.

Expenses in connection with the work of fitting the grounds and buildings the week previous to the show was all kept on the city, yet I feel satisfied where extra accommodation is required it can be made cheaper by ourselves and more satisfactorily to the Association.

There was considerable hay left over, seven tons, which I thought at one time we would lose considerable on, but the day after the show I got hold of a cab driver and he got three others who bought it between them at a discount from first cost of only 25 cents per ton, paying the cash therefor. The straw on car Mr. Jos. Franklin took at $8.00 per ton, thus disposing of our surplus forage I think very satisfactorily.

I enclose draft for $34.50 balance due Association by me. Hoping all satisfactory.

I remain, yours obediently,

A. H. White,
General Superintendent.

Moved by Mr. L. E. Shipley, seconded by Mr. Joshua Legge, That the President, Secretary and Chairman of Finance Committee be authorized to raise funds by mortgage for the purpose of providing for the deficit of the Association funds; that the said mortgage be for the sum of $3,000.00, and on the Association property in the City of Toronto, on the corner of Yonge and Queen Streets, and on the best terms as to interest and length of time they possibly can; that the President and Secretary be authorized to sign a mortgage for that amount.—Carried.

Moved by J. Rowand, seconded by J. C. Snell, That John I. Hobson, Esq., of Mosborough, be appointed the Auditor for the Association for the present year.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Legge, seconded by Mr. Rowand, M.P., That the 44th Provincial Exhibition be held in the City of London, in 1889, according to arrangements made with the City Council and Western Fair Board and embodied in a lease from the city and confirmed by, Chapter 50 of 51 Victoria, and that it shall commence on the 9th and end on the 14th September.—Carried.

Moved by Robert Vance, seconded by J. C. Snell, That J. C. Rykert, M. P., James Rowand, M. P., Ex-President Ira Morgan and the Secretary be a committee to wait upon the Hon. John Carling, Minister of Agriculture, to request him to give the Dominion grant in aid of the Provincial Exhibition to be held in London in 1889.—Carried.

Moved by J. C. Snell, seconded by A. Rawlings, That the Secretary's report *re* Clydesdale, Shire and Draught Horses be left to the Herd Book Committee.—Carried.

Moved by J. C. Snell, seconded by J. Rowand, M. P., That one of the Association's gold medals be given to the Clydesdale Association, to offer as a sweepstake prize for the best stallion of any age in the first list.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Rykert, seconded by Mr. Moore, That the attention of this Council having been drawn by the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture to a communication from the Inspector of Licenses for the City of Kingston respecting the sale of liquor on the exhibition grounds in that city, and in which an attempt has been made to connect the Council with the alleged infringement of the law, this Council takes this the first opportunity to repudiate all knowledge of any violation of the law, and further to state that it has on all occasions during the holding of its exhibition expressly informed and notified all lessees of boths that under no condition would they be permitted to sell intoxicating liquors.—Carried.

A discussion then took place as to the desirability of holding a Fat Stock Show at Easter, Mr. Moore and Mr. Snell thought it would be better to pass it over this year; Mr. Rawlings and others thought it had better be held as there was quite a demand for beef at that season.

Moved by J. Rowand, M. P., seconded by J. Legge, That owing to the scarcity of feed and fat cattle in many sections of the country, and the want of accommodation in the City of Toronto, to hold such a show in, that no Fat Stock Show be held next spring. —Carried.

To the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association:—

Gentlemen,— In the accounts rendered to me by the General Superintendent, Mr. White, there is a discrepancy of $11.50, which my clerks paid to a Mr. Gordon, for straw. Mr. White says that he paid the amount, and that the account was left in mistake with other papers in my office at Kingston. I forward herewith letters from Mr. White to me, and one from my clerks, together with Mr. Gordon's receipt.

I remain, your obedient servant,

G. Graham,
Treasurer.

This letter was referred to the Auditors, and the Secretary was requested to write Mr. White to remit the amount.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

The Committee on Finance beg to recommend that the Legislature be requested to provide for the following sums for the Association for the coming year :—

Prize farms	$450 00
Council expenses	750 00
Essays	350 00
Salaries	1,500 00
Postage, express, etc	400 00
Printing	1,000 00
Educational scheme	600 00
Fat stock show	800 00
Veterinary College	150 00
Exhibition	4,000 00
Total	$10,000 00

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. C. Rykert,
Robert Vance.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON HERD BOOKS.

Your committee would recommend that the third volume of the Clydesdale Stud Book be issued at once, and that as soon as possible afterwards the first volume of the Shire and Draught Horse Stud Book be also published.

L. E. Shipley,
Chairman.

The Committee on Prize Essays beg leave to report the following subjects for essays for 1889 :—

1. The Cultivation of Green Crops for Soiling and Ensilage, and their value in farm operations.

First prize	$30 00
Second prize	20 00

2. The advantages of Rotation of Crops as compared with the evils of Over-Cropping.

First prize	$30 00
Second prize	20 00

J. C. Snell,
Chairman.

The Finance Committee beg leave to report that they have examined the accompanying accounts, amounting to the sum of $5,050.61, paid since the 1st of June, 1888, and recommend their payment.

J. C. Rykert,
Robert Vance,
L. E. Shipley.

December 27th, 1888.

The meeting then adjourned.

H. WADE,
Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1888.

Geo. Graham, Treasurer, in account with the Agriculture and Arts Association.

1887.	RECEIPTS.	No.	$. c.	$. c.
	DR.			
	Balance from last audit			15 43
	RENT.			
Jan. 24	P. Jamieson rent to first of February		500 00	
May 4	" " " May		500 00	
Aug. 25	" " " August		500 00	
Nov. 1	" " " November		500 00	
				2000 00
	PRIZE ACCOUNT.			
Jan. 24	Canada Company's donation for 1887		100 00	
Sept. 15	Mr. Folger, special prize		15 00	
Nov. 1	J. Keenan, overpaid, returned		2 00	
				117 00
	REGISTRATION FEES.			
Jan. 17	H. Wade, Registration fees for January		144 00	
Mar. 2	" " " February		131 00	
" 8	" " " March		204 50	
May	" " " April		195 00	
"	" " " May		63 00	
Aug. 4	" " " June		73 50	
"	" " " July		56 50	
Sept. 8	" " " August		137 75	
" 29	" " " September		88 50	
Nov. 1	" " " October		122 00	
"	" " " November		207 00	
Dec. 27	" " " December		259 50	
" 27	Registration fees omitted by Treasurer		33 75	
				1682 25
	HERD BOOK.			
Jan. 17	H. Wade, Herd Book sold for January		18 75	
Mar. 17	" " " February		12 25	
April 14	" " " March		228 35	
May	" " " April		51 50	
"	" " " May		22 20	
Aug. 4	" " " June		2 80	
"	" " " July		6 05	
Sept. 8	" " " August		10 85	
" 29	" " " September		10 40	
Nov. 28	" " " October		15 25	
" 1	" " " November		13 40	
Dec. 27	" " " December		9 20	
				401 00
	LOAN ACCOUNT.			
Mar. 2	Proceeds of note discounted by directors		600 00	
Oct. 13	" " "		2500 00	
Dec. 27	J. I. Hobson, Miss Loghrin's mortgage		3000 00	
				6100 00
	GOVERNMENT GRANT.			
May	Government Grant, on account		5000 00	
Sept. 4	Government Grant, balance		5000 00	
				10000 00
	Carried forward			.....

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1888.—*Continued.*

1887.	RECEIPTS.	No.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			
	INTEREST ACCOUNT.			
Aug. 4	Interest on Prince of Wales mortgage, ½ year		28 00	
Dec.	" " "		28 00	
				56 00
	EXHIBITION RECEIPTS.			
Sept. 8	Ontario Creamery, special prize		100 00	
"	Clydesdale, special prize		40 00	
"	Licenses, "Little World"		100 00	
"	" big show		30 00	
"	" Gananoque		20 00	
"	H. Wade, cattle fees		144 00	
"	" members' fees		164 00	
"	Licenses, Mrs. Montfort's show		50 00	
"	L. E. Shipley, license booths, etc		85 00	
"	G. R. Bruce, tickets sold		2514 25	
"	G. M. Vance, tickets sold		2118 55	
"	G. Christie, tickets sold		414 59	
"	W. H. Goodwin, tickets sold		215 75	
"	T. W. Duggan, tickets sold		187 50	
"	J. D. Shipley, tickets sold		730 95	
"	Guthrie & Stewart, tickets sold, grand stand		149 10	
"	Folger Bros., railway vouchers		84 00	
"	Eastern Dairyman's Association, special prize		200 00	
" 29	H. Wade, balance, cattle fees		54 95	
"	" horses		208 50	
"	" sheep		37 15	
"	" pigs		24 35	
"	" poultry		122 55	
"	" spaces, implement shed		178 00	
Oct. 13	A. H. White (A. Hall's cheque)		34 50	
Dec. 15	General Superintendent's account :—			8007 79
	Space for shingles $1 00			
	" saw filer 1 00			
	" waggon 2 00			
			4 00	
	187 locks sold		46 75	
	Forage sold		247 92	
	H. C. Clark, Straw		13 50	
	Hay sold to cab drivers		91 75	
				403 92
	EXHIBITION PRINTING.			
Nov. 1	Map & School Supply Co., overpaid account		41 00	
				41 00
	MEMBERS' FEES.			
Sept. 8	H. Wade, members' fees		300 00	
				300 00
				$29158 64

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1888.—*Continued.*

1888.	PAYMENTS.	No.	$ c.	$ c.
	PRIZES.			
June 25....	J. Wanless, medals for prizes	68	51 00	
" 25....	" veterinary prizes	69	15 00	
Sept. 13....	Thos. Guy, Aryshires	120	50 00	
" 13....	F. A. Fleming, acc't Herefords	121	25 00	
" 14....	David Pettin, butter, etc	122	14 00	
" 14....	" stair carpet	123	4 00	
" 14....	Timothy Welsh, butter	124	25 00	
" 14....	A. J. Cumming, honey	125	40 00	
" 14....	J. & W. B. Watt, cattle	126	110 00	
" 14....	Jno. McLean, horse	127	5 00	
" 14....	Wm. Pennock, roots, etc	128	20 00	
" 14....	J. H. McCrae, cattle	129	73 00	
" 14....	W. J. Rudd, poultry	130	3 00	
" 14....	R. J. Graham, bull	131	10 00	
" 14....	J. A. Cochrane, cattle	132	314 00	
" 14....	W. M. & J. C. Smith, young poultry	133	50 00	
" 14....	G. J. Miller, Fruit	134	67 50	
" 14....	John Kelly, jr., Leicester sheep	135	125 00	
" 14....	Irvine & Christie, horses	136	75 00	
" 14....	R. Currie, fruit	137	78 00	
" 14....	W. L. Pennock, ladies' work	138	30 00	
" 14....	W. J. Rudd, cattle	139	110 00	
" 14....	Wm. Tuck, grain	140	118 00	
" 14....	A. Frank & Sons, horse and bull	141	25 00	
" 14....	" " Suffolk pigs	142	142 00	
" 14....	C. H. Bampfylde, fruit	143	46 00	
" 14....	Geo. A. Wise, grain and roots	144	17 00	
" 14....	G. Grennians, grain and seeds	145	27 00	
" 14....	J. J. Manderson, grain	146	24 00	
" 14....	Dan Harvey, Leicesters	147	53 00	
" 14....	John Duff, grain and seeds	148	40 00	
" 14....	Thomas Currie, bull	149	15 00	
" 14....	Jas. Tolton, Hampshire sheep	150	70 00	
" 14....	George A. Wise, fruit	151	18 00	
" 14....	Wm. Fox, pigeons	152	19 50	
" 14....	Smith Bros., cattle	153	112 00	
" 14....	W. Stewart, cattle	154	32 00	
" 14....	Geo. C. Howison, poultry	155	5 00	
" 14....	Dundas & Grandy, horses	156	55 00	
" 14....	John G. Peck, fruit and vegetables	157	8 50	
" 14....	R. J. Martin, roots	158	19 00	
" 14....	" poultry	159	15 00	
" 14....	F. Vanslyck, horse	160	15 00	
" 14....	Jas. Irving, horse	161	15 00	
" 14....	Jas. Redmond, cattle	162	65 00	
" 14....	W. H. Reid, poultry	163	40 00	
" 14....	A. G. H. Luxton, poultry	164	34 00	
" 14....	A. G. Purdy, horse	165	5 00	
" 14....	" butter	166	8 00	
" 14....	John Gardener, fruit	167	51 00	
" 14....	Sam Burner, fruit	168	38 00	
" 14....	Jas. Guill, horses	169	95 00	
" 14....	" roots	170	3 00	
" 14....	Jas. Main, poultry	171	48 00	
" 14....	L. H. Stover, horses	172	46 00	
" 14....	Robert Purdy, horse	173	10 00	
" 14....	Hugh Crawford, quilt	174	2 00	
" 14....	Wm. Kough, poultry	175	5 00	
" 14....	" horses	176	30 00	
" 14....	S. Staples, horses	176½	30 00	
" 14....	F. Peck, root, etc	177	53 00	
" 14....	C. R. Ostrom, root, etc	178	6 00	
	Carried forward			

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1888.—*Continued.*

1887.	PAYMENTS.	No.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			
	PRIZES.			
Sept. 14....	C. R. Ostrom, fruit	179	17 00	
" 14....	Ormsby & Chapman, Yorkshire pigs	180	45 50	
" 14....	F. Peck, vegetables	181	21 50	
" 14....	Wm. Peck, vegetables	182	5 50	
" 14....	" "	183	19 00	
" 14....	Brown Bros., horse	184	25 00	
" 14....	Ed. Kayler, horse	185	40 00	
" 14....	A. W. Garrett, poultry	186	5 00	
" 14....	Mrs. Purdy, rag mats	187	3 00	
" 14....	W. J. Haliday, horse	188	10 00	
" 14....	Lewis Hartman, water melon	189	1 00	
" 14....	" vegetables	190	2 00	
" 14....	John Bedlow, poultry	191	23 00	
" 14....	Wm. Walker, Lincoln sheep	192	90 00	
" 14....	J. W. Kyle, horse	193	10 00	
" 14....	C. W. Neville, Cotswold sheep	194	14 00	
" 14....	Hugh Crawford, Cotswold sheep	195	14 00	
" 14....	S. Stewart, horse	196	15 00	
" 14....	Chas. Stewart, horse	197	6 00	
" 14....	C. D. Field, fruit and vegetables	198	43 00	
" 14....	H. Madden, grain and roots	199	16 00	
" 14....	R. J. Mackie, cattle	200	50 00	
" 14....	C. H. Clark, pumpkin and horse	201	12 00	
" 14....	Miss Brough, ladies' work	202	15 00	
" 14....	D. J. A. Ritchie, poultry and butter	203	10 00	
" 14....	Miss G. Metcalfe, ladies' tidy	204	5 00	
" 14....	Albert Grahan, horses	205	15 00	
" 14....	Thos. Donkin & Sons, horses	206	40 00	
" 14....	J. & W. Dunster, horses	207	25 00	
" 14....	L. G. Deen, bull	208	16 00	
" 14....	Henry Lutz, fruit	209	5 50	
" 14....	J. D. Lutz, fruit	210	40 00	
" 14....	" grain and wine	211	24 00	
" 14....	" "	212	24 00	
" 14....	Geo. Green. Berkshire pigs	213	208 00	
" 14....	Lewis Hartman, ladies' work	214	5 50	
" 14....	W. Wilson, grain	215	33 00	
" 14....	S. Obberndoffer, cigars	216	8 00	
" 14....	J. L. Haycock, fruit and vegetables	217	8 50	
" 14....	W. W. Black, photos	218	10 00	
" 14....	Miss Brough, lambrequin	219	2 00	
" 14....	C. Friendship, parsnips, etc	220	29 00	
" 14....	J. Friendship, roots	221	8 00	
" 14....	" vegetables	222	6 50	
" 14....	C. Friendship. parsnips	223	3 00	
" 14....	J. McNaughton, stallion	224	15 00	
" 14....	L. Lasker, jr., horses	225	14 00	
" 14....	Mrs. L. Neilson, ladies' work	226	6 00	
" 14....	Mrs. L. W. Ferrier, ladies' work	227	6 50	
" 14....	E. W. Wartman, fruit	228	18 00	
" 14....	J. E. Spankie, pigeons and rabbits	229	8 00	
" 14....	S. W. Watts, roots and vegetables	230	30 00	
" 14....	John Hudson, horse	231	4 00	
" 14....	S. A. Lyons, poultry and fruit	232	11 00	
" 14....	Thos. T. Coleman, poultry	233	28 00	
" 14....	" vegetables	234	26 00	
" 14....	" turnips	235	7 00	
" 14....	C. H. Hawley, horse	236	10 00	
" 14....	Mrs. England, squash and flour	237	42 00	
	Carried forward			

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1888.—*Continued.*

1888.	PAYMENTS.	No.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			
	PRIZES.			
Sept. 14....	Wm. Clegg, horse	238	8 00	
" 14....	Wm. Burns, horse	239	4 00	
" 14....	Chas. A. Truedell, York pigs	240	5 00	
" 14....	H. Rankin, horse	241	12 00	
" 14....	R. N. Polter, horse	242	30 00	
" 14....	T. C. Stark, roots	243	6 00	
" 14....	" grade cattle	244	78 00	
" 15....	Mrs. T. Drummond, ladies' work	245	10 00	
" 15....	Mrs. McCollough, ladies' work	246	3 00	
" 15....	Thos. H. Johns, barley, etc	247	30 00	
" 15....	Miss S. Lyons, plain crayon	248	2 00	
" 15....	S. K. Miller, horses	249	37 00	
" 15....	E. Abraham, birds	250	10 00	
" 15....	Mrs. J. Gibson, rustic stand	251	4 00	
" 15....	" ladies' work	252	2 00	
" 15....	Geo. Osborne, poultry	253	9 00	
" 15....	Wm. S. Gardner, pumpkins	254	9 00	
" 15....	E. J. Madden (H. Homer), cheese	555	20 00	
" 15....	" " "	256	60 00	
" 15....	W. J. Shipley, horses	257	25 00	
" 15....	Percy Buck, horses	258	12 00	
" 15....	Jas. Clogg, cattle	259	25 00	
" 15...	Thos. F. Graham, drawings	260	5 00	
" 15....	B. A. Roch Simard, hemp	261	4 00	
" 15....	Miss Irish, drawings	262	4 00	
" 15....	W. Sawyer, drawings	263	18 00	
" 15....	Mrs. W. Glidden, embroidery	264	1 00	
" 15....	Olivier Beaudry, seeds	265	37 00	
" 15....	" roots	266	22 00	
" 15....	Miss K. Kileaney, counterpane	267	4 00	
" 15....	Fred. Elliott, horses	268	12 00	
" 15....	J. G. Peck, fruit	269	7 00	
" 15....	P. Burr & Son, horses	270	67 00	
" 15....	Alf. Hodgin, horses	271	25 00	
" 15....	Mrs. Hartney, mits	272	2 00	
" 15....	Miss Munro, ladies' work	273	4 00	
" 15....	Chas. George, vegetables	274	7 50	
" 15....	Miss E. Metcalfe, ladies' work	275	1 00	
" 15....	John Keys, spring wheat	276	4 00	
" 15....	M. Keys, knit shirt	277	2 00	
" 15 ...	Jas. Gorrie, jr., horses	278	14 00	
" 15....	Mrs. W. T. Robinson, carriage rugs	279	4 00	
" 15....	Marina Folger, embroidery	280	4 00	
" 15 ...	J. S. Gallagher, horse	281	10 00	
" 15....	Thos. Parmenter, butter	282	6 00	
" 15....	Alex. Ritchie, wine	283	5 00	
" 15....	Wm. Gales, cucumbers	284	1 50	
" 15....	Jas. Lyons, horse	285	10 00	
" 15....	Miss H. Budon, painting, etc	286	3 00	
" 15 ..	John N. Watts, roots, etc	287	21 00	
" 15....	F. Peck, currants	288	1 00	
" 15....	J. H. Bonisteel, poultry	289	15 00	
" 15....	Miss H. Maine, knitting, etc	290	5 00	
" 15....	Miss Richardson, wax work	291	1 00	
" 15....	Jas. Lowery, horses	292	4 00	
" 15....	A. Lambert, wax flowers	293	1 00	
" 15....	Arthur Beaudry, roots	294	36 00	
" 15....	B. A. Roch Simard, vegetables, roots, etc	295	34 00	
" 15....	J. S. McMahon, horse	296	8 00	
	Carried forward			

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1888.—*Continued.*

1888.	PAYMENTS.	No.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forwaod	....	.....	.....
	PRIZES.			
Sept. 15....	A. Gallinger, "	297	8 00	
" 15....	A. Shibouse, pansies	298	1 50	
" 15....	Perry Buck, embroidery	299	1 00	
" 15....	John Harker, vegetables, roots, etc	300	16 00	
" 15....	D. C. Harker, roots, etc	301	7 00	
" 15....	Ed. Clarke, gloves	302	5 50	
" 15....	Ed. Cooke, embroidery	303	2 00	
" 15....	E. J. Madden, cheese	304	28 00	
" 15....	" butter	305	15 00	
" 15....	Thos. Hagan, horse	306	15 00	
" 15....	Miss Neish, ladies' work	307	4 00	
" 15....	Miss McAdam, "	308	2 00	
" 15....	L. E. Shipley, butter	309	10 00	
" 15....	A. B. Cunningham, fire-screen	310	2 00	
" 15....	H. H. Curtis & Co., essential oils, etc	311	20 00	
" 15....	L. M. Gordanier, horses	312	7 00	
" 15 ...	" blankets	313	35 00	
" 15....	" potatoes	314	6 00	
" 15....	J. L. P. Gordanier, blankets, flannels	315	28 00	
" 15....	" horses	316	28 00	
" 15....	" potatoes and butter	317	15 00	
" 15....	Mrs. E. J. Mostyn, crayon and photos	318	6 00	
" 15. ..	Mrs. Jas. Cramer, wax flowers	319	1 00	
" 15....	Mrs E. Frazer, paintings	320	31 00	
" 15....	Jas. Cramer, cheese	321	5 00	
" 15....	M. E. Flannagan, plants	322	82 50	
" 15....	John Carson, horses	323	25 00	
" 15....	M. M. Carey, paintings	324	16 00	
" 15....	B. Dawson, horse photos	325	9 00	
" 15....	Wm. Watts, horse	326	5 00	
" 15....	Mrs. Ryerson, chair-cover	327	2 00	
" 15....	Mrs. Wrenshall, paintings	328	57 00	
" 15....	Chas. Wrenshall, "	329	57 00	
" 15....	J. S. R. McCann, ginger ale	330	3 00	
" 15....	W. G. Kidd, minerals	331	53 00	
" 15....	Miss C. Hora, insects' gathering	332	18 00	
" 15....	Mrs. Augustus, flowers	333	7 00	
" 15....	John Patterson, carrots and horse	334	17 00	
" 15....	Mrs. J. E. Gilmore, fancy screens	335	2 00	
" 15....	Bay Quinté Canning Co., canned goods	336	4 00	
" 15....	H. & W. G. Crowthers, confectionery	337	8 00	
" 15....	W. G. M. Byers, poultry	338	4 00	
" 15....	Thos. Keenan, syrup	339	7 00	
" 15....	Mrs. Thos. Caldwell, ladies' work	340	7 00	
" 15....	Thos. Bowan, painting	341	2 00	
" 15....	Wm. Robinson, horses	342	12 00	
" 15....	Albert Graham, vegetables	343	12 00	
" 15....	Miss Beker, waxwork	344	2 00	
" 15....	Geo. S. Oldreive, poultry and flour	345	22 00	
" 15....	W. L. Pennock, horses and blankets	346	2 00	
" 15....	David Rogers, roots	347	3 00	
" 15....	Miss Maude Betts, flowers and fruit	348	42 00	
" 15....	B. A. R. Simard, counterpane	349	4 00	
" 15....	Thos. Merritt, paintings	350	12 00	
" 15....	S. M. Wade, "	351	43 00	
" 15....	Wm. McCrae, account	352	17 28	
" 21....	R. Dorsey & Son, pigs	403	75 00	
" 21....	Smith & Keenan, fruit	404	87 00	
" 21....	Wm. Hickson, butter	405	50 00	
	Carried forward	.....	.....	.....

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1888.—*Continued.*

1888.	PAYMENTS.	No.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			
	PRIZES.			
Sept. 21	A. Landry, honey and wheat	406	9 00	
" 21	Chas. Grant, grain	407	25 00	
" 21	S. & P. Jackman, poultry	408	5 00	
" 21	W. H. Dempsey, fruit	409	30 50	
" 21	A. Landry, wheat	410	4 00	
" 21	Jas. Cheesman, dairy tests	411	40 00	
" 21	W. Hartman, rye grass	412	8 00	
" 22	W. & J. C. Smith, Merino sheep	417	48 00	
" 25	Thos. McCrae, Galloway cattle	418	207 72	
" 25	Mrs. W. J. Livingstone, screen	419	2 00	
" 25	C. W. Raymond, fancy work	420	10 00	
" 25	Miss Lizzie Garvie, painting	421	2 00	
" 25	R. Beith & Co., horses	422	154 00	
" 25	Percy & Young, Clydesdale horses	423	42 00	
" 25	Jas. Russell & Bros., "	424	62 00	
" 25	" "	425	6 00	
" 25	Simmons & Quirie, bull	426	25 00	
" 25	R. & S. Nicholson, shorthorns	427	5 00	
" 25	John Dryden, "	428	68 00	
" 25	John Hope, "	429	203 00	
" 25	Heber Rawlings, cattle	430	50 00	
" 25	G. F. Benson, Hereford cattle	431	45 00	
" 25	W. E. Edwards, shorthorns	432	25 00	
" 25	F. A. Fleming, cattle	433	84 00	
" 25	Thos. Guy, Ayrshires	434	55 00	
" 25	J. O. Henry, bull	435	30 00	
" 25	Sam'l. Harper, Devon cattle	436	160 00	
" 25	A. Knight, Holstein cattle	437	10 00	
" 25	Nicol & Son, Ayrshires	438	65 00	
" 25	W. Kough, Galloway cattle	439	127 00	
" 25	W. A. Reburn, Jersey "	440	192 00	
" 25	Eliza M. Jones, " "	441	196 00	
" 25	T. C. Pattison, thorough-bred stallion	442	25 00	
" 25	Frank Lalond, "	444	10 00	
" 25	R. D. Hill, roadster stallion	445	15 00	
" 25	David Purdy, mare	446	9 00	
" 25	Brown Bros., Percherons	447	25 00	
" 25	W. S. Lister, cow	448	15 00	
" 25	J. C. Graham, Clydesdale stallion	449	5 00	
" 25	Jas. Reid, horse	450	10 00	
" 25	R. Jamieson, Jersey bull	451	20 00	
" 25	Sam'l. Curtis, Holstein bull	452	30 00	
" 25	J. Campbell, jr., calf	453	4 00	
" 25	Thos. Shaw, cattle	454	82 30	
" 25	" "	455	5 70	
" 25	B. W. Folger, "	456	135 25	
" 25	" "	457	9 75	
" 30	A. F. Newland, penmanship	459	13 00	
" 30	Miss E. A. P. Learett, ladies' work	459½	2 00	
Oct. 3	Wm. L. Judson, paintings	462	40 00	
" 3	Miss Lois Saunders, picture	463	3 00	
" 3	F. M. Bell Smith, "	464	50 00	
" 3	E. Chown & Son, embroidery	465	2 00	
" 3	Philip Baynes, mineralogy	466	14 00	
" 3	Mrs. A. Knight, ladies' work	467	45 00	
" 3	Annie H. Heaslip, "	468	28 00	
" 3	Edith A. Powers, "	469	5 00	
" 3	R. F. Light, pictures	470	5 00	
" 3	Mrs. W. M. McLaren, sea-moss	471	1 00	
	Carried forward			

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1888.—*Continued.*

1888.	PAYMENTS.	No.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			
	PRIZES.			
Oct. 3	G. S. Morrison, crayon drawing	472	3 00	
" 3	Mrs. E. J. Mostyn, crayon and photos	473	6 00	
" 3	E. R. Babington, drawings	474	13 00	
" 3	Nicol & Sons, stuffed birds	475	29 00	
" 3	Dominion Business College, penmanship	476	4 00	
" 3	W. Ryerson Gordanier, tapestry	477	2 00	
" 3	Thos. H. McGuirl, pencil drawing	478	3 00	
" 3	J Knight, ladies' work	479	7 00	
" 3	George Edwards, drawings, etc	480	7 00	
" 3	F. H. Spooner, shirt	481	3 50	
" 3	H. & W. J. Crowthers, confectionery	482	8 00	
" 3	F. Knight, plain sewing	483	2 00	
" 3	Mrs. Gorham, infants' blanket	484	2 00	
" 3	Charles Merriman, ladies' work	485	10 50	
" 3	P. E. Wood, quilt	486	5 00	
" 3	Kate Little, "	487	3 00	
" 3	Adam A. Sayles, flour	488	6 00	
" 3	James M. Cook, socks	489	1 50	
" 3	Wm. Moore, poultry	490	14 00	
" 3	Heber Rawlings, Cotswolds	491	5 00	
" 9	Thos. Shaw, prize essay	536	30 00	
" 9	J. A. B. Sleightholm, prize essay	537	20 00	
" 9	D. Nicol, "	538	30 00	
" 9	John Campbell, jr., "	539	20 00	
" 13	J. G. Snell, Cotswold sheep	540	135 00	
" 13	Wm. Oliver, Lincoln sheep	541	83 00	
" 13	John Jackson, Southdown sheep	542	102 00	
" 13	Robert Shaw, " "	543	60 00	
" 13	John Campbell, Shropshire "	544	49 00	
" 13	John Dryden, " "	545	64 00	
" 13	Peter Arkell, Hampshire "	546	79 00	
" 13	Rock Bailey, merino "	547	76 00	
" 13	Simmons & Quirie, Berkshire pigs	548	60 00	
" 13	Dewan & Mitchell, poultry	549	3 00	
" 13	John Fogg, "	550	10 00	
" 13	Isaac Haun, "	551	6 00	
" 13	Charles Bonnick, "	552	12 00	
" 13	James S. Niven, M.D., "	553	3 00	
" 13	R. B. Smith, "	554	1 00	
" 13	Joseph Featherston, pigs	555	295 00	
" 13	R. Dorsey & Sons, "	556	90 00	
" 13	John Miller & Sons, Shropshire sheep	557	49 00	
" 13	A & D. Bogue, poultry	558	215 00	
" 13	W. M. & J. C. Smith, Poland and China pigs	559	129 00	
" 13	" Ayrshire cattle	560	126 00	
" 13	A. Knight, honey, etc	561	12 00	
" 13	J. Knight, mangels	562	2 00	
" 13	W. H. Brubacher, butter	563	5 00	
" 13	Isaac Winger, "	564	30 00	
" 13	Eliza Parsons, Stilton cheese	565	8 00	
" 13	Alex. Glass, wine	566	9 00	
" 13	Charles Scott, general vegetables	567	35 00	
" 13	W. R. Gordanier, "	568	6 00	
" 13	Wm. H. Beattie, "	569	23 00	
" 13	E. Baiden, "	570	5 00	
" 13	Charles Merriman, mangel-wurzel	571	3 00	
" 13	Heber Rawlings, "	572	1 00	
" 13	David Purdy, general vegetables	573	5 00	
" 13	George Edwards, beets	574	3 00	
	Carried forward			

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1888.—*Continued.*

1888.	PAYMENTS.	No.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	.....	.....	.....
	PRIZES.			
Oct. 13....	W. M. & J. C. Smith, general vegetables	575	$14 00	
" 13....	John Keyes, spring wheat	576	4 00	
" 13....	Henry Scott, flax seed	577	1 00	
" 13....	Rock Bailey, corn, etc	578	6 00	
" 13....	John Sprague & Co-, butter	579	30 00	
" 13....	J. C. Graham, butter	580	25 00	
" 13....	E. M. Jones, butter	581	7 00	
" 13....	B. J. Connolly, cheese	582	12 00	
" 13....	Robert Robertson, cheese	583	28 00	
" 13....	J. S. Drewry, cheese	584	15 00	
" 13....	B. M. McNamee, cheese	585	8 00	
" 13....	James Liddle, jr., cheese	586	12 00	
" 13....	Samuel Howard, treacle	587	5 00	
" 13....	S. Pennock, maple sugar	588	11 00	
" 13....	D. Vanduzen, fruit	589	58 00	
" 13....	Nicol & Sons, fruit	590	25 00	
" 13....	John Holder, fruit	591	12 00	
" 13....	A. Knight, vegetables	592	3 00	
" 13....	E. J. Wolverton, fruit	593	69 50	
" 13....	H. J. H. Simpson, fruit	594	1 00	
" 13...	Samuel Harper, fruit	595	1 00	
" 13....	E. C. Fearnside, fruit	596	34 50	
" 13....	Hugh Crawford, fruit	597	1 00	
" 13....	A. Glass, fruit	598	58 50	
" 13....	Arthur R. Hora, fruit	599	3 50	
" 13....	R. J. Graham, vegetables	600	1 00	
" 13....	J. G. Davis, vegetables	601	9 00	
" 13....	Charles Scott, vegetables	602	13 00	
" 13....	J. K. Gordon, fruit	603	34 00	
" 13....	L. R. Gordon. fruit	604	30 00	
" 13....	J. L. Nicol, plants	605	22 00	
" 13....	Thomas Oliver Veale, fruit	606	17 00	
" 13....	Mrs. Augustus, flowers	607	7 00	
" 13....	E. Baiden, flowers	608	24 50	
" 13....	J. M. Cooke, beets	609	1 00	
" 13....	J. Knight, vegetables	610	4 00	
" 13....	Mrs. Thos. Brethan, vegetables	611	1 00	
" 13....	Thomas Keenan, wild plums	612	2 00	
" 24....	Robert Robertson, balance prize, cheque 3973	614	4 00	
Nov. 28....	Charles Merriman, grapes	648	2 50	
Dec. 31....	J. Wanless, medals for prizes	.....	353 50	
				11489 50
	EXHIBITION EXPENSES.			
May 15....	D. S. Ritchie, bill posting	49	1 22	
June 25....	H. Wade, Exhibition expenses, sundries	62	18 10	
" 25....	Printing, *Mail* Job Dep't	64	295 35	
" 25.. .	Executive Committee, expenses	71	84 26	
July 3....	Richard F. Palmer, green baize, 1887	77	4 50	
" 10....	James Bain & Son, stationery	80	3 75	
" 10....	Map and School Supply Co.	81	82 00	
" 10....	Alexander & Cable, prize cards	82	65 00	
" 10....	Toronto Lithographing Co., lithographing	83	288 70	
" 10....	H. Wade, Exhibition work, half allowance	86	66 00	
" 10....	A. S. Woodburn, 1887	87	80 00	
" 18....	*Mail* Job Dep't, Exhibition printing	89	210 00	
" 18. ..	E. M. Edwards, stationery	90	3 50	
Aug. 20....	J. Legge, committee meeting	102	9 60	
	Carried forward	.....	.....	.....

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1888.—*Continued.*

1888.	PAYMENTS.	No.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			
	EXHIBITION EXPENSES.—*Continued.*			
Aug. 20....	Geo. Moore, committee meeting	103	25 92	
" 20....	C. Drury, " "	104	20 72	
" 20....	P. R. Palmer, " "	105	11 68	
" 20....	H. Wade, " "	106	7 50	
" 20....	D. M. McPherson" "	107	17 68	
" 24....	J. G. Shea, bill posting	108	25 25	
" 24....	Frank Kirchmer, bill posting	109	38 10	
" 4....	H. Wade, freight expenses	95	26 30	
" 4....	" bill posting	96	50 00	
" 4....	Map and School Supply Co.	97	41 00	
" 4....	Barber & Ellis	98	27 00	
" 4....	Brown Bros., stationery	99	25 60	
" 24....	Wm. Newlands, Exhibition expenses	110	10 00	
Sept. 4....	D. M. McPherson, for hay	114	260 00	
" 5....	H. Wade's clerks, wages, etc., for Exhibition	117	60 00	
" 5....	" travelling expenses	118	31 12	
" 15....	Shedden & Co., cartage	353	57 52	
" 15....	J. Martin, sign painting	354	6 75	
" 15....	Henderson & Co., envelopes	355	1 25	
" 15....	H. Wade, for Council	357	14 15	
" 15....	Canadian Express, express	356	17 90	
" 15....	Dominion Express Co., express	358	8 40	
" 15....	R. W. Allan, bill posting	359	14 27	
" 15....	Jackson & Creighton, mailing journal	360	25 00	
" 15....	A. Burnett, evergreens	361	15 00	
" 15....	D. Nicol, sundries	362	5 68	
" 15....	I. Morgan, ladder	363	1 50	
" 15....	H. Fair, Superintendent Carriage Department	364	15 00	
" 15....	L. Hunter, sundries	365	1 25	
" 15....	" pay list	366	55 50	
" 15....	D. Nicol, " Agricultural Hall	367	89 75	
" 15....	D. Derbyshire, " dairy	368	63 00	
" 15....	G. Moore, " gate-keepers, etc.	369	292 95	
" 15....	A. H. White, " on account	370	350 00	
" 15....	McMahon Bros., sundries	371	9 70	
" 15....	Treasurer's assistants	372	70 80	
" 15....	" expenses	373	26 60	
" 15....	B. Bird, lunch for Treasurer	374	1 50	
" 15....	Secretary's Assistants, pay list	375	200 75	
" 15....	John Kay, Assistant, Main Building	376	6 85	
" 15....	E. Henas, caretaker	377	5 00	
" 15....	Telegraph Co , telegrams	378	2 46	
" 15....	Quintel & Lewey, straw	379	118 79	
" 15 ...	J. Wilmott, Assistant, Main Building	380	4 75	
" 15....	S. Coil, teaming	381	5 00	
" 15....	P. Megent, safe	382	1 25	
" 15....	McKilney & Brick, tin cups	383	2 50	
" 15....	J. H. Gordon, straw	384	11 50	
" 15. ..	Directors, cabs	385	2 60	
" 15....	J. Henderson & Co., rubber bands	386	95	
" 15....	Joseph Keutner, bill posting	387	2 60	
" 15....	J. Legge, bill posting	388	3 00	
" 15....	J. S. R. McCann, Local Secretary, expenses	389	50 00	
" 15....	E. Jackson, Mechanical Department, pay list	390	131 20	
" 15....	R. Christie, badges, etc.	391	21 00	
" 15....	Midland Local Committee, allowance	391½	1128 00	
" 15....	Judges at Provincial Exhibition	395	425 00	
" 17....	Kingston & Pembroke Railway, charges on straw	396	53 95	
" 17....	C. D. Franklin, straw	397	44 75	
	Carried forward			

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1888.—*Continued.*

1888.	PAYMENTS.		No.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward		.....	.....	.....
	EXHIBITION EXPENSES.—*Continued.*				
Sept. 17....	John Campbell, wood		398	5 50	
" 17....	John Henderson, stationery		399	5 85	
" 17....	James Franklin & Sons, straw		402	76 00	
" 25....	H. Wade, ribbons for badges		458	15 00	
Oct. 3 ..	" balance of bill posting		492	41 74	
" 3....	" Exhibition expenses		493	41 35	
" 6....	Map and School Co., supplies		499	41 00	
" 6....	*Mail* Job Dep't		500	58 25	
" 6....	Brown Bros., supplies		502	31 25	
Nov. 1....	A. R. Williams		644	92 00	
" 28....	H. Wade, expenses, Exhibition		647	39 12	
Dec. 15....	General Superintendent's account—				
	Caretaker's pay list	$127 50	650		
	Night watchman	67 50	"		
	General Superintendent, pay list	260 10	"		
	Gordon's straw	11 50	"		
	John Cain and R. Boickwind, one day each	2 00	"		
	Wm. Lee, three days (omitted from pay list)	3 00	"		
	Joseph Franklin	42 89	"		
	Telegrams	83	"		
	Locks returned	44 00	"		
	General Superintendent, salary	150 00	"		
	" " car fare	10 10	"		
	Balance paid Treasurer	34 50	"		
		$753 92			
	Less $350 previously paid White	350 00			
			.....	403 92	
					6028 20
	EXHIBITION PRINTING.				
Sept. 15....	Cicolaria & Daley, advertising		394	9 00	
" 17....	L. W. Shannon		400	86 75	
" 17....	*British Whig*		401	87 10	
Oct. 6....	*Forest and Farm*, exhibition printing		503	3 00	
" 6....	Charles Bonnick, "		504	4 00	
" 6....	William Pittard, "		505	2 50	
" 6....	W. H. & L. J. Allan "		506	2 50	
" 6....	W. H. Robertson		507	7 50	
" 6....	Trenton *Advocate*		508	2 50	
" 6....	E. G. Hart		509	3 00	
" 6....	*Stock Journal Co*		510	6 75	
" 6....	J. W. McLean		511	1 50	
" 6....	Templeton & Beeman		512	4 00	
" 6....	George Keyes		513	2 00	
" 6....	*Mail* Job Department		514	27 75	
" 6....	*Canadian Sportsman*		515	4 80	
" 6...	Canadian Manufacturer Publishing Co.		516	10 00	
" 6....	Toronto *World*		517	6 00	
" 6....	Sheppard Publishing Co		518	4 80	
" 6....	*Intelligeneer* "		519	4 00	
" 6....	*Railroad News*		520	60 00	
" 6....	Wm. Weld		521	12 85	
" 6....	*Empire* Printing Co		522	18 75	
" 6 ..	*Grip* "		523	4 50	
" 6....	J. R. Stratton		524	3 50	
" 6....	*Herald Co*		525	7 20	
" 6....	Pembroke *Standard*		526	2 50	
	Carried forward		.....	.....	.....

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1888.—*Continued.*

1888.	PAYMENTS.	No.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			
	EXHIBITION PRINTING.—*Continued.*			
Oct. 6	*Sentinel* Job Print	527	3 00	
" 6	Dominion Railway Advertising Co	528	50 00	
" 6	Grange Wholesale Supply Co	529	2 50	
" 6	Brockaway & Son, advertising	529½	12 00	
" 27	Graham & Co	615	12 00	
" 27	Peterborough *Review*	616	3 60	
" 27	Ottawa *Journal*	617	4 00	
" 27	*Grocer* Publishing Co	618	5 00	
" 27	*Reporter*	619	4 00	
" 27	Ottawa *Free Press*	620	4 00	
" 27	*Merchant* Publishing Co	621	4 00	
" 27	*Rural Canadian*	622	5 00	
" 27	Smith's Falls *News*	623	3 00	
" 27	Smallfield & Sons	624	3 50	
" 27	John R. Orr	625	1 50	
" 27	J. M. Walker	626	1 50	
" 27	H. Wade (Ogdensburg *Republic*)	627	4 60	
" 27	*Canadian Railway News*	628	60 00	
" 27	St. George Scarlet	629	5 00	
" 27	H. Wade (Keyes & Thompson)	630	1 65	
" 27	*Globe* Printing Co	631	43 50	
" 27	*Mail* Job Department	632	2 75	
" 27	Montreal Bill Posting Co	633	6 00	
" 27	E. C. Hill	634	5 00	
" 27	H. Wade, petty cash	635	15 96	
" 30	James S. Williams	636	3 00	
Nov. 1	*Citizen* Publishing Co	640	4 00	
" 1	Pembroke *Standard*	641	2 50	
" 1	*News* Printing Co	642	4 00	
" 1	*Mail* "	643	18 00	
Dec. 17	*Globe* Printing Co., advertising booths, balance account	657	24 00	
" 17	Deseronto *News* Co., exhibition	658	2 50	
" 17	Trenton *Courier* (per H. Wade)	659	2 00	
" 17	*Mail* Printing Co., advertising	660	12 50	
				724 31
	SALARIES.			
Jan. 17	J. I. Hobson, auditor	1	30 00	
" 17	J. B. Smyth, "	2	30 00	
" 24	H. Wade, salary for January	10	190 00	
" 24	G. Graham, "	11	33 00	
March 2	H. Wade, salary for February	27	190 00	
" 2	G. Graham, "	28	33 00	
" 29	H. Wade, salary for March	43	190 00	
" 29	G. Graham, "	44	33 00	
April 14	H. Wade, salary for April	48	190 00	
June 25	" " May	57	190 00	
" 25	G. Graham, " April	58	33 00	
" 25	" " May	59	33 00	
" 25	" " June in full	60	35 00	
" 25	H. Wade, " "	60½	190 00	
July 18	" " July	92	190 00	
" 18	G. Graham, " "	93	33 00	
Aug. 25	H. Wade, " August	112	190 00	
" 25	G. Graham, " "	113	33 00	
Sept. 30	H. Wade, " September	460	190 00	
" 30	G. Graham, " "	461	33 00	
	Carried forward			

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1888.—*Continued.*

1888.	PAYMENTS.	No.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			
	SALARIES.—*Continued.*			
Oct. 30....	H. Wade, " October	637	190 00	
" 30....	G. Graham, " "	638	33 00	
Nov. 28....	H. Wade, " November	645	190 00	
" 28....	G. Graham, " "	646	33 00	
Dec. 17....	" " December	654	35 00	
" 17....	H. Wade, " "	655	190 00	
				2740 00
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
Jan. 17....	Balance due Fraser, auditors' report	4	15 00	
" 17....	H. Wade, directory	3	5 50	
" 24....	F. Bird, engraving	8	14 00	
" 24....	H. Wade, sundries	12	10 00	
March 9....	" S. Dickie, reporting	40	8 00	
" 9....	Telegrams, etc	40½	5 70	
Sept. 21....	Address for J. Wilmott	414	22 00	
" 21....	G. C. Creelman, agricultural examination	415	15 00	
Dec. 17....	G. Graham, for postage stamps	656	2 00	
				97 20
	INTEREST ACCOUNT.			
Jan. 24....	Miss L. Loghrin, interest on mortgage	5	210 00	
March 2....	Discount on note $600	36	10 93	
June 25....	Interest on note in bank	73	1 15	
July 4....	Interest on Aylesworth note	79	37 92	
" 18....	" Miss Loghrin's mortgage, half year	94	210 00	
				470 00
	FAT STOCK SHOW PRINTING.			
Jan. 24....	I. Fotherington & Son	6	30 95	
" 24....	Toronto *World*, advertising	7	3 00	
" 24....	W. Weld, advertising	9	5 00	
" 24....	J. Ross Robertson, advertising	12½	1 50	
March 2....	*News* Printing Co	26	3 00	
" 2....	Badges	34	4 00	
				47 45
	PETTY CASH.			
Jan. 24....	H. Wade, petty cash	11½	15 77	
				15 77
	FURNITURE.			
Jan. 24....	Geo. Sproule, office furniture	13	5 00	
				5 00
	Carried forward			

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1888.—*Continued.*

1888.	PAYMENTS.	No.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	.....	.....	.....
	PRINTING.			
Feb. 10....	*Mail* Printing Co	14	15 75	
" 10....	*Globe* "	15	23 65	
" 10....	*Rural Canadian*	16	3 00	
March 2....	Charles Sparrow (for Montreal Bill Posting Co.)	29	6 00	
" 2....	*Mail* Job Department	30	24 75	
May 5....	*Rural Canadian*	53	3 00	
Aug. 4....	*Mail* Job Department, entry tickets	110	24 50	
Dec. 27....	Freeman & Bilton, printing	662	3 00	
				103 65
	HERD BOOK.			
Feb. 13....	C. Drury, Herd Book committee	17	22 40	
" 13....	Geo. Moore, "	18	21 92	
" 13....	L. E. Shipley, "	19	26 40	
" 13....	J. C. Snell, "	20	18 88	
" 13....	H. Wade, "	21	9 20	
March 9....	Hunter, Rose & Co., Clydesdale Stud Book	37	300 00	
" 9....	H. Wade, Herd Book expenses	41	10 00	
April 14....	Hunter, Rose & Co., on account of Herd Book	47	167 75	
May 5....	*Mail* Job Department	50	25 00	
" 5....	Brown Bros	50½	18 50	
" 5....	Cook & Bunker	52	4 00	
June 25....	H. Wade, Herd Book	65	31 00	
" 25....	Hunter, Rose & Co., Clydesdales in full	70	403 50	
Oct. 6....	*Mail* Department	501	7 00	
" 6....	Brown Bros	501½	9 25	
" 17....	*Mail* Job Department, envelopes, etc.	652	11 50	
" 17....	Berkshire swine,	....	5 20	
				1101 50
	POSTAGE.			
Feb. 13.....	G. Graham, postage stamps cheque	22	3 00	
"	H. Wade, " fees, January	23	5 00	
March 9....	" " " February	38	8 75	
"	" cheque	39	13 00	
April 14....	Postage stamps as Registration fees, March	46	3 50	
June 25	H. Wade, cheque	63	55 00	
"	" postage stamps, April	74	15 25	
"	" " May	75	7 75	
"	" " cheque	76	60 00	
Aug. 4....	" " June	100	5 25	
"	" " July	101	4 50	
Sept. 4....	" "	119	6 50	
" 15....	J. S. R. McCann	393	3 00	
" 22....	Geo. Graham, postage stamps cheque	416	5 00	
Oct. 3....	H. Wade, postage stamps as Registration fees, August	498	10 75	
" 13....	Geo. Graham	613	4 00	
Nov. 1....	H. Wade, postage	639	7 25	
" 28....	" " November	640	8 00	
Dec. 27....	" " as Registration fees, December	663	13 75	
" 31....	" "	.....	14 10	
				253 35
	Carried forward	.....	.....	.....

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1888.—*Continued.*

1888.	PAYMENTS.	No.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward	.....	.....	.....
	REGISTRATION FEES.			
Feb. 13....	Registration fees returned to Mr. Wade	24	5 00	5 00
	COUNCIL EXPENSES.			
March 2....	Members' expenses attending Council	25	221 92	
Sept. 15....	Council at Provincial Exhibition	394	416 48	
Oct. 9....	P. R. Palmer attending Exhibition	533	27 65	
"	J. C. Rykert, "	534	38 48	
"	C. Drury, "	535	24 80	
Dec. 27....	Council, attending meeting at Toronto	661	179 60	908 93
	BUILDING REPAIRS.			
March 2....	Keith & Fitzsimmons	31	2 00	
June 25....	H. Wade for J and E. H. Roberts, repairs	66	5 80	
July 16....	Arthur Matton	88	20 00	27 80
	STATIONERY.			
March 2....	Brown Bros., stationery	32	3 30	
"	James Bain & Son	33	2 25	
May 5....	*Mail* Job Department	51	12 50	
"	Brown Bros	51½	1 50	
"	James Bain & Son	55	4 75	
Oct. 6....	" "	531	11 00	
"	R. L. Polk, for *Gazetteer*	532	5 00	
Dec. 17....	Schlict & Field Co., manilla paper	651	1 00	
"	Alexander & Cable, new cheque book	651½	23 00	64 30
	EDUCATIONAL SCHEME.			
March 2....	Printing	35	17 50	
June 25....	Stock Journal advertising	67	9 00	
July 10....	Jones & Davidson, stationery	84	10 00	
Oct. 4....	J. A. Craig, Agricultural Examination, 1st	494	25 00	
"	Geo. Harcourt, " " 2nd	495	20 00	
"	S. A. Laidman, " " 1st A	496	25 00	
"	J. A. B. Sleightholm, " " 3rd	497	25 00	
" 6....	C. C. James	530	8 00	
Dec. 17....	*Mail* Job Department	653	11 50	151 00
	INSURANCE.			
March 9....	H. Wade, insurance	42	18 75	
July 4....	" "	84	65 00	83 75
	VETERINARY COLLEGE.			
March 30...	Ira Morgan, Examination	45	56 00	
May 5....	Alexander & Cable	55	60 00	
July 18....	*Mail* Job Department, printing	91	70 00	186 00
	Carried forward	.....	.....	.....

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1888.—*Continued.*

1888.	PAYMENTS.	No.	$ c.	$ c.
	Brought forward			
	VETERINARY MUSEUM.			
May 5....	Alexander & Cable	56	60 00	60 00
	LIBRARY EXPENSES.			
June 25....	H. Wade, library expenses	61	5 00	5 00
	LOAN ACCOUNT.			
June 25....	H. Wade, to retire note in bank	72	600 00	
July 4....	Paid Aylesworth's note	78	1,000 00	
Dec. 31....	J. I. Hobson, note	.....	2,500 00	4,100 00
	PRIZE FARMS.			
Sept. 5....	J. B. Freeman, judging prize farms	115	60 00	
"	John Lowrie, " "	116	65 00	125 00
	RENTS.			
Sept. 5....	Hon. Prov. Treasurer, heating	665	200 00	200 00

ABSTRACT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES as classified by the Auditors for the year ending December, 1888.

RECEIPTS, 1888.		$ c.
Cash balance from last audit		15 43
Registration fees		1,716 50
Herd book sales		401 00
Rent of building	$ 2,000 00	
Loan account	6,100 00	
Government grant	10,000 00	
Interest on P. of W. mortgage	56 00	
		18,156 00
Canada Co. prize	$100 00	
Folger special prize	15 00	
Keenan prize overpaid	2 00	
		117 00
Ontario Creamery account	$100 00	
Clydesdale Association	40 00	
Eastern D. "	200 00	
		340 00
Exhibition Receipts, Members' fees	$ 464 00	
" " Cattle stables	198 95	
" " Horse "	208 50	
" " Sheep pens	37 15	
" " Pig "	24 35	
" " Poultry	122 65	
" " Implement shed	178 00	
" " Booths	434 10	
" " Gates and turnstiles	6,181 59	
Carried forward		

DISBURSEMENTS.	$ c.
By Cash Premiums	11,439 50
" Judges	425 00
" Gen. Superintendent, pay list salary	711 03
" Treasurer's Office, including $11.50 overpaid on Forage	100 15
" Fine Arts Department	56 75
" Manufacturer's Department	150 26
" Dairy "	63 00
" Horticultural "	110 43
" Machinery "	112 50
" Gate-keepers	292 95
" Stationery	114 25
" Advertising	749 31
" Bill posting	367 18
" Miscellaneous expenses, Exhibition	463 54
" City of Kingston, grant	1,128 00
" Forage	665 40
" Secretary's Office	200 75
" Printing, Exhibition	966 65
" " Ordinary	103 65
" Council expenses	768 61
" " Exhibition	416 48
" Educational scheme	166 00
" Veterinary College	186 00
Carried forward	

ABSTRACT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.—*Continued.*

RECEIPTS, 1888.		$ c.	DISBURSEMENTS.	$ c.
Brought forward		.....	*Brought forward*	.....
Exhibition Receipts, Railway coupons	84 00		By Cash Veterinary Museum	60 00
" " Forage and locks sold, Gen. Supt. ac.	$438 42		" Postage	255 35
" " Printing account, refund	41 00		" Herd Book	1,002 70
		8,412 71	" Library	15 50
			" Miscellaneous and petty cash	52 77
			" Proportion salaries Herd Book	1,000 00
			" " " Agriculture and Arts	1,740 00
			" Interest	470 00
			" Reg. fees returned	5 00
			" Building, repairs, etc.	27 80
			" Insurance	83 75
			" Loan	4,100 00
			" Prize Farms, including medals	175 00
			" Heating Agricultural Hall	200 00
			" Fat Stock Show, 1887	47 45
			" on hand	165 93
		$29,158 64		29,158 64

Audited and found correct.

JOHN B. SMYTH, JOHN I. HOBSON. } Auditors.

TORONTO, Jan. 4th, 1889.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES of the Agriculture and Arts Association, December 31st, 1888.

ASSETS.	—	LIABILITIES.	—
	$ c.		$ c.
Cash in bank	168 93	Mortgage on Real Estate	10,000 00
Real Estate, Agricultural Hall	50,000 00	Balance owing Veterinary Museum	48 57
Library—1630 volumes	1,500 00	Balance Assets	44,341 36
Prince of Wales' Fund	800 00		
Office furniture and safe	600 00		54,389 93
Clydesdale Stud Books	1,321 00		
	54,389 93		

To the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association :

GENTLEMEN,—We, your Auditors, beg leave to report that we have examined the Treasurer's books and accounts and find them correct.

There are a few cheques outstanding, amounting in the aggregate to $295.82.

As usual, every facility was afforded us by your Executive officers to make a satisfactory audit.

JOHN B. SMYTH, }
JOHN I. HOBSON. } Auditors.

TORONTO, January 4th, 1889.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE, TORONTO.
SESSION OF 1887-8.

SIR,—The Spring Examinations were concluded March 29th, 1888, and resulted in the following receiving the Diploma.

LIST OF GRADUATES.

Examinations concluded March 29th, 1888.

Examining Board—Messrs. Elliott, Cowan, Wilson, O'Neil, Sweetapple; Coleman, Lloyd and Shaw.

The following passed a final examination :—

Ackland, George F., Fofar, Ont.
Allis, N. H., Wyalusing, Pa., U.S.
Anderson, J. P., Guelph, Ont.
Anderson, R., Comber, Ont.
Armstrong, J. A., Stratford, Ont.
Austin, D. G., Essex Centre, Ont.
Babe, T., Caledon, Ont.
Baker, T. F. F., Oakville, Ont.
Balliett, A. H., Ballietts ville, P.A., U.S.
Bell, C. F., Arcanum, Ohio, U. S.
Berry, R. G., Sherbrooke, P. Q.
Bland, C., Lincoln, England.
Bland, J. W., Calgary, Alba.
Bowker, G, Grotan, N. Y., U.S.
Bracken, W. J., Brampton, Ont.
Booker, F., Carlingville, Ill., U. S.
Bradley, J. E., Gananoque, Ont.
Buckingham, J. D., Essex Centre, Ont.
Burger, W., Hornby, Ont.
Burke, J. C., St. Thomas, Ont.
Baker, W. L., Lafayette, N.Y., U. S.
Bracken, G. E., Caledon East, Ont.
Campbell, A. C., Buffalo, N. Y., U. S.
Campbell, J., Strathroy, Ont.
Campbell, W. D., Ridgetown, Ont.
Carpenter, H. T., Manhattanville, Kas., U.S.
Carpenter, T., San Francisco, Cal., U.S.
Carter, G. H., Guelph, Ont.
Chase, T. M., Sherwood, N. Y., U.S.
Clute, H. P., West Shelby, N. Y., U. S.
Collins, G., Hespeler, Ont.
Cook, F. W., Hutchinson, Kas., U. S.
Cornell, C. E., Thedford, Ont.
Coutts, J. J., Crosshill, Ont.
Cox, W., Nassagaweya, Ont.
Dengler, H. O., Quakertown, Pa., U. S.
Dann, W., Lucan, Ont.
Davies, C., Alton, Ont.
Edwards, E., Lima, Ohio, U. S.
Erb, N. S., Guelph, Ont.
Findlay, J. T., Williamstown, Ont.
Fox, J. H., Guelph, Ont.
Gable, E. E., Meadville, Penn., U. S.
George, J. H., Crampton, Ont.
Gilbank, F. G., Birr, Ont.
Glass, W. H., Melbourne, Australia.
Graham, J., Port Perry, Ont.
Graham, N., Zephyr, Ont.
Gruber, C. D., Obolds, P. A., U. S.
Green, D., Ridgetown, Ont.
Hagyard, E. W., Lexington, Ky., U. S.
Hanbidge, T., Mount Hope, Ont.
Heighway, J. G., London, Ont.
Hickingbottom, R., Balsam, Ont.
Hill, J. A. T., Chicago, Ill., U. S.
Hoffman, F. W., Waterloo, Ind., U. S.
Inger, J. D., Strawberry Point, Iowa, U.S.
James, A., Ottawa, Ont.
Jackson, A. W., Abingdon, Ont.
Johnston, S. H., Chesley, Ont.
Johnston, J. H., Croton, Ont.
Johnston, B., Davenport, Ont.
Johnstone, J. A., Trafalgar, Ont.
Kennedy, J. T., Bloomington, Ont.
Kent, F. B., Bracebridge, Ont.
Kimmell, D. E., Greenburg, Pa., U. S.
Kydd, W. H., Warren, Ill., U. S.
Lake, C., Wooster, Ohio, U. S.
Lambertus, J., Teeswater, Ont.
Lawson, J. A., Walkerton, Ont.
Leary, D., Kendall, N. Y., U. S.
Lindsay, W. H., Hornby, Ont.
McCapes, A. D., Vermillion, Dakota, U.S.
McGregor, J. D., London, Ont.

SESSION 1887-88.—*Continued.*

McKenna, W. J. S., Brampton, Ont.
McLean, W. A., Lucan, Ont.
McQueen, E. D., Port Dover, Ont.
McMahon, D. T., Chicago, Ill., U. S.
Macdonald, F. S., Toronto, Ont.
Merillat, L. A., Kocks, Ohio, U. S.
Millar, J. J., Calgary, Alba.
Morris, C. D., North Reading, N. Y., U. S.
Moulter, G. H., Fayetteville, N. Y., U. S.
Newby, T. D., Charleston, Ill., U. S.
Orr, A. E., Milford, Kas., U. S.
Paget, H. A., Loughborough, England.
Paige, H. E., Amherst, Mass., U. S.
Parton, J. S., Fredericksburg, Ohio, U. S.
Phillips, J. R., Dwitville, N. Y., U. S.
Porter, J. W., Mt. Vernon, Ont.
Powell, J. H., Thedford, Ont.
Power, R. H., Barrie, Ont.
Quinn, A. H., Edmonton, Ont.
Readhead, R. T., Lowville, Ont.
Robinson, S. G., Galt, Ont.
Roe, J. S., Milverton, Ont.
Roe, J. A., Milverton, Ont.
Rossiter, A. J., Salem, Oregon, U. S.
Rossiter, E. W., Salem, Oregon, U. S.
Rowe, H. N., Strathroy, Ont.
Rowlin, G. H., Hamilton, Ont.
Russell, W. T., Nashville, N. H., U. S.
Schwin, P. E., Middleburg, Ind., U. S.
Scott, W. J., Duncrieff, Ont.
Scott, A. D., Duncrieff, Ont.
Schaffter, E. P., Mt. Eaton, Ohio, U. S.
Shepard, E. H., Geneva, Ohio, U. S.
Sherrick, F. U., Tarrs, Pa., U. S.
Sihler, C. J., Simcoe, Ont.
Smith, R. V., St. Mary's, Ont.
Smythe, T. H., Grand Forks, Dakota, U.S.
Speirs, H. J., Manitoba.
Stevens, D. S., Mt. Morris, Ill., U. S.
Sutherland, G. H., E. Saginaw, Mich., U.S.
Sloan, J. L., Churchill, Ont.
Thompson, J. D., Sharkleyville, Pa., U.S.
Thompson, L. H., Strathroy, Ont.
Vanantwerp, E. A., Grand Rapids, Mich., U. S.
Walker, J. J., Londesborough, Ont.
Walkington, J. J., King, Ont.
White, J. S., Elmira, Ont.
Wicks, A. G., Springfield, Mass., U. S.
Williams, G. C., Fingall, Ont.
Wilson, J. E., Thornton, Ont.
Zug, F. M., Clarence, N. Y., U. S.

Examinations, December 20th, 1888.

Board of Examiners—Messrs. Elliott, Cowan, Sweetapple, Shaw, O'Neil, Lloyd and Wilson.

The following were successful in obtaining the Diploma of the College :—

Brown, A., Sarnia, Ont.
Carter, J. H., Guelph, Ont.
Cowles, E. M., Bedford, Ohio, U. S.
Everett, A. T., Hastings, Neb., U. S.
Golden, R. F., Kingsville, Ont.
Haworth, C. W. J., Pembroke, Ont.
Hickingbottom, R. H., Brooklyn, Ont.
Hughson, W. J., Orangeville, Ont.
Julian, F. W., Centre, Mich., U. S.
Karn, L. C., Milverton, Ont.
Landrett, A., Ayr, Ont.
Liddle, J. F., Medina, N. Y., U. S.
McMahon, J. B., Toronto, Ont.
Major, H. H., Whitevale, Ont.
Morse, J. E., St. Thomas, Ont.
Ottewell, J. P., Flesherton, Ont.
Reist, O., Kossuth, Ont.
Riddell, W., Shakespeare, Ont.
Robinson, F. L., Peterboro', Ont.
Scott, J., Bloomington, Ill., U. S.
Scott, J. L., London, Ont.
Smith, A. W., Cataract, Ont.
Stevens, J. B., St. Mary's, Ont.
Tamlin, C. S., London, Ont.
Taylor, W. M., Hillsboro, Dakota, U. S.
Thompson, J., Orillia, Ont.
Thomson, T. A., Toronto, Ont.
Vansickle, S. W., Ancaster, Ont.
Webb, H. S., Tonawanda, N. Y., U. S.
Whelihan, J. P., St. Mary's, Ont.
Widdifield, R. J., Aurora, Ont.
Wilkinson, T. H., Belgrave, Ont.
Wynde, A,, Brighton, Ont.

ANDREW SMITH, V. S., Edin.,
President.

REPORT

RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OF

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

IN THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER,

1887.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

Toronto:
PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 68 AND 70 FRONT STREET WEST.
1888.

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 1st, 1888.

To His Honour Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C. M.G.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

In compliance with the Statute in that behalf, the undersigned respectfully presents to Your Honour the Annual Report of Births, Marriages and Deaths for the year ending 31st December, 1887.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES DRURY,
Registrar-General.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Total Registrations of Births, Marriages and Deaths in 1887	1
Births.—Extracts from the tables, shewing the number and ratio	1
" " " increase and decrease in the different Counties and Cities.	2
" " " number in each sex, and the excess of males over females	2
" Remarks on the number of, in the different seasons	2
" " Plural and illegitimate	2
Marriages.—Extracts from the tables shewing the number of, and percentage	3
" " " " in each denomination	3
" " " " in each period of life	3
" " " " at advanced ages	4
" " " " youthful	4
Table 1.—Births, Marriages and Deaths in each County	5-6
" 2.— " " " City	7
" 3.— " " " Town	8
Birth Tables.	
" 4.—Births by months, shewing proportion of males to females in the Province and Cities	9
" 5.— " for eleven years, shewing the excess of males over females	10
" 6.— " order of, by months	11
" 7.— " " quarters	11
" 8.— " Illegitimate, twins and triplets	12
Marriage Tables.	
" 9.—Marriages, by denominations, with percentage, etc	12
" 10.— " months, in numerical order for six years	13
" 11.— " ages for six years, with percentages	14
" 12.— " of persons at 70 years and over	15
Death Tables.	
" 13.—Deaths, rate per 1,000 of population in each County and City	19
" 14.— " monthly and quarterly in the Province	20
" 15.— " " " Cities	21
" 16.— " at different ages for six years, with percentages	22
" 17.— " list of Centenarians	23
" 18.— " nationality over 60 years of age	24
" 19.— " ten highest causes for 11 years	25-27
" 20.— " " in each County	28-29
" 21.— " " in each City	30-31
" 22.— " " in each Town	30-31
" 23.— " five highest causes in each period of life	32
" 24.— " by occupations, classified in each quinquennial period of life	33-35
" 25.— " recapitulation of table 24	33-35

DEATH TABLES—*Continued.*

PAGE.

Diagrams.—Births 33-35
" Deaths 33-35
" Death wave 33-35
" Deaths from four specified diseases 38-35
Explanation of diagrams 36
Remarks on deaths in the Province 37
" " Cities 37
" " Towns 37
" the sex of those who died 38
" the seasons in which they died 38
" the ages of those who died 39
" Centenarians 39
" Nationalities of decedents over 60 years of age 39
" Causes of death 39
" Old age 40
" Phthisis (Consumption) 40
" Pneumonia (Inflammation of Lungs) 40
" Nervous diseases (Inflammation of Brain) 41
" Anæmia (General Debility) 41
" Heart diseases 42
" Diphtheria 42
" Enteritis and Gastritis (Inflammation of the Bowels and Stomach) 43
" Diarrhœal diseases (Diarrhœa and Dysentery) 43
" Cancer 43
" Deaths (Occupations) 44
" Cultivators of the soil 44
" Mechanics 44
" Labourers 44
" Business men, etc 45
" Professional men, etc 45
" Other employments 45
" Females at work 45

APPENDIX.

Table A.—Births iv
" B.—Marriages by Denominations ..... xiv.
" C.— " Months ..... xxiv.
" D.— " Ages ..... xxvi.
" E.—Deaths by Counties ..... xxxii to cxi.
Recapitulation ..... cxii to cxvii.
" E.—Deaths (Cities) ..... cxviii to cxxxix.
Recapitulation ..... cxl to cxliii.
" E.—Deaths (Towns) ..... cxliv to clxxxvii.
Recapitulation ..... clxxxviii to cxci.
" F.—Deaths (Occupations) ..... cxcii.

REPORT

RELATING TO THE

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

IN THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1887.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
TORONTO, December 1st, 1888.

To the Honourable CHARLES DRURY,
Registrar-General, Province of Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the return of Births, Marriages and Deaths registered in the Province for the year ending 31st December, 1887.

The returns shew that during the year the number of Births registered in the Province was 45,904, of Marriages 14,460, and of Deaths 23,414, shewing a decrease in births of 554; an increase in marriages of 615, and an increase in deaths of 230.

The total registrations, therefore, number 83,778; a small increase over the total of 1886.

The ratios to population were as follows:

Births, 21.7 per 1,000.
Marriages, 6.8 "
Deaths, 11.5 "

BIRTHS.

(*See Tables 1, 2 and 3*).

The full Tables of Births will be found in appendix pages iv. to ix.

There were registered in the Province		45,904	births, ratio to population		21.7	per 1,000.
"	" Cities	8,559	"	"	27.5	"
"	" Towns	2,636	"	"	21.8	"
"	" Rural Districts	11,195	"	"	20.6	"

This gives one birth to every		46.1	living in the	Province.	
"	"	"	36.2	"	Cities.
"	"	"	45.6	"	Towns.
"	"	"	47.1	"	Rural Districts.

The registration of births shew a decrease of 554 in number. Of this falling off one county (Carleton) alone shews a decrease of 485, although twenty other counties have returned less births, but not to so great an extent. In the remaining nineteen counties it is pleasing to notice increased registration of births, the most noticeable were York with 149; Frontenac with 124; Lennox and Addington, (united) and Brant with 94 each; Muskoka and Parry Sound with 85; Waterloo with 67; Bruce with 66; and Peterboro' with 62. The following counties were the most prominent for decreased returns: Carleton, 485; Ontario, 144; Oxford, 93; Renfrew, 92; Leeds and Grenville, (united) 78; Hastings, 74; Victoria, 71; Lincoln, 63, and Peel, 62. The decreases in the other counties were comparatively small. It should, however, be remarked, that the counties reported above as having returned less births in 1887 than in 1886, returned in every case (except Lincoln) in 1886 large increases over the number returned in 1885.

There was also a falling off in the returns of births in the cities, principally in Ottawa, which returned 376 less than in 1886, St. Thomas, St. Catharines, Lincoln and Stratford combined, a total of 108 less, while in the remaining cities there were large increases, especially in Toronto, with 215, Kingston with 173, and London with 86.

The increases and decreases in the towns very nearly balance, shewing 16 more births than in 1886—the largest increase was in Cobourg, viz., 58, and the greatest decrease in Chatham, 42.

SEX.

(See Tables 4 and 5).

The male births numbered 23,859, and the females 22,045, an excess of 1,814 males. An excess of male births in the Province appeared in every month of the year, though more particularly in the months of June and December. The smallest difference was in November, being only two per cent. more males. Separating the cities from the Province the difference was more marked in every month, except in April, in which month the female births exceeded those of the males. The month of June shewed the largest excess, 64.

Table 5 has been compiled for the purpose of shewing the excess of male births during the last ten years. There was a total of 224,044 male births to 207,757 females, a proportion of 107.8 males to 100 females.

Monthly and Quarterly.

(See Tables 6 and 7).

It seems to be the uniform rule for the largest number of births to occur in March, and the smallest number either in November or December. The difference between the highest number recorded in March, 1887, and the lowest in December, was 911. In births by quarters, the first and third quarters returned the largest numbers, and the second and fourth the least. These proportions have been the same for a number of years.

Plural and Illegitimate Births.

(See Table 8).

Twin births were not so numerous in 1887 as in 1886, as only 303 pairs were registered in the former year, while in the latter year 375 pairs were recorded. No cases of triplets appear to have been returned. In 1886 there were three cases.

A very large decrease, viz., 275 has taken place in the number of illegitimate children registered in 1887, chiefly in the counties of Carleton, Middlesex, Wentworth, and York; the total decreases in these four counties number 207. Evidently these births were not as fully registered as in former years, as the average for the ten years preceding 1887 was 693 per year.

MARRIAGES.

(See Tables 1, 2 and 3).

The marriages registered in 1887 numbered 14,460 or 6.8 per 1,000 of the population, an increase of 615 couples married. In the cities 3,447 were registered, 11.1 per 1,000, an increase of 147 ; and in the towns the marriages were 1,656 or 13.7 per 1,000, an increase of 312 over the number of marriages celebrated in 1886.

Denominations.

(See Table 9.)

The Methodists, as usual, head the list, notwithstanding that there was a small decrease in comparison with 1886 ; they numbered 10,242 or 35.4 per cent. of all the persons married. The Presbyterians returned 5,810 or 20 per cent. ; the Episcopalians 5,052 or 17.5 per cent., and the Roman Catholics 4,160 or 14.4 per cent.

There was an increase in the number of persons married in each denomination except Methodists and Mennonites.

Months.

(See Table 10).

October and December still retain their prestige of being the favourite months for entering the married state. Of the 14,460 marriages, 3,132 or 21.6 per cent. were solemnized in these two months, whereas in May only 875 marriages, or 6.5 per cent., were celebrated. For a number of years previous to 1887, August always returned the lowest number of marriages.

Ages.

(See Table 11).

It will be seen from this table that in only two periods of life, viz., (under twenty years and from twenty to twenty-five years) did the females exceed the males ; but the excess was very great, 2,664 persons were married under twenty years of age. Of these 2,533 were females and only 131 males ; in the period between twenty and twenty-five years 12,074 persons were married, of whom 7,035 were females and 5,039 were males. In the other twelve periods the proportion was in favour of the males.

The following abstract shews the percentage of each sex to the whole number married in the different periods of life :

Males under 20 years when married	.9 per cent.	Females	17.4 per cent.
" between 20 and 25 "	34.8 "	"	48.6 "
" " 25 " 30 "	36.1 "	"	21.2 "
" " 30 " 35 "	13.6 "	"	6.5 "
" " 35 " 40 "	6.3 "	"	2.7 "
" " 40 " 45 "	2.8 "	"	1.3 "
" " 45 " 50 "	1.8 "	"	.8 "
" " 50 " 55 "	1.3 "	"	.4 "
" " 55 " 60 "	.8 "	"	.4 "
" " 60 " 65 "	.7 "	"	.2 "
" " 65 " 70 "	.21 "	"	.05 "
" " 70 " 75 "	.12 "	"	.02 "
" " 75 " 80 "	.24 "	"	....
" " 80 and over "	.01 "	"	.01 "
Ages not given "	.32 "	"	.42 "
	100.00		100.00

Marriages at 70 Years and over.

(See Table 12).

There were nine bridegrooms who were seventy years of age when married and fifteen between that age and ninety years. The oldest of them had reached the patriarchal age of eighty-nine years when he took for a partner an old lady of the age of eighty years, their united ages were 169 years, exceeding the total age of the oldest couple registered in 1886 by nine years, which ranks them as the oldest couple married in Ontario up to this time. This old couple were married in the county of Essex. Three brides of seventy years and over were older than the bridegrooms. The greatest disparity between the ages of the bride and bridegroom was in the case of a man aged seventy-four years who married a girl of twenty years.

Youthful Marriages.

Several instances of girls marrying at very tender years were returned, viz., one marriage was reported from Algoma in which the child bride was stated to have been only thirteen years of age, while the age of the husband was given as twenty-two years. Four girls were married at fourteen years, and twenty-seven at fifteen years. The boys were not in so much haste to marry, as the returns do not shew that any of them were married under eighteen years of age, and only twenty were married at that age. The united ages of the youngest couple married was thirty-three years, the bridegroom was eighteen and the bride fifteen years.

TABLE 1.

TABLE shewing the total number of Births, Marriages and Deaths in each County in 1887.

COUNTIES.	Population.	Births.				Marriages.				Deaths.				Total B., M. and D. in 1886.	Total B., M. and D. in 1887.			Ratio to 1,000 of Population.		
		Number in 1886.	Number in 1887.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number in 1886.	Number in 1887.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number in 1886.	Number in 1887.	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
Algoma	22350	576	550	.....	26	142	170	28	....	234	275	41	....	152	995	43	.....	24.6	7.6	12.3
Brant	37239	792	886	94	.....	245	278	33	....	428	392	....	36	1465	1556	81	.....	23.7	7.4	14.0
Bruce	71244	1410	1476	66	.....	353	489	136	....	509	597	88	....	2272	2562	290	.....	20.7	6.8	8.3
Carleton	70513	2753	2268	.....	485	606	627	21	...	1486	1225	....	261	4845	4120	.....	725	32.1	8.8	17.5
Dufferin	22589	570	529	.....	41	176	169	....	7	238	284	46	....	984	982	.....	2	23.4	7.4	12.5
Elgin	46597	870	899	29	.....	294	291	....	3	373	423	50	....	1537	1643	76	.....	19.3	6.2	9.7
Essex	51218	1502	1521	19	.....	376	434	58	....	760	740	....	20	2638	2695	57	.....	29.6	8.4	14.4
Frontenac	46812	775	899	124	.....	294	307	13	....	556	602	46	....	1625	1808	183	.....	19.2	6.5	12.8
Grey	77582	1450	1466	16	.....	470	460	....	10	581	632	51	....	2501	2558	57	.....	18.9	5.9	8.1
Haldimand	27491	550	578	28	.....	177	156	....	21	225	243	18	....	952	977	25	.....	21.3	5.6	8.8
Halton	24112	473	427	.....	46	113	131	18	....	243	221	....	22	829	779	.....	50	17.7	5.4	9.1
Haliburton	6511	173	176	3	.....	28	41	13	....	43	84	41	....	244	301	57	.....	27.0	6.3	12.9
Hastings	60712	1265	1191	.....	74	431	380	....	51	497	668	171	....	2193	2239	46	.....	19.6	6.2	11.0
Huron	84179	1557	1571	14	.....	461	388	....	73	581	679	98	....	2599	2638	38	.....	18.6	4.6	8.0
Kent	59769	1038	1035	.....	3	386	473	87	....	526	582	56	....	1950	2090	140	.....	17.3	7.9	10.0
Lambton	57238	1245	1188	.....	57	319	332	13	....	548	556	8	....	2112	2076	.....	36	20.7	5.8	9.7
Lanark	37372	791	745	.....	46	270	293	23	....	375	368	....	7	1436	1406	..	30	20.0	7.8	9.8
Leeds and Grenville	66181	1047	969	.....	78	361	443	82	....	654	530	....	124	2062	1942	.....	120	16.8	6.7	8.0
Lennox and Addington	29133	372	466	94	.....	212	188	....	24	209	245	36	..	793	899	106	.....	16.0	6.4	8.4
Lincoln	34719	669	606	.....	63	194	209	15	....	431	409	....	22	1294	1224	.....	70	17.4	5.1	11.8
Middlesex	102389	1798	1827	29	.....	668	609	....	59	1041	1101	60	....	3507	3537	30	.....	17.8	6.0	10.7
Muskoka and Parry Sound	29926	969	1054	85	.....	225	244	19	....	304	343	39	....	1498	1641	143	.....	35.2	8.1	11.4
Norfolk	36879	708	647	.....	61	206	214	8	....	322	261	....	61	1236	1122	.....	114	17.5	5.8	7.1
Northumberland and Durham	85129	1328	1356	28	.....	516	466	....	50	674	743	69	...	2518	2565	47	.....	16.0	5.4	8.7
Ontario	53613	1142	998	.....	144	266	272	6	...	473	515	42	....	1881	1785	.....	96	18.2	5.0	9.6
Oxford	55176	1121	1028	.....	93	360	343	....	17	519	587	68	....	2000	1958	.....	42	18.6	6.2	10.6

TABLE 1.—*Continued.*

TABLE shewing the total number of Births, Marriages and Deaths in each County in 1886 and 1887.

COUNTIES.	Population.	Births.				Marriages.				Deaths.				Total B., M. and D. in 1886.	Total B., M. and D. in 1887.	Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio to 1,000 of Population.		
		Number in 1886.	Number in 1887.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number in 1886.	Number in 1887.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number in 1886.	Number in 1887.	Increase.	Decrease.					Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
Peel	28793	568	506	.....	62	137	153	16	....	296	289	....	7	1001	948	.....	53	17.5	8.1	11.4
Perth	59005	1138	1123	.....	15	339	363	24	....	537	530	...	7	2014	2016	2	.....	20.0	6.1	9.0
Peterboro'	33270	787	849	62	.....	241	246	5	....	321	324	3	....	1349	1419	70	.....	25.5	7.4	9.7
Prescott and Russell	41826	1410	1401	.....	9	238	262	24	....	668	623	....	45	2316	2286	.....	30	33.4	6.0	14.9
Prince Edward	23149	357	366	9	.....	125	644	19	....	282	235	....	47	764	745	.....	19	15.8	6.2	10.1
Renfrew	44271	1246	1154	.....	92	264	310	46	....	423	380	....	43	1933	1844	.....	89	25.1	7.0	8.5
Simcoe	82394	1687	1710	23	.....	517	514	....	3	587	651	64	...	2791	2875	84	.. ..	20.7	6.2	7.9
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	72618	1143	1202	59	.....	378	416	38	....	589	593	4	....	2110	2211	101	.....	16.5	5.7	8.1
Victoria	37021	826	755	.....	71	194	233	39	....	296	322	26	....	1315	1310	.. ..	5	20.4	6 3	9.0
Waterloo	47008	1337	1404	67	.....	381	394	13	....	536	576	....	10	2254	2324	70	.....	30.0	8.3	11.2
Welland	34948	731	682	.....	49	197	204	7	....	307	314	7	....	1235	1200	.....	35	19.5	5.8	9.0
Wellington	72808	1348	1345	.....	3	391	399	8	....	702	699	...	3	2411	2443	2	.....	18.4	5.4	9.6
Wentworth	73649	1891	1857	.....	34	551	568	17	....	1224	1205	....	19	3666	3630	.....	36	25.2	7.7	16.3
York	168408	5045	5194	149	.....	1743	1847	104	.. .	3586	3418	....	168	10374	10459	85	.....	30.0	10.9	20.3
Total	2115971	46458	45904	998	1552	13845	14460	933	318	23184	23414	1132	902	83487	83778	1843	1552	21.7	6.8	11.5
		Decrease in Births, 554.				In. in Marriages, 615.				Increase in Deaths, 230				Total increase in B., M. and D., 291						

TABLE 2.

Births, Marriages and Deaths in the Cities in 1886 and 1887.

Cities.	Population as returned by the Assessors.	Births.				Marriages.				Deaths.				Totals.				Ratio to 1,000 of the Population.		
		Number in 1886.	Number in 1887.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number in 1886.	Number in 1887.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number in 1886.	Number in 1887.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number in 1886.	Number in 1887.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
Toronto	126169	3462	3677	215	.....	1364	1479	115	.....	2850	2688	....	162	7676	7841	168	....	29.1	11.7	21.3
Hamilton	41712	1128	1126	.....	2	389	420	31	.....	768	687	....	81	2285	2233	....	52	27.0	10.0	16.5
Ottawa	37020	1725	1349	.....	376	427	465	38	.....	1100	840	....	260	3252	2654	....	598	36.4	12.5	22.3
London	26960	524	610	86	.....	315	263	.....	52	389	422	33	....	1228	1295	67	....	22.7	9.7	15.6
Kingston	16216	269	442	173	.....	176	189	13	.....	282	287	5	....	727	918	191	....	27.2	11.6	17.7
Brantford	12570	315	325	10	.....	126	147	21	.....	193	192	....	1	634	664	30	....	25.8	11.7	15.2
St. Thomas	10271	270	229	.....	41	143	123	.....	20	137	154	17	....	550	506	....	44	22.3	12.0	15.0
Guelph	10195	250	270	20	.....	107	96	.....	11	182	177	....	5	539	543	4	....	26.4	9.4	17.3
St. Catharines	10075	182	151	.....	31	81	97	16	.....	172	171	....	1	435	419	....	16	15.0	9.5	17.0
Belleville	10139	203	216	13	.....	107	89	.....	18	150	176	26	....	460	481	21	....	21.3	8.7	17.3
Stratford	8881	200	164	.....	36	65	79	14	.....	125	100	....	25	390	343	....	47	18.4	8.8	11.2
	310208	8528	8559	517	486	3300	3447	248	101	6348	5894	81	535	18176	17900	481	757	27.5	11.1	19.0
		Increase, 31.				Increase, 147.				Decrease, 454.				Total decrease, B., M. and D., 276.						

TABLE 3.

Births, Marriages and Deaths, in the Towns in 1886 and 1887.

TOWNS.	Population as returned by the Assessors.	Births.				Marriages.				Deaths.				Totals.				Ratio to 1,000 of the Population.		
		Number in 1886.	Number in 1887.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number in 1886.	Number in 1887.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number in 1886.	Number in 1887.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number in 1886.	Number in 1887.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
Barrie	4412	114	104	.....	10	72	81	9	.....	57	60	3	....	243	245	2	....	23.5	18.3	13.5
Berlin	6125	153	177	24	.....	68	75	7	.....	72	93	21	....	293	345	52	....	28·9	12.2	15.1
Brampton	3351	74	70	.....	4	35	38	3	.....	76	71	....	5	185	179	...	6	20.9	11.3	21.2
Brockville	8593	139	148	9	.....	50	103	53	.....	149	123	....	26	338	374	36	....	17.2	12.0	14.3
Chatham	8342	147	105	.....	42	122	149	27	.....	119	85	....	34	388	339	....	49	12.5	17.8	12 0
Cobourg	4759	64	122	58	.....	52	42	.....	10	39	69	30	...	155	233	78	....	25.6	8.8	14.5
Collingwood	5100	101	95	.....	6	69	42	.....	27	47	66	19	....	217	203	....	14	18.6	8.2	13.0
Cornwall	6206	98	116	18	.....	72	79	7	.....	74	51	....	23	244	246	2	....	18.6	12.7	8.2
Galt	6691	188	203	15	.....	59	60	1	.....	93	108	15	....	340	371	31	....	30.3	8.9	16.1
Kincardine	2900	67	59	.....	8	21	26	5	.....	43	44	1	....	131	129	....	2	20.4	8.8	15.1
Lindsay	5459	108	123	15	.....	61	80	19	.....	59	67	8	....	228	270	42	....	22.5	14.5	12.1
Napanee	3273	65	60	.....	5	61	58	.....	3	50	52	2	....	176	170	....	6	18.3	17.7	16.2
Owen Sound	5791	141	127	.....	14	57	74	17	.....	87	65	....	22	285	266	....	19	22.0	12.8	11.2
Pembroke	4069	142	145	3	.....	37	90	53	.....	83	59	....	24	262	294	32	....	35.6	13.0	14.4
Perth	4401	99	122	23	.....	62	68	6	.....	81	48	....	33	242	238	....	4	27.7	20.4	13.4
Peterboro'	8663	192	222	30	.....	113	149	36	.....	121	113	....	8	426	484	58	....	25.6	17.2	13.0
Picton	3034	52	42	.....	10	38	62	24	.....	50	40	....	10	140	144	4	..	13.7	20.4	13.1
Port Hope	5514	92	88	.....	4	57	67	10	.....	46	56	10	....	195	211	16	..	16.1	12.1	10.1
Sarnia	5588	140	105	.....	35	56	86	30	.....	60	64	4	....	256	255	....	1	18.8	15.4	11.4
Whitby	2951	70	42	.....	28	19	25	6	.....	36	58	22	....	125	125	..	....	14.2	8.4	19.6
Windsor	7608	217	198	.....	19	91	146	55	.....	130	102	....	28	438	446	8	....	26.0	19.1	13.4
Woodstock	7534	157	163	6	.....	72	56	.....	16	60	110	50	....	289	329	40	....	21.6	7.4	14.6
	120364	2620	2636	201	185	1344	1656	368	56	1632	1604	185	213	5596	5896	401	101	21.8	13.7	13.3
		Increase, 16.				Increase, 312.				Decrease, 28.				Total increase B., M. and D., 300.						

TABLE 4.

Births by Months in the Province, 1887, showing the proportion of Male to Female Births in the Province.

SEX.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Males	1993	1917	2238	2078	1998	1906	1972	1979	2063	2042	1860	1813	23859
Females.....	1860	1800	2103	1937	1882	1699	1802	1912	1854	1759	1820	1617	22045
Total.....	3853	3717	4341	4015	3880	3605	3774	3891	3917	3801	3680	3430	45904
Male births to 100 female births	107.1	106.5	106.4	107.2	106.1	112.1	109.4	103.5	101.2	106.0	102.2	112.1	108.2

CITIES.

SEX.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Males	367	350	386	336	350	375	394	415	388	377	362	392	4492
Females.....	344	304	364	356	331	311	358	371	356	325	313	334	4067
Total	711	654	750	692	681	686	752	786	744	702	675	726	8559
Male births to 100 female births.....	106.7	115.1	106.0	94.3	105.7	120.6	110.0	111.8	109.0	116.0	115.6	117.3	110.4

TABLE 5.

Shewing the number of Births and Deaths during the last ten years, also shewing the excess of males over females.

BIRTHS.				DEATHS.															
Year.	Sex.	No.	Excess of males.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Not given.	Total.	Excess of males.
1878	Males....	21008	1780	2210	1219	482	280	300	728	521	533	592	718	864	499	126	286	9358	908
	Females.	19228	.....	1753	1102	422	269	338	895	680	493	475	558	687	452	88	238	8450	
1879	Males....	21343	1651	2204	1128	400	200	271	702	537	549	643	854	961	602	145	262	9458	958
	Females.	19692	.....	1665	1031	377	233	353	920	668	563	523	632	714	469	124	228	8500	
1880	Males....	22019	1726	2419	1465	518	246	315	764	519	578	607	844	1020	614	117	264	10290	778
	Females.	20293	.....	1960	1330	458	238	398	1021	673	564	512	624	783	498	118	335	9512	
1881	Males....	21147	1580	2940	1563	588	347	391	885	613	675	703	891	1103	673	144	309	11825	829
	Females.	19567	.....	2306	1557	556	303	458	1142	838	627	575	658	955	596	121	304	10996	
1882	Males....	21901	1373	2630	1507	572	287	402	836	593	631	692	869	1056	700	141	319	11235	670
	Females.	20528	.....	2244	1435	578	306	454	1094	766	570	565	731	896	550	132	244	10565	
1883	Males....	22115	1259	2759	1181	410	271	357	934	653	625	700	876	1050	665	123	349	10953	857
	Females.	20866	.....	2123	1034	415	294	455	1171	866	624	583	681	853	589	100	308	10096	
1884	Males....	22994	1484	2996	1104	417	243	344	893	602	612	703	913	1262	751	136	315	11291	880
	Females.	21510	.....	2246	1053	389	271	438	1182	875	655	582	704	989	616	130	281	10411	
1885	Males....	23587	1946	2750	1222	512	267	351	926	694	666	711	968	1197	742	142	302	11450	795
	Females.	21641	.....	2105	1077	439	300	418	1277	911	709	647	733	979	629	145	286	10655	
1886	Males....	24071	1684	2936	1467	558	265	378	935	650	646	722	923	1210	799	128	305	11922	660
	Females.	22387	.....	2357	1338	599	329	456	1114	871	687	654	770	953	687	133	314	11262	
1887	Males....	23859	1814	3004	1307	563	310	361	973	667	666	781	986	1337	817	135	296	12203	992
	Females.	22045	.....	2337	1146	551	336	452	1181	853	668	705	812	1073	665	141	291	11211	
Total for ten years..	Males....	224044	.....	26848	13163	5020	2716	3470	8576	6049	6181	6854	8842	11060	6862	1337	3007	109985	
	Females.	207757	.....	21096	12103	4784	2979	4220	10997	8001	6160	5821	6903	8882	5751	1232	2829	101658	
Grand total.....	.....	431801	16287	47944	25266	9904	5595	7690	19573	14050	12341	12675	15745	19942	12613	2569	5836	211643	8327

TABLE 6.

Order of Births, by Months in 1886 and 1887.

MONTHS.	1886.			MONTHS.	1887.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
March	2243	2049	4292	March	2238	2103	4341
August	2095	1964	4059	April	2078	1937	4015
April	2102	1932	4034	September	2063	1854	3917
September	2033	1930	3963	August	1979	1912	3891
January	2092	1831	3923	May	1998	1882	3880
May	2030	1837	3867	January	1993	1860	3853
July	1993	1843	3836	October	2042	1759	3801
October	1943	1835	3778	July	1972	1802	3774
February	1888	1848	3736	February	1917	1800	3717
December	1974	1762	3736	November	1860	1820	3680
June	1878	1839	3717	June	1906	1699	3605
November	1800	1717	3517	December	1813	1617	3430
Total	24071	22387	46458	Total	23859	22045	45904

TABLE 7.

Quarterly Return of Births in 1886 and 1887.

QUARTERS.	1886.			1887.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Quarter ending March 31st	6223	5728	11951	6148	5763	11911
" June 30th	6010	5608	11618	5982	5518	11500
" September 30th	6121	5737	11858	6014	5568	11582
" December 31st	5717	5314	11031	5715	5196	10911
Total	24071	22387	46458	23859	22045	45904

TABLE 8.

Illegitimate Births, Twins and Triplets.

YEAR.	Illegitimate Births.			No. of Pairs of Twins.	No. of cases of Triplets.
	No.	Population to the whole Number of Births.	Ratio to every 1,000 Births.		
1878	575	One in every 70 Births	14.2	425	9
1879	524	" " 78 "	12.7	378	1
1880	671	" " 63 "	15.8	407	6
1881	748	" " 54 "	18.3	384	3
1882	966	" " 43 "	22.7	389	5
1883	989	" " 43 "	23.0	377	8
1884	644	" " 69 "	14.4	382	8
1885	621	" " 72 "	13.7	238	7
1886	671	" " 69 "	14.4	375	3
1887	396	" " 116 "	8.6	303	.....
Average for 10 years	680	One in every 67 Births	.....	365	5

TABLE 9.

Marriages by Denominations, with Percentage and Proportion to the whole.

DENOMINATIONS.	Number of persons married.	Per cent. of the whole.	Proportion to the whole number married.
Methodists	10242	35.4	1 in every 2.8
Presbyterians	5810	20.0	1 " 4.9
Episcopalians	5052	17.5	1 " 5.7
Roman Catholics	4160	14.4	1 " 6.9
Baptists	1474	5.1	1 " 19.6
Lutherans	600	2.1	1 " 48.2
Congregationalists	291	1.1	1 " 99.3
Evangelical Association	185	.6	1 " 156.3
Mennonites	108	.3	1 " 268.0
Quakers	56	.2	1 " 516.4
Other Denominations and denominations not given	942	3.3	1 " 30.7
Total	28920	100.00	

TABLE 10.

Marriages by Months, in numerical order, for Six Years.

1882.		1883.		1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.	
December	1573	December	1614	December	1543	December	1736	December	1717	December	1713
October	1340	October	1547	October	1437	October	1330	October	1342	October	1419
November	1330	January	1519	January	1271	September	1297	March	1342	September	1400
January	1232	November	1263	November	1256	November	1252	November	1305	November	1375
September	1202	March	1167	September	1147	January	1246	September	1286	June	1299
March	1164	September	1139	February	1124	March	1114	June	1188	March	1200
February	1158	April	1130	April	1109	February	1105	January	1118	January	1174
April	1004	February	1044	March	1090	June	1065	February	1068	February	1126
May	921	June	1018	June	1066	April	1043	May	903	April	988
June	880	May	1014	July	961	July	941	April	894	August	950
July	834	July	942	May	855	May	768	July	830	July	885
August	753	August	821	August	735	August	746	August	815	May	875
No date given	58	No date given	59	No date given	52	No date given	32	No date given	37	No date given	56
Total	13449	Total	14277	Total	13646	Total	13695	Total	13845	Total	14460

TABLE 11.

Marriages by Ages, for Six Years.

Quinquennial Periods of Life.	1882. Whole No. of Marriages, 13,449		1883. Whole No. of Marriages, 14,277		1884. Whole No. of Marriages, 13,646		1885. Whole No. of Marriages, 13,675		1886. Whole No. of Marriages, 13,845		1887. Whole No. of Marriages, 14,460		Total No. of Marriages for 6 years, 83,352.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males	Per cent. of the whole.	Females.	Per cent. of the whole.
Under 20 years.....	175	2808	175	2841	141	2657	144	2542	148	2399	131	2533	914	1.2	15780	19.1
From 20 to 25 years..	5072	6659	5341	7168	5125	6849	5007	6781	4869	6761	5039	7035	30453	36.4	41253	49.5
" 25 to 30 " ..	4758	2516	4944	2599	4784	2580	4862	2765	5065	3030	5225	3078	29638	35.6	16568	19.9
" 30 to 35 " ..	1657	681	1869	771	1740	710	1752	1746	1832	766	1966	875	10816	13.0	4549	5.5
" 35 to 40 " .	733	303	734	337	724	320	788	354	811	390	904	395	4694	5.7	2099	2.6
" 40 to 45 " ..	381	174	429	212	381	189	410	178	408	199	408	193	2417	2.9	1145	1.3
" 45 to 50 " ..	207	96	240	117	247	109	229	106	243	105	265	121	1422	1.7	654	.7
" 50 to 55 " .	149	72	177	58	162	48	149	58	163	57	181	63	981	1.2	356	.4
" 55 to 60 " ..	107	35	116	60	104	36	114	40	99	28	112	56	652	.8	255	.3
" 60 to 65 " ..	77	22	87	22	66	23	70	19	97	30	110	32	507	.6	148	.1
" 65 to 70 " ..	44	6	61	8	38	9	45	4	41	12	39	8	268	.3	47	.052
" 70 to 75 " ..	26	7	31	5	22	4	14	2	15	4	19	3	127	.14	25	.042
" 75 to 80 " ..	11	2	9	1	6	.....	8	.....	10	1	4	.....	48	.05	4	.004
" 80 and over.....	2	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	3	1	1	1	13	.01	2	.002
Ages not given.....	50	68	64	78	100	112	82	80	50	62	56	67	402	.4	467	.5
Total.....	13449	13449	14277	14277	13646	13646	13675	13675	13845	13845	14460	14460	83352	100.00	83352	100.00

Number of Marriages per quarter was in 1887..... 3615

" " month " 1205

" " week " 278

" " day " 38

TABLE 12.

List of Bridegrooms and Brides who were seventy years of age and over at the time of their marriage.

COUNTIES.	Bridegroom 70 Years and over.			COUNTIES.	Bridegroom 70 Years and over.			Brides 70 Years and Over.		
	Occupation of Bridegroom.	Age of Bridegroom.	Age of Bride.		Occupation of Bridegroom.	Age of Bridegroom.	Age of Bride.	Counties.	Age of Bride.	Age of Bridegroom.
Brant	Mechanic	78	67	Norfolk	Gentleman	73	62	Kent	70	62
Dufferin	Farmer	79	67	Ontario	Farmer	70	44	"	70	35
Essex	Laborer	89	80	Oxford	Gentleman	74	58	Lennox and Addington.	72	57
"	Clergyman	75	63	Peterborough	Farmer	72	61			
Kent	Farmer	85	60	"	Laborer	72	40			
"	Gentleman	70	55	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	Merchant	75	35			
Lanark	Farmer	70	63	Waterloo	Gentleman	74	66			
Lincoln	Gentleman	70	44	Welland	Farmer	70	55			
Middlesex	Farmer	73	56	Wentworth	Butcher	74	20			
"	Gentleman	70	41	York	Gentleman	70	38			
"	Farmer	70	30	"	Painter	73	64			
Muskoka	"	72	46							
Norfolk	Gentleman	70	54							

DEATHS.

TABLE 13.—Shewing the Death Rate per 1,000 of population, in each County of the Province, for six years.

COUNTIES.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Algoma	6.7	6.7	9.5	14.02	10.4	12.3
Brant	10.4	11.3	11.4	12.5	11.5	14.0
Bruce	8.1	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.1	8.3
Carleton	23.6	23.0	19.8	19.5	21.7	17.5
Dufferin	9.1	8.4	9.1	8.6	10.5	12.5
Elgin	7.5	7.7	8.2	8.7	8.0	9.7
Essex	14.5	12.6	14.4	14.04	14.8	14.4
Frontenac	14.8	15.8	12.9	13.1	12.0	12.8
Grey	8.3	6.4	7.0	7.6	7.4	8.1
Haldimand	9.2	7.5	8.7	9.4	8.2	8.8
Halton	11.7	9.4	10.9	10.8	10.0	9.1
Hastings	10.6	10.4	13.0	11.3	8.1	11.0
Huron	8.9	8.2	8.0	7.9	7.0	8.0
Kent	10.0	9.2	9.9	9.7	8.8	10.0
Lambton	8.2	8.1	10.4	9.2	9.5	9.7
Lanark	7.2	7.5	9.4	9.0	10.0	9.8
Leeds and Grenville	10.7	9.4	9.1	11.6	10.0	8.0
Lennox and Addington	10.0	9.8	8.7	8.5	7.1	8.4
Lincoln	12.6	12.7	13.8	13.02	12.4	11.8
Middlesex	11.8	10.4	12.2	11.6	10.1	10.7
Muskoka and Parry Sound	10.5	9.4	8.6	11.9	10.1	11.4
Norfolk	10.2	8.8	9.2	8.8	8.9	7.1
Northumberland and Durham	9.0	8.9	9.5	11.06	7.9	8.7
Ontario	10.2	11.8	11.1	10.2	8.8	9.6
Oxford	12.0	11.2	10.3	9.4	9.4	10.6
Peel	12.8	10.0	11.5	9.7	10.3	11.4
Perth	9.5	8.2	7.7	8.1	9.1	9.0
Peterboro'	10.4	11.8	10.9	10.9	9.6	9.7
Prescott and Russell	11.4	10.2	11.1	16.7	15.1	14.9
Prince Edward	16.5	11.9	13.7	12.8	12.1	10.1
Renfrew	8.1	7.9	8.3	9.2	9.5	8.5
Simcoe	8.3	8.1	8.5	8.02	7.1	7.9
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	8.2	7.2	8.8	9.2	8.1	8.1
Victoria	9.5	10.3	10.4	8.4	8.0	9.0
Waterloo	13.5	11.5	10.9	10.9	11.4	11.2
Welland	12.1	10.0	10.4	11.8	8.7	9.0
Wellington	10.9	10.8	10.8	9.7	9.6	9.6
Wentworth	15.9	18.1	17.0	16.3	16.6	16.3
York	16.1	17.8	18.1	19.5	21.3	20.3
Total	11.3	10.9	11.2	11.4	11.0	11.5

Death rate to 1,000 of population, during the last six years in the eleven Cities.

CITIES.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Toronto	20.0	21.3	20.4	21.4	24.2	21.3
Hamilton	17.7	20.9	18.4	17.1	18.4	16.5
Ottawa	44.9	39.4	34.0	28.3	33.4	22.3
London	16.0	13.3	15.8	14.7	14.9	15.6
Kingston	22.2	25.1	17.5	18.0	17.7	17.7
Brantford	16.2	13.5	12.0	14.3	15.3	15.2
St. Thomas	9.8	8.4	8.4	10.3	13.5	15.0
Guelph	17.0	14.7	17.1	15.6	17.8	17.3
St. Catharines	16.2	16.5	19.0	15.7	17.6	17.0
Belleville	18.0	16.8	20.0	18.0	14.8	17.3
Stratford	8.6	6.8	9.2	10.1	13.7	11.2
Total	21.3	20.2	19.7	19.2	21.4	19.0

TABLE 14.

Quarterly Return of Deaths in 1887 for the Province.

QUARTERS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent. of the whole.
Quarter ending March 31st	3321	3098	6419	27.9
" " June 30th	2945	2719	5664	24.2
" " September 30th	3170	2812	5982	25.1
" " December 31st	2767	2582	5349	22.8
Total	12203	11211	23414	100.0

Monthly Return of Deaths, arranged according to numbers.

MONTHS.	Males.	MONTHS.	Females.	TOTALS.		Per cent. of the whole.
				Months.	No.	
March	1183	March	1124	March	2307	9.9
January	1168	April	1067	April	2199	9.4
August	1156	January	1017	January	2185	9.3
April	1132	July	996	August	2136	9.1
July	1068	August	980	July	2064	8.8
May	982	February	957	February	1927	8.2
December	981	May	921	May	1903	8.2
February	970	December	918	December	1899	8.1
September	946	October	861	September	1782	7.6
November	898	September	836	October	1749	7.5
October	888	November	803	November	1701	7.3
June	831	June	731	June	1562	6.6
	12203		11211		23414	100.0

TABLE 15.

Quarterly Return of Deaths in 1887 in the Cities.

QUARTERS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per Cent. of the Whole.
Quarter ending March 31st	797	651	1448	24.6
" June 30th	764	725	1489	25.2
" September 30th	925	785	1710	29.0
" December 31st	656	593	1249	21.2
Total	3142	2754	5896	100.0

Monthly Return of Deaths arranged according to numbers.

MONTHS.	Males.	MONTHS.	Females.	Totals.	
				Months.	No.
July	354	July	319	July	673
August	310	April	279	August	574
March	294	August	264	April	558
April	279	March	255	March	549
January	279	May	230	May	486
September	261	June	216	June	476
May	256	October	203	September	463
December	230	September	202	June	445
July	229	February	199	December	428
February	224	December	198	February	423
November	222	January	197	November	414
October	204	November	192	October	407
	3142		2754		5896

TABLE 16.

Deaths at different ages, with percentage for six years, from 1882 to 1887

—	1882.		1883.		1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.	
	No. of deaths.	Per cent. of the whole.	No. of deaths.	Per cent. of the whole.	No. of deaths.	Per cent. of the whole.	No. of deaths.	Per cent. of the whole.	No. of deaths.	Per cent. of the whole.	No. of deaths.	Per cent. of the whole.
Total under 1 year	4874	22.3	4882	23.2	5242	24.1	4885	21.9	5293	22.8	5341	22.8
" from 1 to 5 years	2952	13.6	2215	10.5	2157	9.9	2299	10.5	2805	12.1	2453	10.4
Total under 5 years	7826	35.9	7097	33.7	7399	34.0	7154	32.4	8098	34.9	7794	33.2
Total from 5 to 10 years	1150	5.2	825	3.9	806	3.7	951	4.3	1157	4.9	1114	4.8
" 10 " 20 "	1449	6.6	1377	6.5	1296	6.0	1336	6.0	1428	6.3	1459	6.2
" 20 " 30 "	1930	8.8	2105	10.0	2075	9.6	2203	9.9	2049	8.9	2154	9.3
" 30 " 40 "	1359	6.3	1519	7.2	1477	6.8	1605	7.3	1521	6.5	1520	6.5
" 40 " 50 "	1301	5.5	1249	5.9	1267	5.8	1375	6.2	1333	5.8	1334	5.7
" 50 " 60 "	1257	5.8	1283	6.1	1285	5.9	1358	6.1	1376	5.9	1486	6.3
" 60 " 70 "	1590	7.4	1557	7.4	1617	7.4	1701	7.7	1693	7.2	1798	7.6
" 70 " 80 "	1952	8.9	1903	9.1	2251	10.4	2176	9.8	2163	9.3	2410	10.3
" 80 " 90 "	1250	5.8	1254	6.0	1367	6.3	1371	6.4	1486	6.4	1482	6.3
" 90 " 100 " and over	273	1.2	223	1.1	266	1.4	287	1.3	261	1.2	276	1.3
Ages not given	563	2.6	657	3.1	596	2.7	588	2.6	619	2.7	587	2.5
Total	21800	100.00	21049	100.00	21702	100.00	22105	100.00	23184	100.00	23414	100.00

TABLE 17.

List of Centenarians, 1887.

No.	Name.	Sex.	Occupation.	Where Born.	Age at Death.	Causes of Death.	Where Died.
1	Eleanor Murphy	F.	Widow	Ireland	100 yrs.	Old age	City of Brantford.
2	John Philip Henderson	M.	Farmer	Maryland, U. S	100 "	"	Tp. of Burford, Brant County.
3	George Bowes	M.	Labourer	United States	110 "	Paralysis	" Trafalgar, Halton "
4	Margaret Clark	F.	Widow	Ireland	100 "	Old age	" Morris, Huron "
5	Peter Moor	M.	Farmer	On the Ocean	110 "	"	" Howard, Kent "
6	Louisa Johnson	F.		United States	102 "	"	Town of Chatham, Kent "
7	Catharine Barrie	F.	Farmer's wife	Not given	103 "	"	Tp. of Darling, Lanark "
8	Samuel Scott	M.	Yeoman	Ireland	103 "	"	Village of Newboro, Leeds "
9	Mary Wilson	F.	Farmer's wife	"	101 "	"	Tp. of Camden, Lennox and Addington County.
10	Elizabeth Wilson	F.	"	"	102 "	"	" " " " "
11	Isabella McIntyre	F.	"	Scotland	102 "	"	" Mosa, Middlesex County.
12	Rebecca Beatty	F.	Widow	England	105 "	"	Town of Cobourg, Northumberl'd & Durham Co.
13	Washington Bevins	M.	Gentleman	United States	108 "	Bronchitis	" Ingersoll, Oxford County.
14	Michael Regan	M.	Farmer	Ireland	100 "	Old age	Tp. of Logan, Perth "
15	Elizabeth Cronan	F.		"	106 "	"	" Medonte, Simcoe "
16	Alexander McDonald	M.	Farmer	Scotland	105 "	"	" Kenyon, Stormont. Dundas & Glengarry.
17	Mary Robinson	F.		Kentucky, U. S	102 "	"	Town of Chippewa, Welland County.
18	James Worthington	M.	Pensioner	Preston, England	104 "	"	" " " "
19	Anna Hays Jeffrey	F.		United States	110 "	"	Tp. of Bertie, " "
20	William O'Connell	M.	Labourer	Ireland	102 "	"	" Guelph, Wellington "
21	Catharine McGee	F.		"	104 "	"	Town of Dundas, Wentworth "
22	—— Lamphire	F.		"	104 "	"	" Sault Ste. Marie, Algoma District.
23	Ann Bentley	F.		England	100 "	"	Tp. of King, York County.
24	Margaret Sisley	F.		New Brunswick	100 "	"	Village of Richmond Hill, York County.

TABLE 18.

Nationality of Decedents in 1887, over Sixty Years of Age.

	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Canadian.	American.	German.	French.	Swiss.	Other Countries.	Unknown.	Total.
Deaths between 60 and 70 years	397	481	293	485	74	71	10	2	43	23	1879
" " 70 " 80 "	444	770	377	462	98	78	12	6	37	17	2301
" " 80 " 90 "	250	319	256	247	102	53	5	4	40	14	1290
" " 90 " 100 "	51	93	46	33	47	26	2	2	4	5	309
" at 100 years and over	3	7	2	1	7	.....	.....	.....	2	3	25
	1145	1670	974	1228	328	228	29	14	126	62	5804

TABLE 19.

Ten Highest Causes of Death, with their percentage of the whole number of Deaths from specified causes, for the years 1877 to 1887, inclusive.

1877.			1878.			1879.			1880.		
Whole number of Deaths from specified causes..... 19,260			Whole number of Deaths from specified causes..... 16,852			Whole number of Deaths from specified causes..... 16,897			Whole number of Deaths from specified causes... 19,152		
Diseases.	Number of Deaths.	Per cent. of the whole.	Diseases.	Number of Deaths.	Per cent. of the whole.	Diseases.	Number of Deaths.	Per cent. of the whole.	Diseases.	Number of Deaths.	Per cent. of the whole.
Phthisis	2157	11.2	Phthisis.....	1999	11.8	Phthisis.	2065	12.2	Phthisis.	1254	11.2
Old Age....	1661	8.6	Old Age.....	1722	10.2	Old Age.....	1749	10.3	Old Age.....	1658	8.6
Infantile Debility	1164	6.0	Infantile Debility. ...	1100	6.5	Infantile Debility	955	5.6	Infantile Debility	1300	6.7
Pneumonia	1060	5.4	Diphtheria	986	5.8	Pneumonia	942	5.5	Pneumonia	1257	6.5
Diphtheria	964	5.0	Pneumonia	826	4.9	Heart Disease	784	4.6	Diphtheria	822	4.2
Scarlet Fever	717	3.7	Heart Disease.....	621	3.6	Diphtheria	574	3.4	Heart Disease...	760	3.0
Heart Disease.....	697	3.6	Convulsions	454	2.1	Convulsions	445	2.6	Convulsions	518	2.7
Diarrhœa	666	3.4	Enteritis.	417	2.4	Dropsy	400	2.3	Bronchitis.....	438	2.3
Convulsions....	573	2.9	Diarrhœa	401	2.3	Enteritis	393	2.3	Croup.....	429	2.2
Enteritis.....	497	2.5	Typhoid Fever	379	2.1	Diarrhœa	340	2.0	Congestion of Lungs..	419	2.1

TABLE 19—*Continued.*

1881.			1882.			1883.			1884.		
Whole number of Deaths from specified causes.....		21,997	Whole number of Deaths from specified causes.....		21,097	Whole number of Deaths from specified causes.....		20,299	Whole number of Deaths from specified causes		21,149
DISEASES.	Number of Deaths.	Per cent. of the whole.	DISEASES.	Number of Deaths.	Per cent. of the whole.	DISEASES.	Number of Deaths.	Per cent. of the whole.	DISEASES.	Number of Deaths.	Per cent. of the whole.
Phthisis.....	2397	10.8	Phthisis.....	2464	11.6	Phthisis.....	2500	12.3	Phthisis.....	2347	11.1
Old Age	1972	8.9	Anæmia.....	1895	8.9	Old Age.....	1731	8.5	Old Age.....	2065	9.7
Infantile Debility	1481	6.7	Old Age	1841	8.7	Anæmia.	1600	7.8	Anæmia.....	1697	8.0
Diphtheria	1171	5.3	Pneumonia	1322	6.2	Pneumonia	1335	6.5	Pneumonia.....	1255	5.9
Pneumonia	1137	5.1	Diphtheria	1239	5.8	Heart Disease.....	921	4.5	Heart Disease	929	4.3
Heart Disease	886	4.0	Heart Disease	753	3.5	Diphtheria	709	3.5	Diphtheria	668	3.1
Diarrhœa	818	3.7	Typhoid Fever.	555	2.6	Convulsions	548	2.7	Paralysis	535	2.5
Typhoid Fever	616	2.8	Scarlatina.	543	2.5	Bronchitis	497	2.4	Diarrhœa	531	2.5
Croup....	533	2.4	Diarrhœa	497	2.3	Diarrhœa	471	2.3	Convulsions ....., ...	527	2.4
Convulsions.....	509	2.3	Convulsions	492	2.3	Typhoid Fever.....	469	2.2	Enteritis	512	2.4

TABLE 19—*Continued.*

1885.			1886.			1887.		
Whole number of Deaths from specified causes 21,422			Whole number of Deaths from specified causes 22,371			Whole number of Deaths from specified causes..... 23,414		
Diseases.	Number of Deaths.	Per cent. of the whole.	Diseases.	Number of Deaths.	Per cent. of the whole.	Diseases.	Number of Deaths.	Per cent. of the whole.
Phthisis.....	2313	10.8	Phthisis.....	2419	10.8	Old Age....	2617	11.2
Old Age.....	2073	9.6	Old Age.....	2121	9.4	Phthisis.....	2556	10.9
Anæmia.....	1597	7.4	Anæmia.....	1664	7.4	Pneumonia and Bronchitis	2289	9.7
Pneumonia	1348	6.3	Pneumonia	1507	6.7	Nervous Diseases	2157	9.1
Diphtheria.	1006	4.7	Diphtheria	1406	6.2	Anæmia....	2034	8.6
Heart Disease	952	4.4	Heart Disease.....	1090	4.8	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy.	1456	6.4
Convulsions	549	2.1	Convulsions	622	2.8	Diphtheria.	1340	5.7
Paralysis	547	2.5	Diarrhœa	603	2.7	Enteritis	854	3.7
Bronchitis.....	501	2.3	Enteritis	516	2.3	Diarrhœal Diseases.	843	3.6
Enteritis	485	2.2	Paralysis	507	1.3	Cancer	614	2.6

TABLE 20.—Shewing the Population and Deaths in each County; also

COUNTIES.	Estimated Population.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.	Old Age.		Phthisis.		Pneumonia.	
				No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.
Algoma	22350	275	12.3	8	.3	17	.7	22	1.0
Brant	37239	392	14.0	40	1.1	41	1.1	37	.9
Bruce	71244	597	8.3	48	.6	68	.9	46	.6
Carleton	70513	1225	17.5	110	1.5	118	1.6	99	1.4
Dufferin	22589	284	12.5	35	1.5	27	1.2	16	.7
Elgin	46597	423	9.7	44	.9	54	1.1	47	1.0
Essex	51218	740	14.4	56	1.1	70	1.4	54	1.0
Frontenac	46812	602	12.8	97	1.8	73	1.5	58	1.2
Grey	77582	632	8.1	79	1.0	53	.7	75	1.0
Haldimand	27491	243	8.8	30	1.1	32	1.2	20	.7
Halton	24112	221	9.1	32	1.3	24	1.0	42	1.7
Haliburton	6511	84	12.9	12	1.8	8	1.2	3	.5
Hastings	60712	668	11.0	83	1.3	84	1.4	70	1.1
Huron	84179	679	8.0	98	1.1	102	1.2	56	.7
Kent	59769	582	10.0	58	1.1	53	.9	38	.6
Lambton	57238	556	9.7	53	.9	67	1.1	84	1.4
Lanark	37372	368	9.8	48	1.3	46	1.2	30	.8
Leeds and Grenville	66181	530	8.0	95	1.4	76	1.1	33	.5
Lennox and Addington	29133	245	8.4	49	1.6	26	.8	12	.4
Lincoln	34719	409	11.8	47	1.3	28	.8	57	1.6
Middlesex	102389	1101	10.7	130	1.2	126	1.2	95	.9
Muskoka and Parry Sound	29926	343	11.4	22	.7	24	.8	26	.9
Norfolk	36879	261	7.1	35	.9	28	.7	12	.3
Northumberland and Durham	85129	743	8.7	126	1.4	107	1.2	90	1.0
Ontario	53613	515	9.6	72	1.3	60	1.1	75	1.4
Oxford	55176	587	10.6	59	1.0	45	.8	74	1.3
Peel	28793	289	11.4	37	1.2	29	1.0	34	1.1
Perth	59005	530	9.0	83	1.4	57	.9	63	1.0
Peterboro'	33270	324	9.7	41	1.2	35	1.0	38	1.1
Prescott and Russell	41826	623	14.9	54	1.2	58	1.4	27	.6
Prince Edward	23149	235	10.1	41	1.7	28	1.2	22	.9
Renfrew	44271	380	8.5	45	1.0	41	.9	31	.7
Simcoe	82394	651	7.9	91	1.1	66	.7	79	.9
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	72618	593	8.1	96	1.3	82	1.1	57	.7
Victoria	37021	322	9.0	40	1.0	44	1.1	31	.8
Waterloo	47008	526	11.2	64	1.3	39	.8	36	.7
Welland	34948	314	9.0	39	1.1	31	.8	24	.7
Wellington	72808	699	9.6	91	1.2	89	1.2	66	.9
Wentworth	73649	1205	16.3	100	1.3	148	2.0	158	2.1
York	168408	3418	20.3	229	1.3	352	2.1	322	1.9
Total	2,115,971	23414	11.5	2617	1.23	2556	1.2	2289	1.08

the ten highest Causes of Death, with the ratio to Population in 1887.

Nervous Diseases.		Anæmia.		Heart Diseases.		Diphtheria.		Enteritis.		Diarrhœal Diseases.		Cancer.	
No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.
27	1.2	49	2.1	7	.3	13	.5	8	.3	11	.5	4	.1
42	1.1	18	.4	34	.9	17	.4	16	.4	20	.5	12	.3
52	.7	81	1.1	31	.4	31	.4	27	.3	19	.2	19	.2
117	1.6	113	1.5	57	.8	55	.8	47	.6	97	1.4	33	.4
19	.8	24	1.0	11	.4	22	.9	4	.1	6	.2	12	.5
42	.9	22	.5	21	.4	15	.3	19	.4	20	.4	4	.0
55	1.0	80	1.5	30	.5	57	1.1	20	.3	32	.6	24	.4
48	1.0	39	.8	36	.7	20	.4	27	.5	17	.3	26	.5
53	.7	52	.7	38	.5	9	.1	18	.2	18	.2	14	.2
36	1.3	19	.7	13	.5	10	.3	11	.4	11	.4	5	.2
20	.8	4	.2	15	.6	15	.6	1	.0	4	.2	4	.2
7	1.0	7	1.0	8	1.2	10	1.5	9	1.4	.....	.....	2	.3
49	.8	60	1.0	38	.6	10	.1	27	.4	38	.6	9	.1
54	.6	47	.5	52	.6	22	.2	26	.3	33	.4	16	.2
43	.7	56	1.0	34	.5	75	1.2	21	.4	17	.3	18	.3
43	.7	44	.7	37	.6	41	.7	21	.3	14	.2	5	.0
25	.6	30	.8	23	.6	14	.4	13	.3	15	.4	9	.2
40	.6	36	.5	36	.5	21	.3	28	.4	8	.1	18	.2
25	.8	21	.7	24	.8	11	.4	8	.2	5	.1	5	.1
36	1.0	29	.8	36	1.0	13	.3	12	.3	15	.4	18	.5
101	1.0	93	.9	86	.8	69	.6	46	.4	30	.3	33	.3
37	1.2	31	1.0	17	.6	40	1.3	8	.2	16	.5	3	.1
37	1.0	17	.4	14	.3	22	.6	8	.2	11	.3	7	.1
84	.9	40	.5	36	.4	19	.2	29	.3	24	.3	17	.2
44	.8	39	.7	27	.5	32	.6	20	.3	8	.1	15	.3
39	.7	33	.6	51	.9	56	1.0	27	.5	12	.2	21	.3
25	.9	12	.4	20	.7	14	.4	16	.5	17	.5	10	.3
31	.5	45	.7	36	.6	18	.3	16	.2	14	.2	22	.3
29	.8	37	1.1	21	.6	20	.6	9	.2	17	.5	7	.2
29	.7	123	3 0	15	.3	91	2.1	15	.3	13	.3	9	.2
27	1.1	20	.8	9	.3	2	.0	6	.2	8	.3	9	.3
24	.5	39	.8	18	.4	32	.7	9	.2	17	.4	16	.3
55	.6	56	.6	38	.4	16	.2	17	.2	22	.3	15	.2
39	.5	62	.8	29	.8	36	.5	21	.3	14	.2	16	.2
39	1.0	28	.7	20	.5	9	.2	10	.2	7	.1	13	.3
51	1.0	48	1.0	28	.6	17	.3	23	.4	29	.6	17	.3
45	1.2	15	.4	26	.7	15	.4	16	.4	6	.1	5	.1
63	.8	68	.9	43	.6	45	.6	37	.5	13	.1	16	.2
135	1.8	79	1.0	106	1.4	36	.5	56	.7	35	.5	23	.3
390	2.2	318	1.2	235	1.3	270	1.6	102	.6	130	.7	83	.5
2157	1.02	2034	.9	1456	.7	1340	.6	854	.4	843	.4	614	.29

TABLE 21.—Shewing the Population and Deaths in each City ;

CITIES.	Population according to Assessors.	Total Deaths.	Ratio to Population.	Nervous Diseases.		Phthisis.		Heart Diseases.		Pneumonia & Bronchitis.	
				No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.
Toronto	126169	2688	21.3	312	2.4	260	2.06	182	1.4	269	2.1
Hamilton	41712	689	16.5	70	1.5	87	2.08	53	1.2	95	2.2
Ottawa	37020	840	22.3	88	2.3	68	1.8	43	1.1	55	1.4
London	26960	422	15.6	45	1 6	42	1.5	25	.9	33	1.2
Kingston	16216	287	17.7	23	1.4	33	2.0	21	1.3	25	1.5
Brantford	12570	192	15.2	24	1.9	20	1.5	23	1.8	12	.9
St. Thomas	10271	154	15.0	16	1.5	16	1.5	7	.7	15	1.4
Guelph	10195	177	17.3	19	1.8	21	2.0	11	1.0	16	1.5
St. Catharines	10075	171	17.0	13	1.2	9	.8	12	1.1	23	2.2
Belleville	10139	176	17.3	20	1.9	22	2.1	16	1.5	19	1.8
Stratford	8881	100	11.2	4	.4	12	1.3	9	1.0	8	.9
Total	310208	5896	19.0	634	2.0	590	1.9	402	1.3	570	1.8

TABLE 22.—Shewing the Population and Deaths in each Town ;

TOWNS.	Population by Assessors.	Number of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.	Old Age.		Phthisis.		Nervous Diseases.		Pneumonia.	
				No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio of Population.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.
Barrie	4412	60	13.5	8	1.8	10	2.2	3	.7	5	1.1
Berlin	6125	93	15.1	15	2.4	4	.6	6	.9	5	.8
Brampton	3351	71	21.2	7	2.0	9	1.6	5	1.5	5	1.5
Brockville	8593	123	14.3	13	1.5	16	1.8	8	.9	4	.4
Chatham	8342	85	12.0	14	1.6	7	.8	6	.7	6	.7
Cobourg	4759	69	14.5	7	1.4	5	1.0	9	.2	16	3.3
Collingwood	5100	66	13.0	10	2.0	11	2.1	7	1.3	7	1.3
Cornwall	6206	51	8.2	2	.3	9	1.4	4	.6	1	.1
Galt	6691	108	16.1	3	.4	14	2.1	16	2.2	5	.7
Kincardine	2900	44	15.1	4	1.3	8	2.7	2	.7	3	1.0
Lindsay	5459	67	12.1	8	1.4	8	1.4	8	1.4	9	1.6
Napanee	3273	52	16.2	5	1.5	3	.9	9	2.7	2	.6
Owen Sound	5791	65	11.2	4	.7	3	.5	4	.7	4	.7
Pembroke	4069	59	14.4	4	.9	5	1.2	5	1.2	7	1.7
Perth	4401	48	13.4	3	.6	5	.6	4	.9	7	1.5
Peterboro'	8663	113	13.0	18	2.0	7	.8	9	1.0	15	1.7
Picton	3034	40	13.1	3	1.0	6	1.9	5	1.6	2	.6
Port Hope	5514	56	10.1	13	2.3	6	1.0	7	1.2	5	.9
Sarnia	5588	64	11.4	5	.9	8	1.4	5	.9	6	1.0
Whitby	2951	58	19.6	10	3.1	2	.6	6	2.0	6	2.0
Windsor	7608	102	13.4	4	.5	5	.6	11	1.4	4	.5
Woodstock	7534	110	14.6	9	1.2	3	.4	8	1.0	13	1.7
Total	120364	1604	13.3	169	1.4	154	1.2	147	1.2	137	1.1

also the ten highest causes of death with their ratio to Pupulation.

Anæmia.		Old Age.		Diphtheria.		Diarrhœa.		Cholera Infantum.		Enteritis.	
No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.
269	2.1	140	1.1	199	1.5	109	.8	109	.8	92	.7
42	1.0	25	.6	25	.6	19	.7	39	1.5	30	.7
68	1.8	61	1.6	41	1.1	72	1.9	13	.3	34	.9
49	1.8	38	1.4	31	1.1	8	.3	15	.5	9	.3
16	1.0	41	2.5	5	.3	7	.4	4	.2	16	1.0
7	.5	14	1.1	10	.8	7	.5	16	1.2	5	.4
8	.7	13	1.2	4	.4	13	1.2	15	1.4	6	.5
17	1.6	14	1.3	18	1.6	2	.2	2	.2	9	.8
16	1.5	16	1.5	3	.3	9	.9	6	.6	5	.5
8	.7	18	1.7	.....	.....	7	.6	11	1.0	9	.8
9	1.0	6	.7	4	.4	5	.5	3	.3	2	.2
509	1.6	386	1.2	340	1.1	258	.8	233	.75	217	.7

also the highest causes of death with their ratio to Population, 1887.

Anæmia.		Heart Diseases		Diphtheria.		Fevers.		Diarrhœa.		Enteritis.	
No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio to Population.
9	2.1	4	.9	1	.2	1	.2	5	1.1	1	.2
11	1.7	3	.4	3	.4	1	.1	5	.8	5	.8
4	1.2	7	2.8	2	.6	4	1.2	4	1.2	3	.9
15	1.9	4	.4	7	.8	4	.4	1	.1	8	.9
6	.7	8	.9	5	.6	9	1.0	2	.2	4	.4
4	.8	6	1.2	1	.2	6	1.2	2	.4	1	.2
1	.2	4	.7	1	.2	6	1.1	.....	.....	2	.3
9	1.4	2	.3	1	.1	1	.1	4	.6	3	.4
4	.6	10	1.5	8	1.2	.....	.....	13	2.0	3	.4
11	3.4	1	.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	1.8	1	.1	2	.3	1	.1	3	.5	4	.7
4	1.2	7	2.1	10	3.0	3	.9	1	.3	1	.3
3	.5	11	1.9	.....	.....	4	.7	3	.5	2	.6
3	.7	1	.2	8	1.9	1	.2	8	1.9	2	.4
4	.9	7	1.5	.....	.....	5	.6	.....	.....	1	.2
8	.9	7	.8	8	.9	7	.8	9	1.0	3	.3
1	.3	3	1.0	.....	.....	3	1.0	.....	.....	4	1.3
.....	.....	3	.5	.....	.....	1	.1	4	.7	2	.3
6	1.0	4	.7	3	.5	2	.3	3	.5	2	.3
4	1.3	5	1.4	10	3.1	4	1.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	1.8	6	.7	7	.9	3	.4	3	.4	1	.1
4	.5	12	1.6	19	2.5	11	1.4	3	.4	4	.5
135	1.1	116	.9	96	.8	77	.6	73	.6	56	.4

TABLE 23.

Shewing the Five highest Causes of Death in each period of Life.

AGES.	Total Deaths.	1st Highest cause of Deaths.		2nd Highest cause of Death.		3rd Highest cause of Death.		4th Highest cause of Death.		5th Highest cause of Death.	
Under one year.....	5341	Anæmia.....	1533	Nervous diseases.	717	Pneumonia... ..	546	Cholera Infantum	484	Diarrhœa	447
1 to 5 years.....	2453	Diphtheria	486	"	311	"	280	Croup.....	244	Anæmia..... ..	208
5 " 10 "	1114	"	441	"	101	Croup.....	83	Pneumonia	75	Fevers.....	74
10 " 15 "	646	"	178	"	61	Fevers	58	Phthisis.....	56	Pneumonia.....	44
15 " 20 "	813	Phthisis.....	229	Fevers	85	Pneumonia... ..	84	Diphtheria	63	Nervous diseases.	57
20 " 30 "	2154	"	834	"	186	"	181	Nervous diseases.	121	Enteritis	116
30 " 40 "	1520	"	492	Pneumonia.....	160	Nervous diseases.	107	Heart diseases...	104	Fevers	91
40 " 50 "	1334	"	306	" . .	165	Heart diseases...	140	Cancer.....	107	Nervous diseases.	93
50 " 60 "	1486	Heart diseases...	226	Phthisis.....	196	Pneumonia	185	Nervous diseases.	142	Cancer	140
60 " 70 "	1798	"	319	Pneumonia.....	265	Nervous diseases.	193	Cancer	155	Phthisis.....	142
70 " 80 "	2410	Old age	1317	Heart diseases..	295	Pneumonia.....	188	Nervous diseases.	172	Dropsy.....	75
80 " 90 "	1758	"	1393	Pneumonia.....	266	Nervous diseases.	212	Heart diseases...	150	Kidney diseases.	104
Not stated	587										
Total.....	23414										

TABLE 24.

Classification of Deaths by Occupations; shewing the number of deaths in each Quinquennial period of life from 20 years.

OCCUPATIONS.	To	20 to 25 years.	25 to 30 years.	30 to 35 years.	35 to 40 years.	40 to 45 years.	45 to 50 years.	50 to 55 years.	55 to 60 years.	60 to 65 years.	65 to 70 years.	70 to 75 years.	75 to 80 years.	80 to 85 years.	85 to 90 years.	90 to 95 years.	95 to 100 years.	100 years and over.	Average age.
																			Years.
CLASS I—CULTIVATORS OF THE SOIL.																			
Farmers	2810	203	112	96	96	119	103	152	140	302	247	419	308	298	135	50	25	5	62.4
Gardeners	48	1	3	.....	1	2	1	4	7	7	5	7	6	2	1	1	.....	.....	61.4
Total Class I	2858	204	115	96	97	121	104	156	147	309	252	426	314	300	136	51	25	5	61.9
ASS II.—MECHANICS.																			
Blacksmiths	81	11	4	8	5	5	7	6	5	6	6	5	5	5	3	.....	.....	..	50.8
Brickmakers	9	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52.1
Brewers and Distillers	16	2	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43.0
Bricklayers	16	2	3	.....	2	1	1	2	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	47.0
Barbers	19	1	.....	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48.0
Butchers	51	5	6	2	4	7	3	5	.....	5	5	2	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.0
Bakers and Confectioners	14	1	1	2	2	.....	3	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45.5
Carpenters	185	23	10	5	14	15	10	15	15	16	17	14	15	13	3	.....	.....	.....	52.4
Cabinet-makers	33	6	1	1	2	1	2	5	1	6	2	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.3
Carriage and Wagon-makers	23	2	.....	1	.....	2	2	5	1	5	.....	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	51.5
Coopers	29	5	2	.....	.....	.....	5	2	2	5	2	1	1	3	.....	1	.....	.....	53.4
Contractors and Builders	28	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	4	.....	5	7	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	62.5
Masons	45	3	1	3	1	3	2	2	5	5	2	3	7	5	1	1	1	.....	60.4
Machinists	36	7	1	.....	5	5	5	2	3	2	...	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	46.3
Moulders	19	6	1	5	1	1	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	40.0
Millers	38	3	1	.....	3	1	3	4	3	6	1	5	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	57.8
Millwrights	6	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	57.8
Other Mechanics	93	20	14	6	10	7	7	6	5	5	5	3	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	40.8
Painters	40	12	.....	6	5	2	.....	7	1	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	41.2
Printers	29	11	5	1	1	4	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.3
Plasterers	24	5	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	5	3	1	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	49.7
Stonecutters	15	2	.....	2	1	2	3	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45.6
Shoemakers	85	5	1	3	2	1	5	6	7	8	15	17	9	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	61.2
Saddlers and Harness-makers	27	5	1	5	.....	2	5	1	2	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	44.6
Tinsmiths	19	2	1	1	.....	3	1	1	.....	5	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	53.0
Tobacconists	18	4	2	2	2	.....	2	.....	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42.1
Tailors	61	5	5	6	.....	4	2	4	4	.....	11	10	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	56.1

TABLE 24.—*Continued.*

Classification of Deaths by Occupations; shewing the number of deaths in each Quinquennial period of life.

OCCUPATIONS.	Total.	20 to 25 years.	25 to 30 years.	30 to 35 years.	35 to 40 years.	40 to 45 years.	45 to 50 years.	50 to 55 years.	55 to 60 years.	60 to 65 years.	65 to 70 years.	70 to 75 years.	75 to 80 years.	80 to 85 years.	85 to 90 years.	90 to 95 years.	95 to 100 years.	100 years and over.	Average age.
																			Years.
CLASS II.—MECHANICS.—*Con.*																			
Tanners and Curriers	9	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43.1
Watchmakers, etc	15	1	1	...	.....	1	3	.....	1	2	1	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	51.8
Weavers	28	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	1	3	5	4	3	2	4	1	.....	1	.....	61.2
Total Class II	1111	153	66	70	67	73	81	82	76	106	89	89	70	62	10	3	4	.....	50.8
CLASS III.—LABOURERS.																			
Labourers	953	135	60	40	55	60	60	45	70	125	61	99	53	45	27	12	4	2	52 8
Teamsters	45	2	5	2	1	6	4	5	5	6	5	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	50.8
Total Class III	998	137	65	42	56	66	64	50	75	131	66	100	55	45	28	12	4	2	52.7
CLASS IV.—MERCHANTS.																			
Agents	66	4	4	8	6	8	13	9	4	3	3	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.0
Book-keepers, Clerks, etc.	140	50	18	16	5	7	7	6	10	6	5	4	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	37.5
Bankers	14	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	1	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	53.6
Chemists and Druggists	14	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	56.8
Manufacturers	36	5	2	2	1	1	3	1	5	5	6	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	50.1
Merchants	207	8	6	13	13	15	11	21	28	30	22	17	14	7	2	.....	.....	.....	55.3
Tavern-keepers	59	2	4	5	2	6	6	8	7	8	7	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.2
Telegraph Operators	8	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.3
Lumbermen	24	4	5	2	5	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	41.2
Total Class IV	568	81	43	47	34	37	42	49	57	55	51	31	25	10	6	.....	.....	.....	48.4
CLASS V.—PROFESSIONAL MEN.																			
Clergymen	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5	5	5	8	5	3	4	.....	1	.....	.....	64.0
Dentists	5	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41.4
Engineers	42	4	2	4	3	.....	4	5	5	5	4	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.8
Lawyers	33	5	5	2	2	1	5	3	3	1	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45.0
Physicians	44	2	3	3	4	6	5	1	2	6	1	5	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	59.4

Public Officials	91	5	4	1	2	7	6	5	7	18	14	4	9	5	2	.....	2	.....	59.0
Teachers, male	36	7	5	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	7	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	51.3
do female	33	13	6	5	2	1	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.7
Gentlemen	218	1	3	2	2	5	5	3	10	25	25	49	34	33	18	1	1	1	68.0
Total Class V	543	38	29	19	17	25	28	26	33	60	60	76	56	49	21	2	3	1	59.2
CLASS VI.—OTHER EMPLOYMENTS.																			
Hunters and Fishermen	5	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39.0
Railway Employees	63	22	8	10	2	1	2	9	2	2	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.0
Sailors	25	5	.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....	1	2	2	2	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	56.7
Volunteers, etc	54	1	.....	.....	1	2	2	1	5	2	6	11	10	4	2	3	3	1	70.7
Total Class VI	147	28	8	13	3	5	10	10	8	6	10	14	16	7	2	3	3	1	52.8
CLASS VII.—FEMALES AT WORK																			
Servants, female	87	36	10	7	3	7	4	5	3	3	5	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.2
Milliners and Dressmakers	61	30	10	2	6	2	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.7
Total Class VII	148	66	20	9	9	9	7	5	3	6	5	4	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.7

RECAPITULATION.

CLASSES.	Total.	20 to 25 years.	25 to 30 years.	30 to 35 years.	35 to 40 years.	40 to 45 years.	45 to 50 years.	50 to 55 years.	55 to 60 years.	60 to 65 years.	65 to 70 years.	70 to 75 years.	75 to 80 years.	80 to 85 years.	85 to 90 years.	90 to 95 years.	95 to 100 years.	100 years and over.	Average age at death.
																			Years.
CLASS I.—CULTIVATORS OF THE SOIL	2858	204	115	96	97	121	104	156	147	309	252	426	314	300	136	51	25	5	61.9
CLASS II.—MECHANICS	1111	153	66	70	67	73	81	82	76	106	89	89	70	62	10	3	4	.....	50.8
CLASS III.—LABOURERS	998	137	65	42	56	66	64	50	75	131	66	100	55	45	28	12	4	2	52.7
CLASS IV.—MERCHANTS, ETC.	568	81	43	47	34	37	42	49	57	55	51	31	25	10	6	.....	.....	.....	48.4
CLASS V.—PROFESSIONAL MEN	543	38	29	19	17	25	28	26	33	60	60	76	56	49	21	2	3	1	59.2
CLASS VI. — OTHER EMPLOYMENTS	147	28	8	13	3	5	10	10	8	6	10	14	16	7	2	3	3	1	52.8
CLASS VII.—FEMALES AT WORK	148	66	20	9	9	9	7	5	3	6	5	4	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.7
Total	6373	707	346	296	283	336	336	378	399	673	533	740	539	475	203	71	39	9	56.8

EXPLANATIONS OF THE DIAGRAMS AND REMARKS ON THE VARIOUS DEATH TABLES.

Explanation of the Diagrams.

Diagrams 1 and 2.

The mortality in the Province, in the cities, in the towns and in the rural districts are indicated in these diagrams by the following different lines :—

..... for the Province.

——— " " Cities.

– – – " " Towns.

+ + + " " Rural Districts.

Diagram No. 1 shews the deaths in each month of the year in each of the four localities.

Comparing the mortality in these localities, it will be seen that the two highest points in the death-rate in the Province were in January and March, and in the rural districts the two highest points were also in the same months. In the Province, the month of March indicated the highest mortality of the two points, and in the rural districts the month of January held the same position. In the cities the two high points were in July and April, the point in July shewing the highest.

In the towns the points in August and July were the two highest, the point in August being higher than the one in July.

The two lowest points of mortality in the Province were in June and November, June shewing the lowest of the two points, and in the rural districts the points of mortality were also the lowest in the same two months. In the cities the two lowest points were in October and November, and the difference between them was only 50 deaths.

The lowest points of mortality in the towns were in May and June, the point in the latter month being the lowest.

Diagram No. 2 exhibits the death wave in the different periods of life. The greatest mortality in any period was under one year, but this excess of deaths decreased very rapidly through the periods from 1 to 5, 5 to 10, and 10 to 15. In the period between 15 and 20 years the wave commenced to ascend, and reached a high point between 20 and 30 years. It, however, again descends through the next two periods. In the period between 40 and 50 years it again ascends, and continues ascending until it reaches the highest point of mortality since infancy, viz., between 70 and 80 years.

Diagrams 3 and 4 present a comparison of the death-rate from the four causes of death, viz., "old age," "lung disease," "fevers" and "diphtheria," in each of the four localities.

The following summary is here given :—

Old Age.

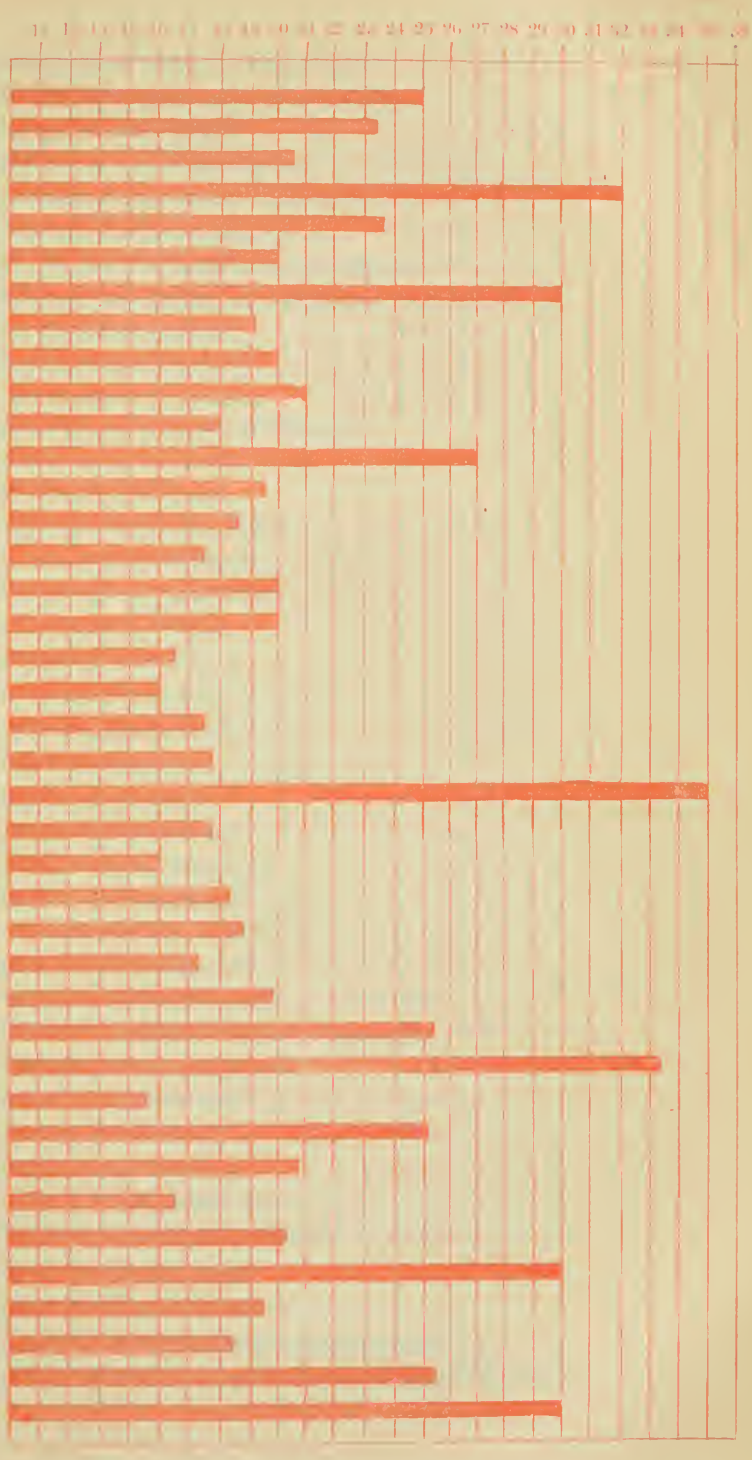
In the	Province	the	greatest	mortality	was in	April;	the least in	July.
"	cities	"	"	"	May ;	"	"	November.
"	towns	"	"	"	April ;	"	"	June.
"	rural districts	"	"	"	February;	"	"	July.

Lung Disease.

In the	Province	the	greatest	mortality	was in	April ;	the least in	July.
"	cities	"	"	"	April ;	"	"	July.
"	towns	"	"	"	December;	"	"	June.
"	rural districts	"	"	"	March ;	"	"	September.

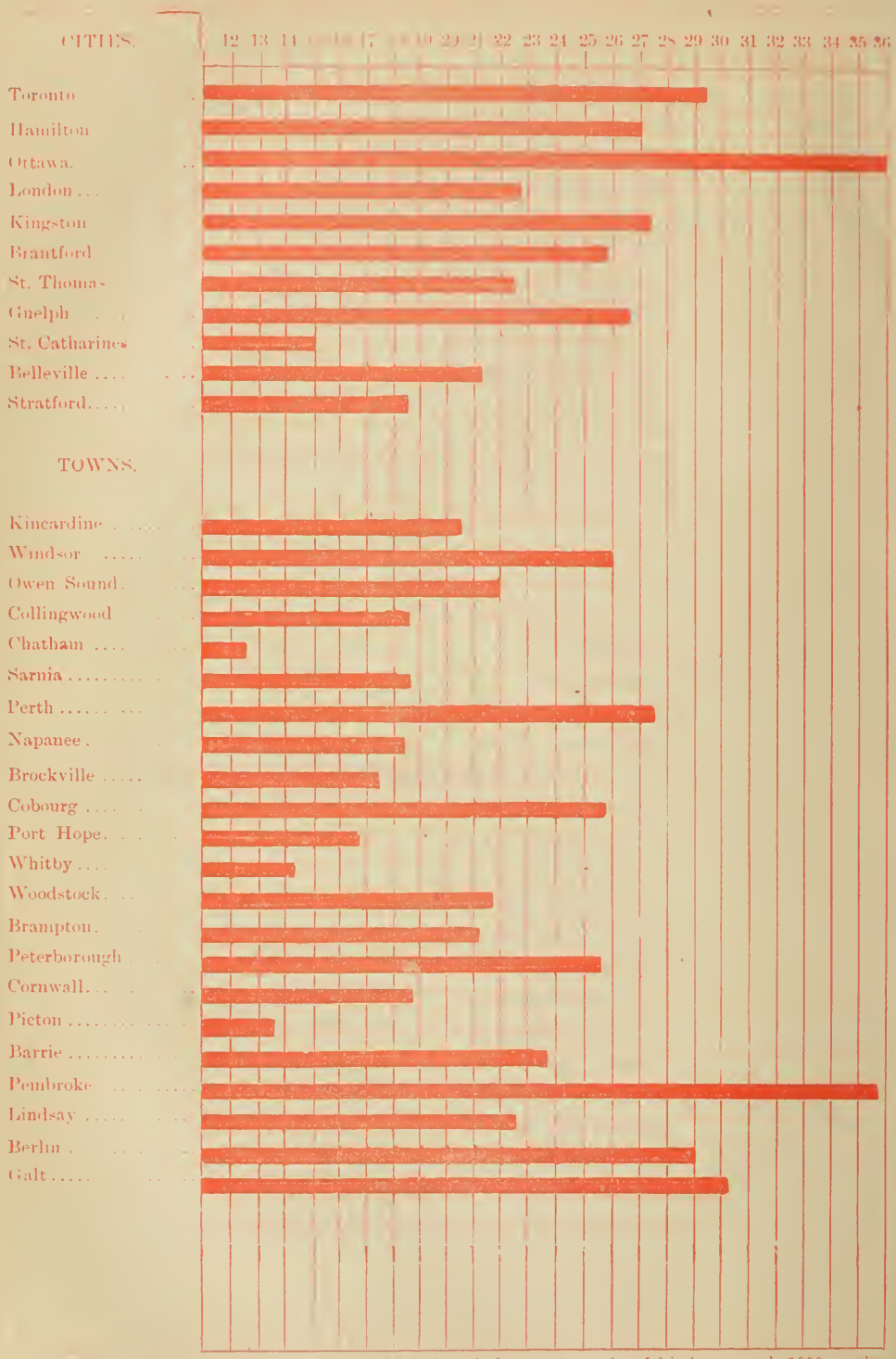
DIAGRAMS.

Diagram showing the ratio of Births to each 1000 of the Population in each County of the Province in 1887.



No. 2

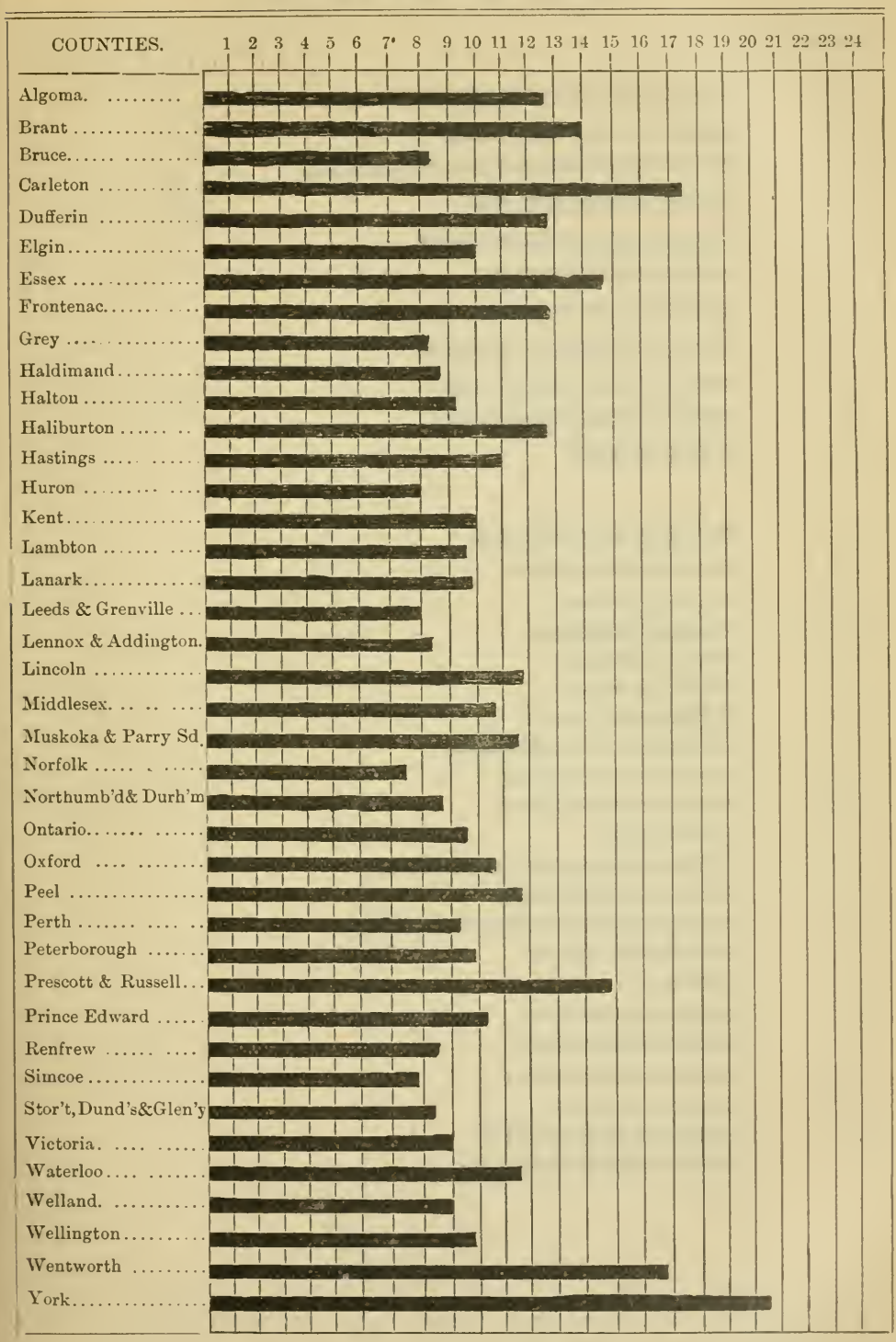
Diagram showing the ratio of Births to each 1000 of the Population in each City and Town in the Province in 1867.



The figures at the top of the perpendicular lines indicate the ratio of births to each 1000 of the population during the year. The spaces are fractional parts of one

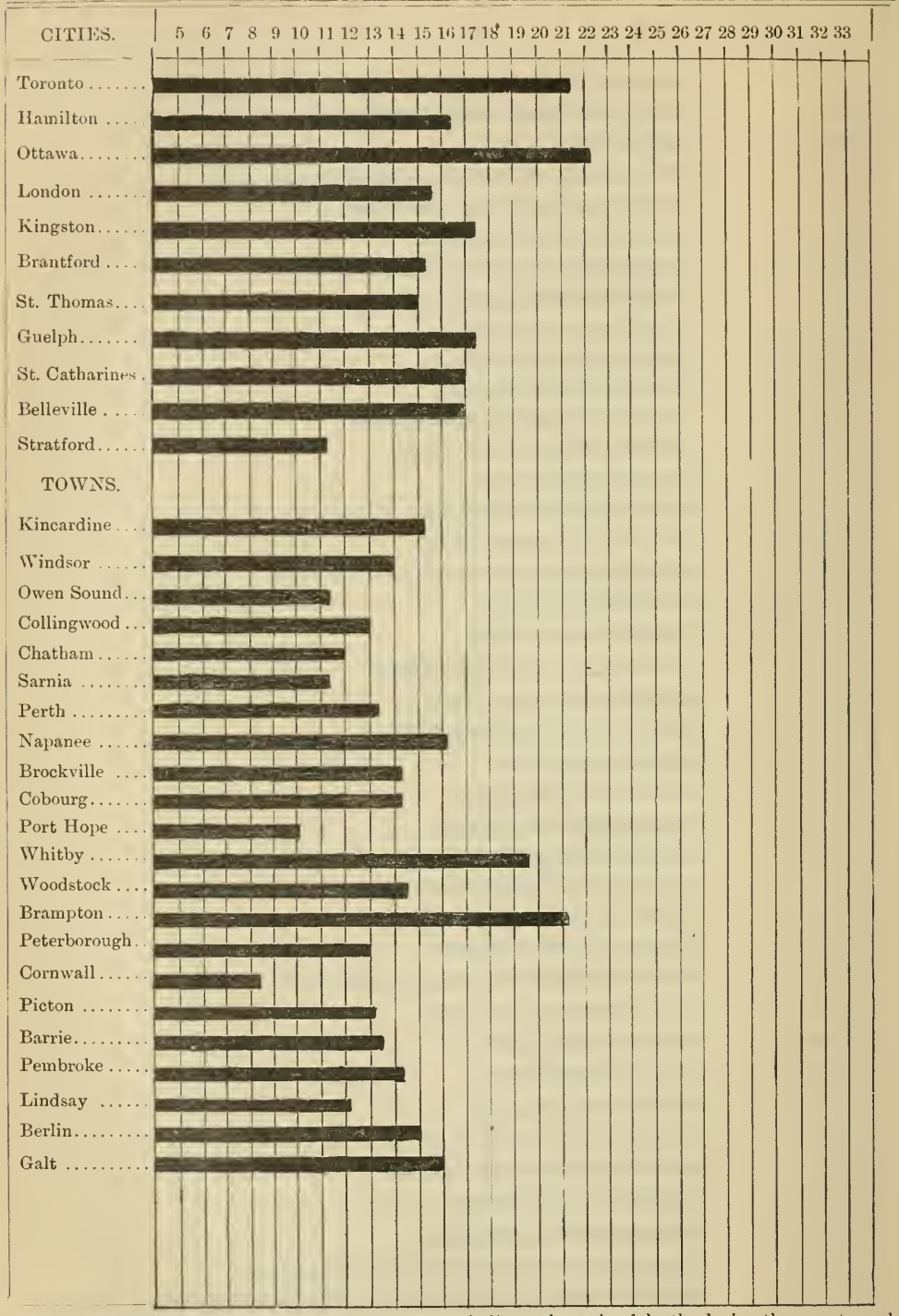
No. 3.

Diagram showing the ratio of Deaths to each 1000 of the Population in each County of the Province in 1887.



No. 4.

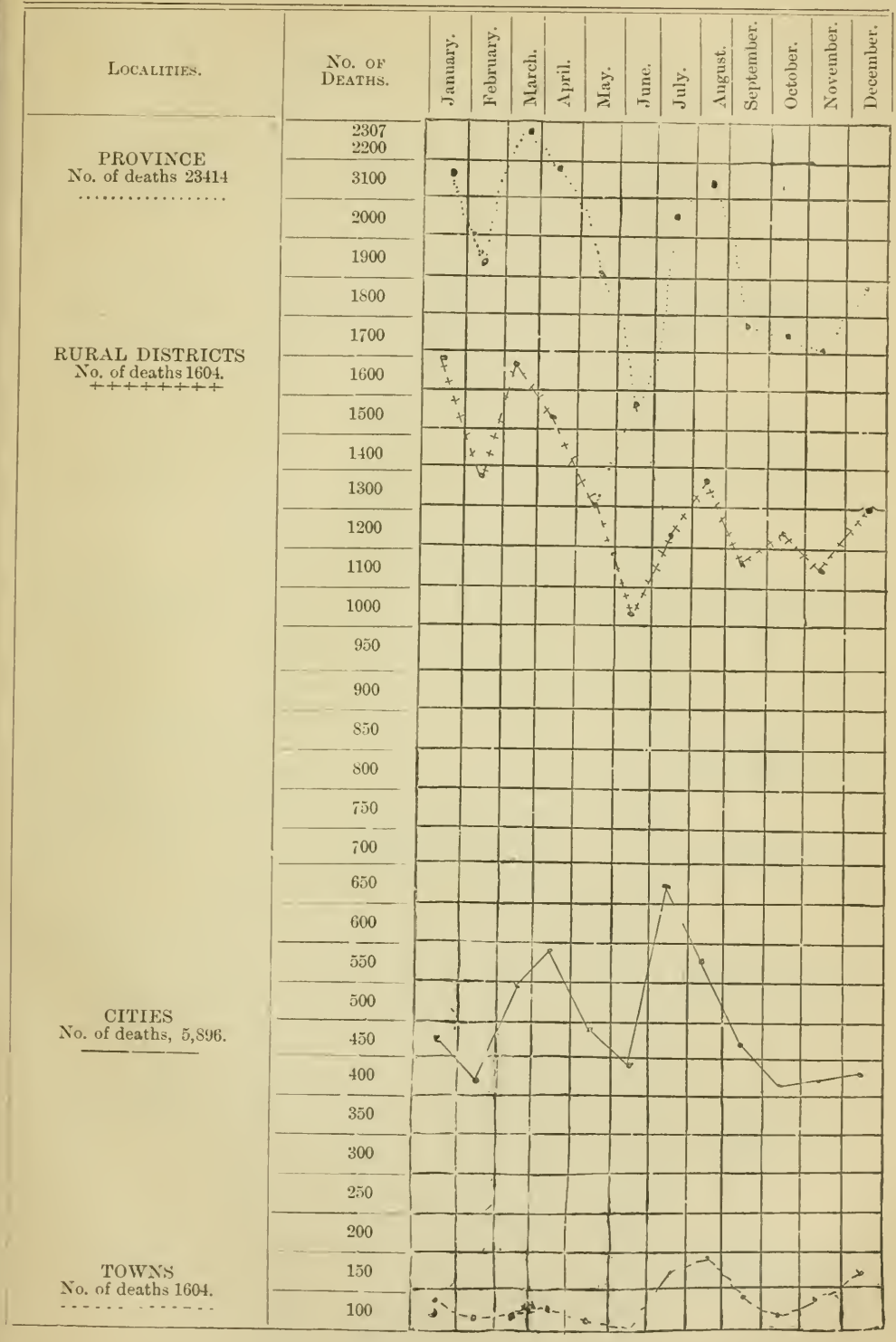
Diagram showing the ratio of Deaths to each 1000 of the Population in each City and Town in the Province in 1887.



The figures at the top of the perpendicular lines indicate the ratio of deaths during the year to each 1000 of the population.

No. 1.

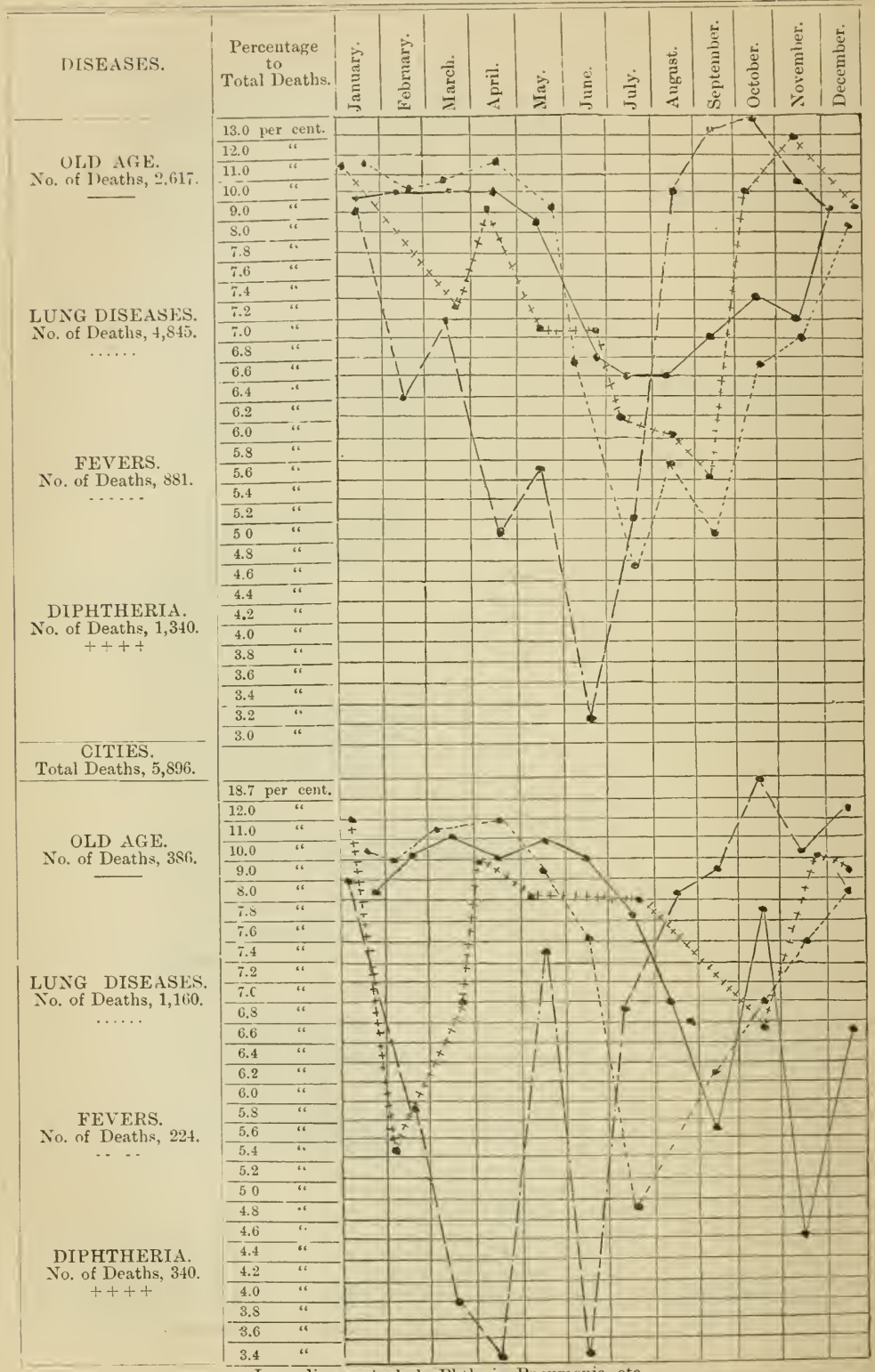
Death Wave in the Province, also in the Cities, Towns and Rural Districts in the different months.



No. 3.

Diagrams presenting a Comparison of Percentage of Deaths

PROVINCE—Total Deaths, 23,414.

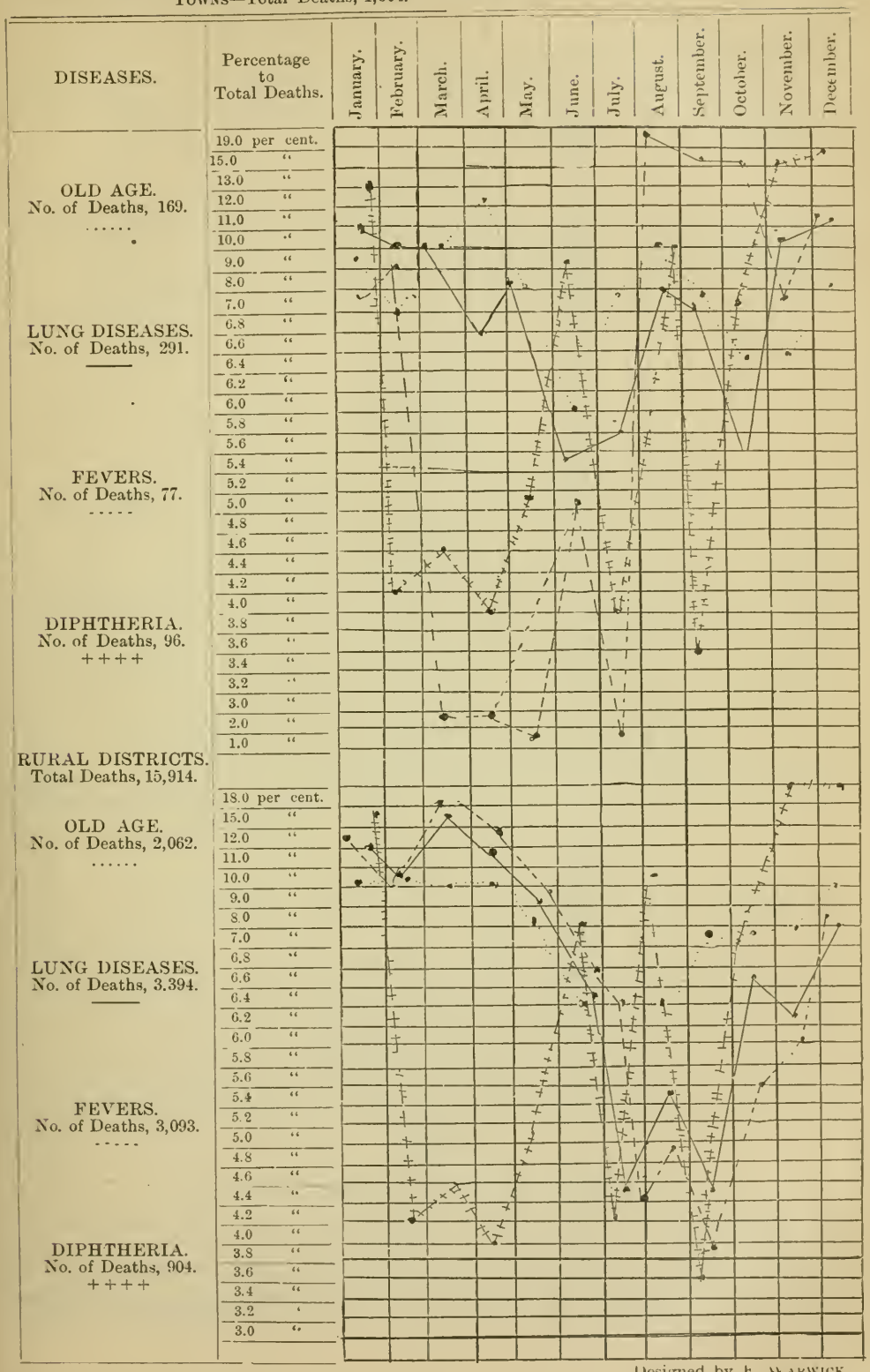


Lung diseases include Phthisis, Pneumonia, etc

No. 3.

from Old Age, Lung Diseases, Fevers and Diphtheria.

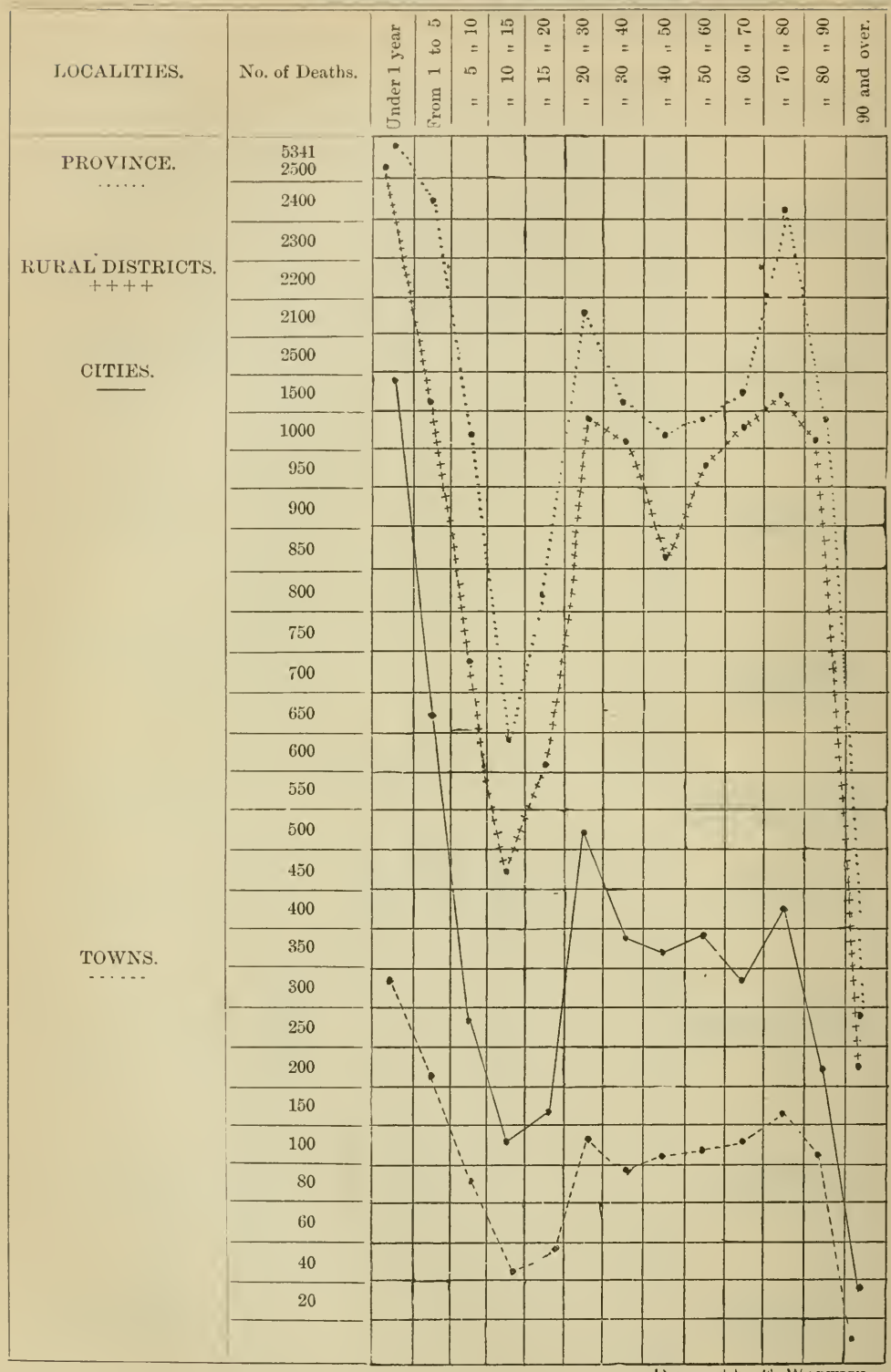
Towns—Total Deaths, 1,604.



Designed by F. Warwick.

No. 2.

Death Wave in the same places in the different periods of Life.



Designed by F. Warwick.

FEVERS.

In the	Province	the	greatest	mortality	was in	October ;	the least in	June.
"	cities	"	"	"	October ;	"	"	April.
"	towns	"	"	"	August ;	"	"	May.
"	rural districts	".	"	"	March ;	"	"	September.

DIPHTHERIA.

In the	Province	the	greatest	mortality	was in	November ;	the least in	September.
"	cities	"	"	"	January ;	"	"	February.
"	towns	"	"	"	December ;	"	"	September.
"	rural districts	"	"	"	November ;	"	"	September.

DEATHS.

PROVINCE.

No. of Deaths, 23,414 ; ratio to Population, 11.5 per 1,000.

The Mortuary Statistics of the Province for 1887 shew very little variation from those of 1886 as regards numbers ; the difference was only 230 more. In 23 counties there was an increase, and in the other 17 a decrease. The county of Bruce returned an increase of 88 ; Elgin, 50 ; Grey, 51 ; Hastings, 171 ; Huron, 98 ; Kent, 56 ; Middlesex, 60 ; Northumberland and Durham (united), 69 ; Oxford, 68 ; and Simcoe, 64. Altogether there was an increase of 1,132 in the 23 counties; the remaining counties returned a decrease of 902, therefore the actual increase was as above stated, 230. The counties returning the largest decreases were Carleton, 261 ; York, 168 ; Leeds and Grenville (united), 124 ; Norfolk, 61 ; Prince Edward, 47, and Renfrew, 43. Fifteen counties returned an equal or higher ratio than the average for the whole Province. The ratio was low in the comparatively newly organized counties in consequence of their being sparsely settled, and the facilities for registration not being equal to those in the older settled ones. It should not, therefore, be assumed that the low death-rate returned by these counties was an indication that they were healthier than in those counties which returned a higher death-rate.

CITIES.

No. of deaths, 5,896 ; ratio, 19 per 1,000.

The deaths in the eleven cities numbered 5,896, a decrease of 454 from th number registered in 1886.

Four cities, London, Kingston, St. Thomas and Belleville returned a total increase of 81 ; whereas, in the seven other cities, there was a total decrease of 535. The actual decrease was therefore 454, as above stated. The returns from Toronto shew a decrease of 162 deaths ; Hamilton, 81 ; Ottawa, 260 ; and Stratford, 25. The ratio per 1,000 living has also fallen off in the cities from 21.2 per 1,000 in 1886 to 19.0 per 1,000 in 1887, caused by the increase in the population and decrease in mortality. Ottawa still returns the highest death-rate, 22.3 per thousand, and Stratford the lowest, 11.2 per 1,000.

TOWNS.

No. of deaths, 1,604 ; ratio to population, 13.3 per 1000.

The returns from the towns shew that the total mortality was 28 less than in 1886. The total population as given by the assessors has also decreased by 724 ; consequently, the average ratio of deaths was also less, being 13.3 as against 14.3 per 1000 in 1886. In some towns, however, the death-rate still remains high, considerably more than the average. The death-rate in Brampton was 21.2 per 1,000 ; in Whitby, 19.6 per 1,000

in Galt, 16.1 per 1,000 ; in Napanee, 16.2 per 1000, and in Kincardine, 15.1 per 1,000. In Whitby and Galt, diphtheria and diarrhœal diseases were more than usually prevalent. In Napanee, although thepopulation was reported as being less than in 1886, the number of deaths remains nearly the same, causing the ratio to increase. In Brampton and Kincardine the ratio has for several years been high.

Sex.

(*See Tables 14 and 15.*)

These tables shew that 12,203 males and 11,211 females died, a difference of 992. The proportion was 108.8 males to 100 females ; therefore, the excess of male over female births, 108.2 to 100 was more than equalled by the excess of male over female deaths. Table 5 exemplifies the proportions of the sexes for ten years.

The following extracts from the Registration reports of England, Ireland and five States of the American Union in reference to the proportion between the sexes, are here given :

COUNTRY.	Births.		Deaths.	
	Excess of Male births.	Proportion of male to female births.	Excess of male deaths.	Proportion of male to female deaths.
England.....	17,074	103.8 males to 100 females	Excess of 14,472 mal's	105.5 males to 100 females.
Ireland.....	2,590	104.7 " " "	" of 763 females	107.7 females to 100 males.
Min'sota, U.S.	1,190	107.7 " " "	" of 1,002 males	118.9 males to 100 females.
Michigan, "	1,632	108.2 " " "	" of 1,323 "	115.7 " " "
Mas'ch's'ts, "	1,337	105.6 " " "	" of 516 females	101.6 females to 100 males.
Con'ectic't, "	735	109.8 " " "	" of 163 males .	102.9 males to 100 females.
Rhode Is'd, "	235	107.2 " " "	" of 82 females.	103.3 females to 100 males.
Ontario.....	1,814	108.2 " " "	" of 992 males..	108.8 males to 100 females.

From these extracts it will be observed that the excess of male births was greater than in Ontario in only one locality, viz., Connecticut.

The proportion between the death of males and females was different. In Ontario the proportion was nearly the same as that of births. In Minnesota and Michigan it was much greater ; in nearly all the other places the proportion was less than in the births, and in three places, Ireland, Massachusetts and Rhode Island there was an excess of female deaths. The Registrar-General of England on this subject remarks : " The contrast between the male and female mortality has been gradually becoming more and more unfavourable to the former sex, probably because the increasing strain of competition tells more heavily upon men than upon women."

The excess in the mortality of males in the whole Province was the greatest in the periods "under one year" and "1 to 5," whereas the greatest excess of females was between the ages of 20 and 40 years. In the former there were 4,311 male decedents to 3,483 females, a proportion of 123 males to 100 females. In the latter period the deaths numbered 2,034 females to 1,640 males, a proportion of 124 females to 100 males. In the cities the proportion was 1,373 males to 1,098 females in the periods "under one year" and "1 to 5 years," a proportion of 125 males to 100 females ; between 20 and 40 years the deaths of males and females were nearly the same, 459 females to 456 males. In the towns, during the periods between 20 to 40 years, the proportions of the sexes were the same as in the Province, viz., 123 males to 100 females; between 60 and 80 years the proportion was mnch greater, viz., 157 males to 100 females.

Seasons.

The months of March and April generally return the highest mortality in the Province. September was second in 1886, this was quite unusual, as in previous years it ranked low down in the order of deaths by months. In every year June returns the

fewest deaths, and may therefore be looked upon as the healthiest month in the year. In the cities July was the most fatal month, caused probably by the mortality from diarrhœal diseases, which were prevalent during that month. The healthiest month in the cities was October.

Ages.

(See Table 16).

The mortality of children under the age of one year was 48 more than in the previous year. There was, however, a large decrease in the deaths between one and five years, viz., 352. The total deaths in these two periods numbered 7,794, a decrease of 304. There was also a decrease of 43 in the number of deaths between 5 and 10 years. There was an increase, however, of 473 deaths at ages varying from 50 years to 100, which shews that the length of life in the Province has not become shortened but rather increased.

In the cities the mortality of children under one year was 213 less than in 1886, while there was also a decrease in the periods between 1 and 5 years of 322, which shews a total decrease of 535 deaths under 5 years of age. It is pleasing to note this decrease of infant mortality.

The deaths under five years in the towns was less than in 1886 by 53, while there was a small increase in the number of deaths over 50 years of age.

Centenarians.

(See Table 17.)

The particulars of the deaths of 24 patriarchs of 100 years and over (the same number as in 1886) are given in Table 17.

Three were reported as having lived to be 110 years. Enquiries made of the relatives have failed to elicit satisfactory answers that these persons lived to so great an age.

Nationalities of Decedents Over 60 Years of Age.

(See Table 18.)

The deaths of those who were over sixty years of age at the time of their death numbered 5,804, and this table particularizes the country of their birth, the largest proportion of them, 1,670, were born in Ireland; Canada was the birth place of 1,228 of them; 1,145 were born in England; 974 in Scotland; 328 in the United States; 228 in Germany; 29 in France; 14 in Switzerland, and the remainder in other countries.

Causes of Death.

(See Appendix Table E.)

In former reports this table contained the names of 159 causes of death, classified under five different divisions. It was considered that by grouping the different nomenclature of a disease under one general term, and giving that term its simplest form the number of diseases given in the table would be very much decreased and the statistics prove more attractive to the general reader. The ages of the decedents and the months in which they died, also the causes of death, are given concurrently for each county, city and town, which could not be given in the tables of previous years. The following will illustrate the system adopted: In previous reports fevers were divided into several different heads as follows: "Febris Biliosa," "Febris Cerebro Spinalis," "Febris Congestiva," "Febris Intermittent," "Febris Remittens," "Febris Typhoides," and "Scarlatina." In Table E in this report all the deaths from the seven different kinds of fever are grouped under the headings of Typhoid Fever, Scarlet Fever and "other fevers." This system of concentration has been carried out in all the classification of diseases, reducing the number of diseases given in the counties, cities and towns to 24 in each locality.

TEN HIGHEST CAUSES OF DEATH.

(See Tables 20, 21 and 22.)

Old Age.

No. of Deaths, 2,617.

This natural cause of death heads the list in the whole Province and also in the towns. In the cities it was the sixth cause of death.

The ratio to population was as follows:

For the whole Province	1.23	per 1,000
" cities	1.2	"
" towns	1.4	"
" rural districts	1.2	"

The highest death-rate returned from Old Age in the counties was from Frontenac and Prince Edward, 1.8 and 1.7 per 1,000 respectively. Kingston and Belleville returned the highest rate of the cities, and Whitby and Berlin of the towns. There was an increase of 496 deaths from this cause over 1886.

Phthisis (Consumption).

(No. of Deaths, 2,556.)

This disease appears second on the list for the Province with an increase of 137 deaths; it was also the second highest cause in the cities and towns.

The ratio to population was as follows:

For the whole Province	1.2	per 1,000
" cities	1.9	"
" towns	1.2	"
" rural districts	1.07	"

For many years this disease has been the highest cause of death. In the cities there was a decrease in the number of deaths from Phthisis of 52 and also in the towns of 45. In the counties the highest mortality was from the counties of York and Wentworth; in the cities from Hamilton and Belleville, and in the towns from Kincardine and Barrie. The most fatal period of life from this cause has always been between the ages of 20 and and 40 years and remains so in 1887.

The season which returned the greatest mortality from this disease was generally in the first three months of the year in the Province. In the cities the second quarter shews the season of greater mortality.

Pneumonia (Inflammation of Lungs.)

No. of Deaths, 2,289.

Under this heading are included all lung diseases and Bronchitis; together they caused the third highest number of deaths in the whole Province. In the cities and towns they occupy the fourth place.

The ratio to population was as follows:

For the whole Province	1.08	per 1,000
" cities	1.8	"
" towns	1.1	"
" rural districts	.9	"

By this it will be seen that Lung diseases were most prevalent in the cities and towns. The distribution of mortality from Pneumonia in the different counties was very unequal, not only in the percentage to the whole number of deaths in each county, but also in proportion to the population. The table shews that it ranged from 2.1 per 1,000 in Wentworth to .3 per 1,000 in Norfolk. In the cities where the deaths from this disease were generally numerous, the same inequality prevails, viz., from 2.1 per 1,000 in Toronto to .9 per 1,000 in Brantford. The distribution was still more unequal in the towns. In Cobourg it was 3.3 per 1,000 and varied through the different towns from that ratio to .1 per 1,000 in Cornwall. Nearly forty per cent. of the deaths from these diseases occurred in the first quarter of the year and 27 per cent. in the second quarter, so that 67 per cent. of the deaths was in the first six months of the year.

The table also shews that 526 of the deaths in this class were of children under one year; and 280 were between one and five years; therefore 816 died under five years from diseases of the lungs.

Nervous Diseases (Diseases of the Brain.)

No. of Deaths, 2,157.

Under this division were included all the different affections of the Brain. They appear to be increasing, particularly in the cities and towns. They stand fourth in order of mortality in the whole Province, first in the cities and third in the towns.

The ratio to population was as follows:

For the whole Province	1.02	per 1,000
" cities	2.00	"
" towns	1.2	"
" rural districts	.7	"

The deaths of children from Convulsions are included under nervous diseases, and the larger mortality of infants under one year in the cities and towns accounts in a great measure for the high death-rate from nervous diseases in those localities. The ratio to population of children dying under one year in the cities was 7.8 per 1,000; in the towns 2.8 per 1,000, whereas in the rural districts it was 1.2 per 1,000.

The early months of the year returned the highest number of deaths from these diseases. March returned the highest number, viz., 216 deaths, and November the lowest, viz., 149 deaths. In the cities the season of greater mortality was during July, August and September.

Anæmia (General Debility.)

No. of Deaths, 2,034.

This cause of death (the fifth in the class) was principally confined to the young and old, and was generally given as the cause of death to those who died from general debility and without any specific disease.

Ratio to population:

For the whole Province	.9	per 1,000
" cities	1.6	"
" towns	1.1	"
" rural districts	.8	"

Infantile Debility included in Anæmiá was the cause of the greater mortality in the cities and towns, the returns shewing that of the 509 deaths from Anæmiá, in the cities, 392 were of infants under one year, the cause being given as (Infantile Debility") and the same excess was shewn from the towns, 103 out of 135 deaths. More deaths from Anæmiá took place during the months of July and August than in any other two months of the year.

Heart Diseases (Including Apoplexy.)

No. of Deaths, 1,456.

Diseases of the heart have increased so much that they have become an important factor in the causes of death. It was sixth in the order of largest mortality in 1887 for the whole Province, third for the cities, and sixth in the towns.

Ratio to population:

For the whole Province	.7
" cities	1.3
" towns	.9
" rural districts	.5

The mortality from these diseases were confined principally to those who had passed the meridian of life, as 906 or 62 per cent. died between 50 and 80 years of age. There does not appear to have been much variation in the number of deaths recorded during the different months of the year from these diseases; the second quarter of the year was slightly less fatal than the other three quarters.

Diphtheria.

No. of Deaths, 1,340.

The number of deaths from this disease in 1887 was 1,340, a decrease of 66 deaths, causing it to recede from the fifth to seventh place in the list of ten highest causes of death.

Ratio to population:

For the whole Province	.6	per 1,000
" cities	1.1	"
" towns	.8	"
" rural districts	.5	"

The ratio to population of this disease in the different counties was varied. In one of them, Prescott and Russell (United), the ratio was as high as 2.1 per 1,000, while in six counties it was not above .2 per 1,000, and in the county of Prince Edward no deaths were recorded from this cause. In 16 counties the ratio was above the average, and in 24 below it.

In the cities the mortality was greatest in Toronto and Guelph, 1.5 and 1.6 per 1,000 respectively. Ottawa and London were nearly as great, 1.1 per 1,000 each.

In Belleville no deaths were returned from this disease, and in Kingston and St. Catharines only five and three deaths respectively.

Diphtheria was very prevalent in several of the towns in 1887, principally in Whitby, Napanee, Woodstock, and Pembroke, the table shewing that the death-rate was 3.1 and 3.0 per 1,000 respectively in Whitby and Napanee; and 2.5 and 1.9 per 1,000 in Woodstock and Pembroke. In contrast to this severe mortality it will be observed that none of the deaths from the towns of Kincardine, Owen Sound, Perth, Picton, and Port Hope were caused through Diphtheria. The deaths of 130 infants under one year were recorded, the mortality, however, was almost exclusively confined to the period between the ages of one and fifteen years as the returns shew that out of the total deaths from diphtheria (1,340), no less than 1,105 died during that period. There were a few deaths from this cause at 60 years and over.

The last quarter of the year was the most fatal season for this disease, as 429 deaths, nearly 30 per cent. of the whole, occurred during that period. The third quarter appeared to have been the least fatal from this cause, as only 239 deaths, or 17 per cent. were returned during that quarter.

Enteritis and Gastritis (Inflammation of the Bowels and Stomach.)

No. of Deaths, 854.

Under this heading were included all diseases of the bowels and stomach. They stand eighth in the list for the Province, and last in the cities and towns.

The ratio to population was as follows :—

For the Province	.4	per 1,000
" cities	.7	"
" towns	.4	"
" rural districts	.	"

The majority of the deaths from the diseases included under Enteritis were of those over 30 years of age, though 166 infants died under one year. The season most fatal was during the months of July, August, and September.

Diarrhœal Diseases (Diarrhœa and Dysentery.)

No. of Deaths, 843.

These diseases were the ninth of the 10 highest causes of death in the Province and towns, and eighth in the cities. They were most prevalent in the cities and towns, consequently the death-rate in those localities was higher than in the rural districts.

The ratio to population was as follows :—

For the whole Province	.4	per 1,000
" cities	.8	"
" towns	.6	"
" rural districts	.3	"

The young and old are the victims of these complaints, particularly the former, as 624 or 72 per cent. of the whole number of deaths from them were of children under five years of age, and the hot months of July, August, and September, were the most fatal.

Cancer.

No. of Deaths, 614.

The returns of mortality from this cause in 1887 shew an increase of 174 over the number returned in 1886, which raises it to the tenth place in the list of highest causes of death for the Province. It was not on the list in 1886 and does not appear on the list in the cities and towns, as Fevers and Cholera Infantum still return a larger mortality than Cancer in those localities.

The ratio to population :—

For the whole Province	.29	per 1,000
" cities	.5	"
" towns	.3	"
" rural districts	.1	"

It is not within the scope of this Report to endeavor to assign the cause of this steady increase in the mortality from Cancer; that belongs to medical scientists, and should engage their most careful study. It would be interesting to know the actual number of cases of sickness from Cancer, so that the proportion of recovery to fatality could be shewn. Not having the required data to determine this, only the mortality according to age and season can be given. Out of 614 deaths from this cause 471, or over 76 per cent., died between 40 and 80 years of age. The distribution of the deaths throughout the different months of the year was not very varied; the first quarter was the highest, 167 deaths, and the second the least, 143 deaths; the other two quarters were almost alike, 144 and 143 deaths.

DEATHS BY OCCUPATIONS.

(*See Table* 24.)

No. of Deaths, 6373; Average Age, 56.8 Years.

(*Deaths under the heading "No Occupation Given," numbering 104, are not included in this Table.*)

A change has been made in the construction of this table. In 1886, the deaths by occupations were given by counties only, shewing the number of deaths and average ages In the compilation of this table, the ages at death of each occupation are given in each quinquennial period of life from 20 years, as well as the aggregate and average ages, therefore the length of life of those engaged in each occupation is plainly pointed out. There was an increase in the number returned in 1887 of 573 over the number returned in 1886.

Class I.—Cultivators of the Soil.

No. of Deaths, 2,858; Average Age, 61.9 Years.

There was an increase of 182 deaths of farmers and gardeners. Sixty-three per cent., or 1,818 of them, lived to be over sixty years of age, and five were 100 years and over at the time of their deaths. The returns also shew that 319 died under 30 years of age. The mortality between 30 and 60 years was comparatively small.

Class II.—Mechanics.

No. of Deaths, 1,111; Average Age, 50.8 Years.

The returns shew an increase of 95 deaths in this class, and the most fatal period was between 20 and 30 years. There was quite a contrast between the ages at death of these mechanics; five of them, viz., Masons, Millwrights, Shoemakers, Tailors, and Weavers, died at an average age of 57 years, while five others, viz., Moulders, Printers, Painters, Saddlers, Harnessmakers, Tobacconists, Cigarmakers, died at an average age of 40 years. Carpenters were the most numerous, 185 of them having died; at an average age of 52.4 years, and a larger number died between 20 and 25 years, than in any other quinquennial period. It will be noticed, however, that 108 of them lived to be over 50 years. The occupations of Shoemakers and Tailors are not generally considered conducive to long life, the statistics, however, shew the contrary, as their average age at death was larger than that of the majority of the mechanics enumerated in the list. Few of them died under 30 years of age, 32 lived to be over 70 years of age, and 6 over 80 years of age.

Painters and Printers are the shortest lived of the mechanics. According to the returns, their average age was only a little over 40 years, and most of them died under 30 years; only 3 reached the age of 75 years.

Class III.—Labourers.

No. of Deaths, 998; Average Age, 52.7 Years.

The average age of labourers was not as large as the average of the whole occupations. Farm labourers were not distinguished in the table from labourers who worked in cities and towns. The latter being more exposed to accidents, etc., were not generally as long-lived as the former. The returns shew that 302 died between 20 and 30 years of age principally in the cities and towns, while the majority of the 441 who died at 60 years and over were farm labourers, or of those working in the rural districts.

Class IV.—Business Men, Etc.

No. of Deaths, 568; Averege Age, 48.4 Years.

In this class are included several occupations which tend to shorten life, viz., Book-keepers, Telegraph Operators, and Lumbermen. Of the 140 Book-keepers and Clerks who died in 1887, 68 died between 20 and 30 years of age, and only 21 lived to be 60 years of age. Telegraph Operators appeared to be the shortest lived; their average age was only 23.3 years. Only the deaths of eight were returned, and they all died under 30 years of age. The dangers and exposures incidental to lumbering caused the average age of those who followed that occupation to be low, viz., 41.2 years.

Merchants numbered 207, and their average age at death was 55.3 years; only 14 died under 30 years, and 101, nearly one-half of them, died between 50 and 70 years of age.

Class V.—Professional Men.

No. of Deaths, 543; Average Age, 59.2 Years.

The onerous duties pertaining to the professions of Divinity and Medicine do not appear to have prevented a majority of them from living to a good old age.

Their average ages at death were respectively 64 and 59.4 years, and several of them lived to be 70 years and over. No clergyman was returned as dying under 40 years of age. Lawyers lives were not so long, 10 of them out of the 33 who died in 1887 were under 30 years of age, and only 7 reached the age of 60 years and over.

The average age of Public Officials, 59.0 years, was considerably over the general average age. Fifty-four of the 91 that died in 1887, were 60 years and over at the time of their death, and only 9 died under 30 years of age, therefore it is evident that official employment does not shorten life. The returns shew that 33 female teachers died at the early average age of 32.7 years, 19 died under 30 years of age, though two lived to be over 60 years. It must not, however, be forgotten that many female teachers leave the profession in early life, either for the purpose of marrying or entering into some other occupation.

Class VI.—Other Employments.

No. of Deaths, 147; Average Age, 52.8 Years.

The deaths returned under "Volunteers, Soldiers, etc.," were chiefly those of pensioners of the British Army and Navy, who settled in Ontario after completing their term of service.

The table shews that of the 54 deaths of these pensioners, etc., 34 died when over 70 years of age, 3 at 95 years, and 1 at over 100 years; their average age was 70.7 years, the highest average age of any occupation.

Accidents on railways were the cause of many of the deaths of Railway Employées, and half of them died under 30 years of age; only 3 lived to be 70 years.

Class VII.—Females at Work.

No. of Deaths, 148; Average Age, 34.7 Years.

Only two occupations are included in this class, female Servants and Milliners and Dressmakers. Those who died while engaged in these occupations generally died young. The table shews that out of a total of 148 deaths in this class, 86 died under 30 years of age, and only 28 lived to be 50 years of age.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. S. CREWE,
Inspector.

APPENDIX.

BIRTHS.

TABLE A.—BIRTHS BY MONTHS, 1887.

COUNTIES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	No. of Twins.	Triplets.	Illegitimate.	Still Born.
Algoma:																	
Males	34	13	23	21	34	25	19	24	17	25	21	17	273	3	...	3	3
Females	27	33	18	22	25	25	22	20	28	22	18	17	277	3	.....	1	1
Total	61	46	41	43	59	50	41	44	45	47	39	34	550	3 pairs.	.....	4	4
Brant:																	
Males	45	38	45	31	35	37	30	36	31	37	37	44	446	10	.....	5	7
Females	42	35	55	49	23	32	40	47	29	31	30	27	440	8	.....	6	6
Total	87	73	100	80	58	69	70	83	60	68	67	71	886	9 pairs.	.....	11	13
Bruce:																	
Males	56	71	67	76	43	48	61	70	73	83	58	58	764	3	....	4	4
Females	60	58	77	68	62	41	61	55	65	51	62	52	712	7	.....	.....	1
Total	116	129	144	144	105	89	122	125	138	134	120	110	1476	5 pairs.	.....	4	5
Carleton:																	
Males	97	89	116	99	107	101	108	92	106	89	94	92	1190	16	.....	58	6
Females	96	97	115	93	85	93	79	80	84	80	73	103	1078	14	.....	67	1
Total	193	186	231	192	192	194	187	172	190	169	167	195	2268	15 pairs.	.....	125	7
Dufferin:																	
Males	19	15	23	25	28	18	23	34	33	26	19	21	284	2	.....	.....	.....
Females	19	25	21	24	24	16	14	26	17	20	18	21	245	2	.....	.....	2
Total	38	40	44	49	52	34	37	60	50	46	37	42	529	2 pairs.	.....	.....	2
Elgin:																	
Males	32	33	31	27	39	39	44	53	35	36	30	52	451	6	.....	1	3
Females	32	37	45	37	47	27	41	35	39	38	41	29	448	6	.....	.....	2
Total	64	70	76	64	86	66	85	88	74	74	71	81	899	6 pairs.	.....	1	5

Essex :																	
Males	64	60	87	64	70	52	66	57	78	69	59	57	783	2	.....	1	5
Females	80	68	70	77	65	43	49	74	58	59	51	44	738	4	.....	2	5
Total	144	128	157	141	135	95	115	131	136	128	110	101	1521	3 pairs.	.....	3	10
Frontenac :																	
Males	27	27	46	29	29	44	49	34	56	50	40	48	479	4	.....	3	2
Females	42	36	32	35	31	44	32	31	32	31	38	36	420	4	.....	2	1
Total	69	63	78	64	60	88	81	65	88	81	78	84	899	4 pairs.	.....	5	3
Grey :																	
Males	51	51	78	66	57	61	54	52	67	65	76	67	745	11	.....	1	5
Females	72	65	76	67	53	54	53	72	54	44	62	49	721	15	.....	2	3
Total	123	116	154	133	110	115	107	124	121	109	138	116	1466	13 pairs.	.....	3	8
Haldimand :																	
Males	39	30	35	32	26	27	26	23	29	22	18	18	325	1	.....	2	2
Females	22	21	15	26	28	29	17	16	18	19	18	24	253	3	.....	.....	2
Total	61	51	50	58	54	56	43	39	47	41	36	42	578	2 pairs.	.....	2	4
Halton :																	
Males	22	16	13	22	15	25	20	18	24	22	13	15	225	2	.....	.....	2
Females	17	16	17	11	20	17	12	16	25	14	16	21	202	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	39	32	30	33	35	42	32	34	49	36	29	36	427	1 pair.	.....	.....	2
Haliburton :																	
Males	16	10	9	9	8	6	5	7	5	8	7	10	100	1	.....	.....	1
Females	3	7	4	7	9	15	4	8	3	4	7	5	76	1	.....	.....	.....
Total	19	17	13	16	17	21	9	15	8	12	14	15	176	1 pair.	.....	.....	1
Hastings :																	
Males	44	48	59	63	42	51	49	51	68	46	54	55	630	5	.....	2	3
Females	52	42	61	51	46	48	49	58	21	40	38	55	561	5	.....	4	1
Total	96	90	120	114	88	99	98	109	89	86	92	110	1191	5 pairs.	.....	6	4
Huron :																	
Males	58	78	87	63	65	64	66	76	83	66	56	41	803	13	.....	1	4
Females	53	68	86	66	82	52	60	58	71	77	55	40	768	9	.....	3	3
Total	111	146	173	129	147	116	126	134	154	143	111	81	1571	11 pairs.	.....	4	7

TABLE A.—BIRTHS BY MONTHS, 1887.—*Continued.*

OOUNTIES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	No. of Twins.	Triplets.	Illegitimate.	Still Born.
Kent:																	
Males	33	52	44	51	49	42	40	35	44	46	39	45	520	4	.....	.....	4
Females	41	45	40	33	33	37	60	43	50	40	48	45	515	2	.....	.....	3
Total	74	97	84	84	82	79	100	78	94	86	87	90	1035	3 pairs.	.....	.....	7
Lambton:																	
Males	65	67	59	55	50	54	50	37	42	56	62	38	635	3	.....	3	2
Females	43	54	63	43	54	31	42	41	41	48	46	47	553	3	.....	.....	1
Total	108	121	122	98	104	85	92	78	83	104	108	85	1188	3 pairs.	.....	3	3
Lanark:																	
Males	30	30	44	33	33	34	45	35	21	36	28	27	396	2	.....	.....	2
Females	23	28	45	28	30	41	26	30	28	26	17	27	349	4	.....	.....	2
Total	53	58	89	61	63	75	71	65	49	62	45	54	745	3 pairs.	.....	.....	4
Leeds and Grenville:																	
Males	39	38	49	39	44	37	45	47	46	46	46	42	518	2	.....	.....	1
Females	37	33	49	39	39	33	35	41	42	41	32	30	451	4	.....	2	.....
Total	76	71	98	78	83	70	80	88	88	87	78	72	969	3 pairs.	.....	2	1
Lennox and Addington:																	
Males	25	25	22	23	17	25	23	16	17	28	12	17	250	8	.....	1	.....
Females	18	20	20	26	20	14	13	15	15	17	15	23	216	.....	.....	.....	2
Total	43	45	42	49	37	39	36	31	32	45	27	40	466	4 pairs.	.....	1	2
Lincoln:																	
Males	33	21	31	30	21	23	24	28	21	29	27	26	314	5	.....	2	1
Females	28	20	25	30	25	21	28	23	23	25	21	23	292	5	.....	3	1
Total	61	41	56	60	46	44	52	51	44	54	48	49	606	5 pairs.	.....	5	2

Middlesex:																	
Males	86	74	82	91	78	81	66	75	68	86	80	70	927	11	.....	1	7
Females	52	71	93	79	77	62	85	82	94	83	56	66	900	11	.....	3	5
Total	138	145	175	170	155	143	151	157	162	169	136	136	1827	11 pairs.	.....	4	12
Muskoka and Parry Sound:																	
Males	61	39	40	62	54	45	30	37	41	37	29	46	521	7	.....	4	2
Females	41	56	55	50	58	46	40	48	40	38	32	29	533	7	.....	1	3
Total	102	95	95	112	112	91	70	85	81	75	61	75	1054	7 pairs.	.....	5	5
Norfolk:																	
Males	25	31	33	27	26	21	32	36	31	27	25	22	336	2	.....	.....	1
Females	29	29	28	33	24	29	30	22	26	25	22	14	311	6	.....	2	3
Total	54	60	61	60	50	50	62	58	57	52	47	36	647	4 pairs.	.....	2	4
Northumberland and Durham:																	
Males	56	51	77	61	79	60	62	64	64	50	46	49	719	8	.....	2	1
Females	71	51	64	39	58	62	47	62	50	44	46	43	637	12	.....	2	2
Total	127	102	141	100	137	122	109	126	114	94	92	92	1356	10 pairs.	.....	4	3
Ontario:																	
Males	50	27	42	52	45	39	50	48	49	44	40	44	530	4	.....	1	3
Females	37	42	41	50	33	40	37	47	45	32	34	30	468	4	.....	4	2
Total	87	69	83	102	78	79	87	95	94	76	74	74	998	4 pairs.	.....	5	5
Oxford:																	
Males	39	47	34	45	45	35	40	42	47	53	41	50	518	12	.....	3	.....
Females	30	26	43	39	47	49	37	45	47	61	46	40	510	14	.....	1	4
Total	69	73	77	84	92	84	77	87	94	114	87	90	1028	13 pairs.	.....	4	4
Peel:																	
Males	21	26	28	19	11	22	22	24	20	29	32	22	276	1	.....	.....	2
Females	16	16	18	18	17	17	26	20	21	14	25	22	230	3	.....	.....	.....
Total	37	42	46	37	28	39	48	44	41	43	57	44	506	2 pairs.	.....	.....	2
Perth:																	
Males	49	39	46	68	42	49	47	52	53	62	43	31	581	8	.....	.....	3
Females	36	37	52	58	38	47	46	58	46	52	41	31	542	6	.....	.....	.....
Total	85	76	98	126	80	96	93	110	99	114	84	62	1123	7 pairs.	.....	.....	3

TABLE A.—BIRTHS BY MONTHS, 1887—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	No. of Twins.	Triplets.	Illegitimate.	Still Born.
Peterborough:																	
Males	38	33	47	31	59	36	30	34	29	33	38	42	450	5	.....	2	5
Females	34	31	42	41	39	38	24	30	30	31	30	29	399	7	.....	.....	2
Total	72	64	89	72	98	74	54	64	59	64	68	71	849	6 pairs.	.....	2	7
Prescott and Russell:																	
Males	51	65	86	69	67	71	61	58	48	58	45	48	727	13	.....	3	.....
Females	49	60	72	61	62	60	47	57	53	52	53	48	674	9	.....	1	.....
Total	100	125	158	130	129	131	108	115	101	110	98	96	1401	11 pairs.	.....	4	.....
Prince Edward:																	
Males	22	17	14	17	16	17	19	17	24	18	7	4	192	2	.....	.....	1
Females	13	20	10	19	14	17	15	22	14	9	9	12	174	2	.....	.....	.....
Total	35	37	24	36	30	34	34	39	38	27	16	16	366	2 pairs.	.....	.....	1
Renfrew:																	
Males	44	55	73	51	44	44	49	44	49	55	30	28	566	5	...	2	1
Females	68	49	52	62	51	42	41	45	54	31	46	47	588	3	.....	5	2
Total	112	104	125	113	95	86	90	89	103	86	76	75	1154	4 pairs.	.....	7	3
Simcoe:																	
Males	67	85	80	83	91	77	69	74	77	75	78	61	917	16	.....	3	5
Females	77	49	83	59	83	58	73	69	71	63	70	38	793	8	.....	3	4
Total	144	134	163	142	174	135	142	143	148	138	148	99	1710	12 pairs.	.....	6	9
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry:																	
Males	55	51	55	50	42	52	48	43	57	50	62	44	609	6	.....	.....	2
Females	54	57	47	41	42	45	50	51	61	47	62	36	593	6	.....	2	1
Total	109	108	102	91	84	97	98	94	118	97	124	80	1202	6 pairs.	.....	2	3

Victoria:																	
Males	49	34	43	36	27	40	37	40	28	26	23	36	419	5	.....	4	1
Females	28	26	30	30	21	21	33	26	25	34	35	27	336	7	.....	2	1
Total	77	60	73	66	48	61	70	66	53	60	58	63	755	6 pairs.	.....	6	2
Waterloo:																	
Males	68	55	57	74	73	46	63	51	64	70	71	71	763	16	.....	9	7
Females	60	43	65	65	64	37	59	48	56	59	44	41	641	14	.....	8	4
Total	128	98	122	139	137	83	122	99	120	129	115	112	1404	15 pairs.	.....	17	11
Welland:																	
Males	34	32	36	32	26	21	24	49	28	24	29	18	353	4	.....	5	.....
Females	33	25	21	27	31	23	42	37	22	21	25	22	329	2	.....	1	.....
Total	67	57	57	59	57	44	66	86	50	45	54	40	682	3 pairs.	.....	6	.....
Wellington:																	
Males	64	56	84	51	59	41	59	56	82	63	59	46	720	15	.....	4	6
Females	50	44	50	47	52	50	57	46	50	47	69	63	625	19	.....	1	4
Total	114	100	134	98	111	91	116	102	132	110	128	109	1345	17 pairs.	.....	5	10
Wentworth:																	
Males	87	83	88	75	87	73	58	81	90	78	64	81	945	17	.....	4	12
Females	84	69	82	78	64	67	79	82	77	73	72	85	912	11	.....	6	7
Total	171	152	170	153	151	140	137	163	167	151	136	166	1857	14 pairs.	.....	10	19
York:																	
Males	198	205	225	226	225	223	259	229	218	219	222	210	2659	45	.....	66	15
Females	191	191	221	209	206	176	197	226	229	216	297	176	2535	51	.....	63	6
Total	389	396	446	435	431	399	456	455	447	435	519	386	5194	48 pairs.	.....	129	21
Total Males	1993	1917	2238	2078	1998	1906	1972	1979	2063	2042	1860	1813	23859	305	.....	199	131
" Females	1860	1800	2103	1937	1882	1699	1802	1912	1854	1759	1820	1617	22045	301	.....	197	87
Grand Totals	3853	3717	4341	4015	3880	3605	3774	3891	3917	3801	3680	3430	45904	303pairs	.....	396	218

H. S. CREWE,
Inspector.

TABLE A.—BIRTHS BY MONTHS, 1887—CITIES.

CITIES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	No. of Twins.	Triplets.	Illegitimate.	Still Born.
Toronto:																	
Males	153	152	162	147	151	166	175	176	152	157	149	165	1905	41	.....	62	13
Females	143	142	146	158	155	129	136	173	160	158	144	128	1772	45	.....	59	6
Total	296	294	308	305	306	295	311	349	312	315	293	293	3677	43 pairs.	.....	121	19
Hamilton:																	
Males	48	53	50	46	52	40	39	54	48	47	35	58	570	6	.....	1	10
Females	53	39	48	49	39	33	58	45	54	45	43	50	556	2	.....	2	5
Total	101	92	98	95	91	73	97	99	102	92	78	108	1126	4 pairs.	.....	3	15
Ottawa:																	
Males	66	48	57	51	67	58	67	66	63	63	67	52	725	4	.....	2	2
Females	58	46	71	55	42	55	56	48	52	41	44	56	624	10	.....	1	.....
Total	124	94	128	106	109	113	123	114	115	104	111	108	1349	7 pairs.	.....	3	2
London:																	
Males	35	28	35	28	21	30	29	25	26	27	29	24	337	.....	.....	.....	7
Females	11	25	33	19	27	16	26	29	24	25	15	23	273	.....	.....	1	2
Total	46	53	68	47	48	46	55	54	50	52	44	47	610	.....	.....	1	9
St. Catharines:																	
Males	8	5	5	8	4	4	7	11	4	3	5	9	73	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	4	4	6	6	6	5	8	6	7	8	7	11	78	2	.....	.....	.....
Total	12	9	11	14	10	9	15	17	11	11	12	20	151	1 pair.	.....	.....	.....
Kingston:																	
Males	10	13	18	12	13	25	23	18	29	26	16	27	230	.....	.....	7	.....
Females	21	15	11	20	11	26	22	15	17	13	20	21	212	.....	.....	5	1
Total	31	28	29	32	24	51	45	33	46	39	36	48	442	.....	.....	12	1

Belleville:																	
Males	10	6	9	8	5	8	8	13	15	4	14	14	114	2	.....	3	2
Females	12	5	14	7	3	16	11	10	3	6	3	12	102	2	.....	2	.....
Total	22	11	23	15	8	24	19	23	18	10	17	26	216	2 pairs.	.....	5	2
Brantford:																	
Males	12	15	19	12	10	12	14	19	15	17	13	16	174	6	.....	4	5
Females	16	11	9	18	8	7	17	20	14	9	12	10	151	6	.....	3	4
Total	28	26	28	30	18	19	31	39	29	26	25	26	325	6 pairs.	.....	7	9
Guelph:																	
Males	11	14	16	12	7	10	10	11	22	18	13	10	154	.....	.....	4	6
Females	13	6	11	9	12	12	13	6	9	3	12	10	116	4	.....	1	2
Total	24	20	27	21	19	22	23	17	31	21	25	20	270	2 pairs.	.....	5	8
St. Thomas:																	
Males	7	8	8	7	15	12	12	9	11	10	13	14	126	.....	.....	.....	1
Females	9	6	9	5	19	3	6	9	6	11	11	9	103	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	16	14	17	12	34	15	18	18	17	21	24	23	229	.....	.....	.....	1
Stratford:																	
Males	7	8	7	5	5	10	10	13	3	5	8	3	84	.....	.....	.....	1
Females	4	5	6	10	9	9	5	10	10	6	2	4	80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	11	13	13	15	14	19	15	23	13	11	10	7	164	.....	.....	.....	1
Total Males	367	350	386	336	350	375	394	415	388	377	362	392	4492	59	.....	83	47
" Females	344	304	364	356	331	311	358	371	356	325	313	334	4067	71	.....	74	20
Grand Totals	711	654	750	692	681	686	752	786	744	702	675	726	8559	65 pairs.	.....	157	67

H. S. CREWE,
Inspector.

MARRIAGES.

TABLE B.—MARRIAGES BY DENOMINATIONS, 1887.

The following Table shews the number of Marriages returned as having been solemnized during the year 1887, the religious denomination of the parties married, and whether by license or banns.

COUNTIES.	Religious Denomination of Bride and Bridegroom.													How Married.					
	Episcopalian.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Lutheran.	Evangelical Association.	Quaker.	Mennonite.	Other Denominations.	No Denomination given.	Total.	License.	Banns.	Not Stated.	Total Marriages.	Widowers.	Widows.
Algoma and Thunder Bay :																			
Males	29	40	42	47	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	4	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	28	37	37	53	9	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	57	77	79	100	14	1	4	.....	.....	.....	1	7	340	145	25	.....	170	11	9
Brant :																			
Males	44	40	106	24	44	12	2	.....	.....	.....	5	1	278	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	44	32	112	27	44	13	1	1	.....	.....	4	.....	278	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	88	72	218	51	88	25	3	1	.....	.....	9	1	556	258	19	1	278	39	19
Bruce :																			
Males	63	163	146	49	27	2	16	11	.....	.....	7	5	489	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	63	155	155	50	22	3	13	14	.....	1	11	2	489	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	126	318	301	99	49	5	29	25	.....	1	18	7	978	428	59	2	489	60	21
Carleton :																			
Males	106	133	72	284	9	3	17	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	627	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	108	112	74	290	18	4	17	.....	.....	.....	3	1	627	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	214	245	146	574	27	7	34	.....	.....	.....	6	1	1254	405	212	10	627	85	41

Dufferin:																			
Males	42	42	61	7	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3	169	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	45	44	65	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	169	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	87	86	126	15	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	5	338	164	5	.....	169	15	8
Elgin:																			
Males	41	60	115	11	48	2	1	.....	4	.....	6	3	291	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	41	52	126	5	53	3	.....	.....	1	.....	7	3	291	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	82	112	241	16	101	5	1	.....	5	.....	13	6	582	286	5	.....	291	25	13
Essex:																			
Males	44	40	130	164	34	6	6	.....	.....	.....	6	4	434	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	52	32	133	173	28	4	6	1	.....	.....	4	1	434	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	96	72	263	337	62	10	12	1	.....	.....	10	5	868	300	134	.....	434	.....	.....
Frontenac:																			
Males	70	32	126	57	5	8	2	.....	1	.....	5	1	307	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	63	37	134	55	3	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	307	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	133	69	260	112	8	19	2	.....	1	.....	8	2	614	273	34	.....	307	37	16
Grey:																			
Males	61	150	139	26	25	1	27	16	.....	.....	13	2	460	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	59	152	157	22	21	.....	26	14	1	.....	8	.....	460	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	120	302	296	48	46	1	53	30	1	...	21	2	920	419	37	4	460	47	26
Haldimand:																			
Males	21	23	71	13	12	.....	3	1	.....	.....	10	2	156	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	26	21	67	13	16	.....	3	1	.....	.....	9	.....	156	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	47	44	138	26	28	.....	6	2	.....	.....	19	2	312	145	10	1	156	19	5
Halton:																			
Males	27	33	61	3	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	131	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	23	37	60	3	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	131	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	50	70	121	6	7	3	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	262	127	2	2	131	10	6

TABLE B.—MARRIAGES BY DENOMINATIONS, 1887—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Religious Denomination of Bride and Bridegroom.													How Married.					
	Episcopalian.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Lutheran.	Evangelical Association.	Quaker.	Mennonite.	Other Denominations.	No Denomination given.	Total.	License.	Banns.	Not Stated.	Total Marriages.	Widowers.	Widows.
Haliburton:																			
Males	12	5	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	9	12	18	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	21	17	40	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	82	41	.....	.....	41	6	2
Hastings:																			
Males	65	36	221	40	4	2	.....	.....	2	.....	6	4	380	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	57	47	228	40	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	380	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	122	83	449	80	5	2	.....	.....	2	.....	9	8	760	347	32	1	380	52	23
Huron:																			
Males	61	125	144	16	9	2	13	6	.....	1	8	3	388	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	51	143	139	17	5	1	12	6	.....	1	11	2	388	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	112	268	283	33	14	3	25	12	.....	2	19	5	776	366	21	1	388	30	12
Kent:																			
Males	79	74	198	67	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	9	473	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	68	70	213	69	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	5	473	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	147	144	411	136	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	14	946	419	54	.....	473	72	34

Lambton:																			
Males	53	84	138	15	23	3	3	.....	3	.....	4	6	332	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	59	75	127	25	28	4	2	.....	1	.....	6	5	332	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	112	159	265	40	51	7	5	.....	4	.....	10	11	664	317	15	.....	332	34	14
Lanark:																			
Males	65	87	60	58	14	6	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	293	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	54	100	59	63	12	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	293	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	119	187	119	121	26	10	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	586	253	38	2	293	29	7
Leeds and Grenville:																			
Males	109	81	178	50	18	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	443	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	107	70	190	47	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	443	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	216	151	368	97	43	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	886	396	42	5	443	56	20
Lennox and Addington:																			
Males	30	12	125	15	.....	.....	1	.....		.....	3	.....	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	25	13	130	16	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	55	25	255	31	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	6	.....	376	176	10	2	188	25	8
Lincoln:																			
Males	45	30	79	17	13	6	2	2	.....	.....	11	4	209	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	41	20	92	18	17	3	3	2	.....	.....	12	1	209	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	86	50	171	35	30	9	5	4	.....	.....	23	5	418	200	8	1	209	22	9
Middlesex:																			
Males	137	119	253	35	42	8	1	.....	.....	.....	10	4	609	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	133	113	262	44	42	5	.....	.....	1	.....	8	1	609	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	270	232	515	79	84	13	1	.....	1	.....	18	5	1218	578	23	8	609	65	41
Muskoka and Parry Sound:																			
Males	45	66	92	21	6	1	5	1	.....	.....	7	.....	244	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	50	63	96	23	3	1	2	1	.....	.....	5	.....	244	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	95	129	188	44	9	2	7	2	.....	.....	12	.....	488	227	16	1	244	48	14

TABLE B.—MARRIAGES BY DENOMINATIONS, 1887—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Religious Denomination of Bride and Bridegroom.													How Married.					
	Episcopalian.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Lutheran.	Evangelical Association.	Quaker.	Mennonite.	Other Denominations.	No Denomination given.	Total.	License.	Banns.	Not stated.	Total Marriages.	Widowers.	Widows.
Norfolk:																			
Males	18	23	98	1	55	1	4	.....	.....	.....	3	11	214	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	18	14	98	1	70	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	8	214	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	36	37	196	2	125	1	8	.....	.....	.....	4	19	428	207	5	2	214	21	14
Northumberland and Durham:																			
Males	68	84	257	22	13	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	2	466	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	89	78	239	24	8	12	.....	.....	1	.....	13	2	466	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	157	162	496	46	21	20	.....	.....	1	.....	25	4	932	449	16	1	466	48	14
Ontario:																			
Males	27	59	125	25	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	2	272	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	21	56	119	26	19	3	.....	.....	3	.....	23	2	272	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	48	115	244	51	33	3	.....	.....	3	.....	43	4	544	249	21	2	272	24	10
Oxford:																			
Males	38	70	135	7	49	8	6	.....	3	7	14	6	343	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	41	50	130	10	73	10	5	.....	2	6	11	5	343	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	79	120	265	17	122	18	11	.....	5	13	25	11	686	325	15	3	343	32	14

Peel:																			
Males	33	45	66	.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	153	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	25	36	82	.....	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	153	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	58	81	148	.....	11	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	306	152	.....	1	153	17	5
Perth:																			
Males	47	87	109	31	11	1	41	20	.....	2	10	4	363	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	40	90	106	34	14	.....	41	25	.....	2	9	2	363	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	87	177	215	65	25	1	82	45	.....	4	19	6	726	323	33	7	363	45	16
Peterborough:																			
Males	36	51	100	47	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	246	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	45	40	101	51	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	246	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	81	91	201	98	14	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	492	210	36	.....	246	38	17
Prescott and Russell:																			
Males	15	28	7	202	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	262	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	13	25	11	207	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	262	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	28	53	18	409	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	524	75	183	4	262	29	14
Prince Edward:																			
Males	13	7	112	3	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	6	.....	144	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	10	5	117	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	7	1	144	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	23	12	229	5	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	13	1	288	142	2	.....	144	21	6
Renfrew:																			
Males	33	58	47	125	15	1	23	5	.....	.....	3	.....	310	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	27	65	53	130	8	.....	20	5	.....	.....	2	.....	310	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	60	123	100	255	23	1	43	10	.....	.....	5	.....	620	171	136	3	310	27	9
Simcoe:																			
Males	117	126	161	76	10	7	1	.....	.....	3	11	2	514	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	115	142	151	77	12	3	1	.....	1	.....	12	.....	514	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	232	268	312	153	22	10	2	.....	1	3	23	2	1028	455	59	.....	514	53	22

TABLE B.—MARRIAGES BY DENOMINATIONS, 1887.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Religious Denomination of Bride and Bridegroom.													How Married.					
	Episcopalian.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Lutheran.	Evangelical Association.	Quaker.	Mennonite.	Other Denominations.	No Denomination given.	Total.	License.	Banns.	Not Stated.	Total Marriages.	Widowers.	Widows.
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry:																			
Males	59	116	88	126	10	2	13	.....	.....	.....	1	1	416	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	47	118	96	131	8	1	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	416	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	106	234	184	257	18	3	27	.....	.....	.....	1	2	832	299	114	3	416	39	18
Victoria:																			
Males	42	52	97	26	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	233	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	39	48	102	30	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	233	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	81	100	199	56	12	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	466	212	19	2	233	26	12
Waterloo:																			
Males	19	58	57	49	10	.....	96	20	.....	41	18	26	394	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	15	67	58	58	6	.....	93	27	.....	36	14	20	394	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	34	125	115	107	16	.....	189	47	.....	77	32	46	788	279	113	2	394	38	16
Welland:																			
Males	32	30	76	28	8	.....	9	2	5	.....	8	6	204	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	38	17	82	31	6	2	7	1	5	.....	12	3	204	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	70	47	158	59	14	2	16	3	10	.....	20	9	408	176	27	1	204	35	23

Wellington:																			
Males	46	123	143	37	14	6	5	2	.....	2	19	2	399	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Females	38	131	142	39	8	6	6	1	.....	2	24	2	399	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	84	254	285	76	22	12	11	3	.....	4	43	4	798	369	28	2	399	43	19
Wentworth:																			
Males	129	128	210	63	22	2	2	.....	.....	.....	8	4	568	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	115	133	213	69	24	4	4	.....	.....	...	6	.....	568	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	244	261	423	132	46	6	6	.....	.....	.....	14	4	1136	533	32	3	568	61	29
York:																			
Males	555	332	586	136	79	42	9	.....	8	4	81	15	1847	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Females	534	306	615	155	92	38	4	.....	8	.....	89	6	1847	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1089	638	1201	291	171	80	13	.....	16	4	170	21	3694	1761	80	6	1847	177	130
Total Males	2576	2952	5053	2023	714	150	312	86	30	60	361	143	14460	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Females	2476	2858	5189	2137	760	141	288	99	26	48	353	85	14460	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Totals	5052	5810	10242	4160	1474	291	600	185	56	108	714	228	28920	12657	1720	83	14460	1561	736

H. S. CREWE,
Inspector.

TABLE C.

MARRIAGES BY MONTHS.

TABLE C.—MARRIAGES BY MONTHS, 1887.

COUNTIES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	No Date given.	Total number of Couples Married.
Algoma and Thunder Bay	8	10	3	16	13	14	16	16	18	16	15	23	2	170
Brant	24	14	18	19	22	30	33	23	23	18	26	28	.....	278
Bruce	43	41	52	39	27	33	27	26	41	38	55	65	2	489
Carleton	50	39	35	40	60	80	50	67	60	50	55	36	5	627
Dufferin	21	14	26	7	12	10	10	7	18	8	10	26	.....	169
Elgin	25	21	30	17	26	26	15	8	30	31	33	29	.....	291
Essex	43	44	26	21	23	21	20	24	40	60	66	44	2	434
Frontenac	32	26	22	17	14	30	12	27	35	25	26	38	3	307
Grey	39	49	60	28	22	35	27	21	35	45	39	60	.....	460
Haldimand	11	9	14	10	12	11	8	6	13	17	19	24	2	156
Halton	9	12	11	5	4	9	10	5	14	21	12	18	1	131
Haliburton	2	.....	8	2	4	2	2	2	5	9	1	4	.....	41
Hastings	43	23	20	29	17	29	31	19	50	26	43	45	5	380
Huron	36	27	50	23	16	30	18	23	39	44	30	52	.....	388
Kent	33	45	42	43	28	39	26	27	40	52	42	56	.....	473
Lambton	28	24	23	22	28	33	14	16	27	32	38	47	.....	332
Lanark	25	35	27	13	11	28	18	24	26	30	26	30	.....	293
Leeds and Grenville	42	44	41	33	33	37	16	27	43	35	45	46	1	443

Lennox and Addington	13	19	21	16	12	15	9	15	13	13	17	25	.....	188
Lincoln	13	14	16	21	8	17	17	12	11	28	22	29	1	209
Middlesex	44	42	42	37	35	72	33	29	60	62	62	91	5	609
Muskoka and Parry Sound	15	8	24	17	22	25	14	18	33	19	15	29	.....	244
Norfolk	22	18	21	14	10	15	11	18	17	19	24	25	5	214
Northumberland and Durham	51	37	37	32	22	27	20	27	45	37	47	79	1	466
Ontario	22	38	19	15	17	19	10	13	24	20	30	44	1	272
Oxford	23	32	37	25	28	22	22	16	28	33	24	52	2	343
Peel	19	16	15	11	4	11	4	13	12	14	13	19	2	153
Perth	28	31	36	21	20	24	24	15	27	39	41	55	.....	363
Peterboro'	19	15	25	23	12	26	11	18	20	21	32	24	1	246
Prescott and Russell	30	21	14	10	8	38	39	21	30	26	18	6	.....	262
Prince Edward	10	9	9	9	1	13	7	10	18	18	22	18	.....	144
Renfrew	22	21	18	19	25	37	38	23	33	31	30	12	1	310
Simcoe	33	33	45	41	38	39	32	34	60	55	47	54	3	514
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	37	34	23	23	22	41	25	35	52	44	39	41	.....	416
Victoria	17	21	22	17	16	17	19	19	16	18	19	32	.....	233
Waterloo	28	40	32	35	28	26	23	27	36	37	43	39	.....	394
Welland	8	23	9	18	17	20	14	20	16	18	16	25	.....	204
Wellington	33	39	46	32	28	30	18	24	33	33	26	55	2	399
Wentworth	38	34	32	41	27	68	25	38	55	67	58	85	.....	568
York	135	104	149	127	103	200	117	137	204	210	149	203	9	1847
Totals	1174	1126	1200	988	875	1299	885	950	1400	1419	1375	1713	56	14460

H. S. CREWE,
Inspector.

TABLE D.—MARRIAGES BY AGES, 1887.

COUNTIES.	Under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.	60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	Over 80.	Ages not given.	Total.
Algoma:																
Males	2	53	55	39	12	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	170
Females	54	72	27	3	4	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	170
Total	56	125	82	42	16	3	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	340
Brant:																
Males	6	93	89	47	20	6	4	4	3	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	278
Females	55	115	65	26	5	4	2	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	278
Total	61	208	154	73	25	10	6	5	5	4	3	.....	1	.....	1	556
Bruce:																
Males:	4	158	196	67	26	15	5	9	2	5	2	...	.....	.....	.....	489
Females	84	244	113	22	14	5	4	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	489
Total	88	402	309	89	40	20	9	9	3	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	978
Carleton:																
Males	10	211	203	92	42	27	16	9	9	2	2	.....	.....	.....	4	627
Females	116	293	130	45	16	14	2	4	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	627
Total	126	504	333	137	58	41	18	13	11	2	3	....	.....	.....	8	1254
Dufferin:																
Males	2	39	71	36	10	2	4	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.. ..	169
Females	25	94	31	12	1	.....	5	.....	.... .	.....	1	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	169
Total	27	133	102	48	11	2	9	2	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	338
Elgin:																
Males	4	103	111	32	16	12	3	3	4	. 1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	291
Females	52	151	56	12	9	2	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	291
Total	56	254	167	44	25	14	6	3	6	2	2	... ..	.....	.....	3	582

Essex:																
Males	5	163	153	48	33	11	7	2	8	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	434
Females	111	203	71	24	9	7	4	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	434
Total	116	366	224	72	42	18	11	2	11	2	1	.....	1	2	.....	868
Frontenac:																
Males	1	108	104	40	19	10	9	7	5	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	307
Females	54	151	48	29	12	2	4	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	307
Total	55	259	152	69	31	12	13	10	7	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	614
Grey:																
Males	.....	157	189	69	19	9	8	2	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....	1	460
Females	70	251	91	28	6	6	3	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	460
Total	70	408	280	97	25	15	11	2	2	5	2	.....	.....	.....	3	920
Haldimand:																
Males	.....	55	55	27	11	5	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	156
Females	35	68	38	7	6	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	156
Total	35	123	93	34	17	6	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	312
Halton:																
Males	1	32	56	22	10	4	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	131
Females	14	60	41	9	1	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	131
Total	15	92	97	31	11	6	4	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	262
Haliburton:																
Males	.....	18	12	5	1	2	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
Females	13	20	3	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
Total	13	38	15	7	1	4	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	82
Hastings:																
Males	4	144	130	50	19	11	6	7	3	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	380
Females	92	188	62	16	9	8	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	380
Total	96	332	192	66	28	19	7	11	3	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	760
Huron:																
Males	.....	132	154	48	24	8	10	4	2	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	388
Females	40	205	106	23	6	5	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	388
Total	40	337	260	71	30	13	10	6	2	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	776

TABLE D.—MARRIAGES BY AGES, 1887.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.	60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	Over 80.	Ages not given.	Total.
Kent:																
Males	7	175	165	64	17	11	8	10	6	5	1	2	.....	.....	2	473
Females	95	243	77	18	10	6	11	2	4	4	.....	2	.....	.....	1	473
Total	102	418	242	82	27	17	19	12	10	9	1	4	.....	.....	3	946
Lambton:																
Males	2	111	132	52	14	9	9	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	332
Females	59	166	71	20	8	6	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	332
Total	61	277	203	72	22	15	10	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	664
Lanark:																
Males	4	88	92	38	28	9	8	6	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	16	293
Females	37	136	69	14	10	4	4	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	293
Total	41	224	161	52	38	13	12	6	4	2	.....	1	.....	.....	32	586
Leeds and Grenville:																
Males	4	139	161	73	34	16	4	4	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	2	443
Females	79	206	98	33	15	6	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	443
Total	83	345	259	106	49	22	6	6	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	4	886
Lennox and Addington:																
Males	2	68	62	26	12	3	2	5	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	188
Females	47	79	30	12	10	5	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	188
Total	49	147	92	38	22	8	2	5	6	2	.....	1	.....	.....	4	376
Lincoln:																
Males	3	80	61	28	12	8	2	4	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	9	209
Females	41	100	38	10	8	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	209
Total	44	180	99	38	20	10	3	4	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	17	418

Middlesex:																
Males	3	197	206	90	41	26	16	9	9	7	2	3	.....	.....	.....	609
Females	80	281	154	41	17	11	10	10	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	609
Total	83	478	360	131	58	37	26	19	12	9	2	3	.....	.....	.....	1218
Muskoka and Parry Sound:																
Males	2	78	107	29	14	7	3	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	244
Females	92	96	33	6	8	3	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	244
Total	94	174	140	35	22	10	6	.....	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	488
Norfolk:																
Males	2	86	80	22	9	1	4	3	1	2	1	2	.....	.....	1	214
Females	47	104	47	7	1	.....	1	4	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	214
Total	49	190	127	29	10	1	5	7	2	4	1	2	.....	.....	1	428
Northumberland and Durham:																
Males	3	167	171	57	34	11	7	6	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	466
Females	59	227	118	35	15	3	5	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	466
Total	62	394	289	92	49	14	12	7	7	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	932
Ontario:																
Males	3	88	108	38	13	8	4	3	2	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	272
Females	31	139	67	17	7	3	1	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	272
Total	34	217	175	55	20	11	5	4	4	3	3	1	.....	.....	2	544
Oxford:																
Males	5	129	120	43	24	5	5	4	4	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	343
Females	75	156	73	16	14	1	4	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	343
Total	80	285	193	59	38	6	9	5	5	3	1	1	.....	.....	1	686
Peel:																
Males	.....	45	65	17	12	9	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	153
Females	29	61	37	12	8	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	153
Total	29	106	102	29	20	15	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	306
Perth:																
Males	.....	104	149	62	22	12	7	4	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	363
Females	44	173	109	23	5	6	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	363
Total	44	277	258	85	27	18	9	4	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	726

TABLE D.—MARRIAGES BY AGES, 1887.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.	60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	Over 80.	Ages not given.	Total.
Peterborough:																
Males	1	80	90	35	15	8	6	6	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	246
Females	47	113	45	20	8	7	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	246
Total	48	193	135	55	23	15	9	7	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	2	492
Prescott and Russell:																
Males	9	122	80	18	18	5	.....	5	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	262
Females	80	127	35	9	5	.....	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	262
Total	89	249	115	27	23	5	2	6	3	2	.....	.....	...	.....	3	524
Prince Edward:																
Males	1	60	38	17	11	6	5	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144
Females	38	59	31	6	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144
Total	39	119	69	23	16	9	7	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	288
Renfrew:																
Males	1	104	114	52	23	5	3	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	310
Females	55	152	72	21	5	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	310
Total	56	256	186	73	28	7	4	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	620
Simcoe:																
Males	1	175	197	75	27	14	9	7	4	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	514
Females	119	244	103	22	11	6	2	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	514
Total	120	419	300	97	38	20	11	11	5	4	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1028
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry:																
Males	6	156	141	52	29	12	6	5	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	4	416
Females	69	225	71	25	15	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	416
Total	75	381	212	77	44	19	7	5	2	2	.....	.....	1	...	7	832

Victoria:																
Males	1	73	95	31	15	8	3	4	1	2	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	233
Females	38	110	53	17	5	7	2	1	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	233
Total	39	183	148	48	20	15	5	5	1	2	.....	....	.....	.....	...	466
Waterloo:																
Males	2	147	161	39	20	6	4	6	2	5	1	1	.....	.....	....	394
Females	54	201	96	20	8	2	3	2	5	2	1	.....	....	.....	.....	394
Total	56	348	257	59	28	8	7	8	7	7	2	1	.....	.....	.....	788
Welland:																
Males	5	72	58	20	15	9	7	5	2	7	1	1	.....	.....	2	204
Females	28	93	38	12	7	8	4	3	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	204
Total	33	165	96	32	22	17	11	8	9	9	1	1	.....	.....	4	408
Wellington:																
Males	2	112	168	64	22	13	8	3	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	399
Females	43	206	94	33	11	4	2	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	2	399
Total	45	318	262	97	33	17	10	3	2	8	1	.....	.....	.....	2	798
Wentworth:																
Males	4	216	185	77	39	17	11	6	4	7	1	1	.....	.....	.....	568
Females	97	262	132	38	24	5	3	4	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	568
Total	101	478	317	115	63	22	14	10	6	7	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1136
York:																
Males	19	701	641	225	122	47	44	18	14	6	6	2	.....	.....	2	1847
Females	235	961	405	130	57	20	19	10	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1847
Total	254	1662	1046	355	179	67	63	28	15	11	6	2	.....	.....	6	3694
Total Males	131	5039	5225	1966	904	408	265	181	112	110	39	19	4	1	56	14460
Total Females	2533	7035	3078	875	395	193	121	63	56	32	8	3	.....	1	67	14460
Grand Total	2664	12074	8303	2841	1299	601	386	244	168	142	47	22	4	2	123	28920

H. S. CREWE,
Inspector.

TABLE E.—COUNTIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887.

ALGOMA.—POPULATION, 22,350.

SEX.	MONTHS. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	2	....	....	....	7	Cholera Infantum	6	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
Females	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	3	1	....	....	....	6		6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
Males...	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	Croup	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2		....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	...	4	Diarrhœal Diseases	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	2	....	....	....	7		5	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	1	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	5	Diphtheria	1	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	2	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	....	....	1	....	8		2	1	2	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	3	Typhoid Fever	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	3		....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Scarlet Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	Other Fevers	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	...	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	5		1	....	1	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Measles	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	3		....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	Whooping Cough	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	Rheumatism and Gout	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	6	1	1	....	....	1	4	4	3	....	1	1	22	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility	18	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	4	....	1	1	2	3	5	6	1	....	3	1	27		22	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....

Males...	....	2	....	3	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	6	Dropsy	....	....	....	....	....	..	1	....	2	2	....	....	....	1
Female	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	3		1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	Cancer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	..	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	4		....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....
Males...	2	....	2	....	....	.	....	1	1	2	1	1	10	Phthisis	1	1	....	....	1	1	1	3	2	...	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	1	....	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	7		....	....	....	1	....	1	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	2	2	....	....	.. .	4	2	1	....	....	3	1	15	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	7	2	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	1	....	1	....	....
Females	2	1	2	....	3	...	....	....	2	....	2	....	12		9	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	.. .	1	....	...	2	5	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy	....	....	....	....	1	...	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	...	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2		....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
Males...	4	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	....	....	15	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	4	2	3	....	....	3	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....
Females	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	...	1	....	...	2	7		1	2	..	....	1	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	1	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	6	Enteritis and Gastritis	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Females	....	....	2	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2		....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
Males...	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	Liver Diseases	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	Kidney Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	..	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..		....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	.	....	....	....	....
Females	...	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	...	1	3	Child Birth	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	2	1	....	5	Old Age	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	3		....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	...	1	....	2	....
Males...	1	1	2	....	3	5	4	1	2	1	2	2	24	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc	....	2	2	2	....	11	2	1	2	1	....	....	....	1
Females	....	1	....	....	....	...	...	....	....	....	1	....	2		2	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	. ..	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	. ..	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
Males...	....	....	1	....	2	2	1	1	1	4	2	1	15	Other diseases and cause not specified..	4	2	1	1	1	....	1	....	1	1	1	...	....	2
Females	1	1	....	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	15		8	1	1	1	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
Total Males...	20	9	10	8	9	16	18	16	12	13	13	9	153	Total Deaths from all causes	48	19	10	4	4	20	9	6	13	8	3	4	....	5
Total Females	13	5	7	4	8	14	18	18	10	5	9	11	122		57	16	4	5	7	8	5	7	4	4	3	....	2	....
Grand Total.	33	14	17	12	17	30	36	34	22	18	22	20	275		105	35	14	9	11	28	14	13	17	12	6	4	2	5

TABLE E.—COUNTIES—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887.—*Continued.*

BRANT.—Population, 37,239.

SEX.	MONTHS.												Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES.													
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.			Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	3	2	....	....	....	11	Cholera Infantum.....	8	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	1	....	4	5	2	....	....	....	12		10	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	Croup.....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	6	1	....	....	....	11	Diarrhœal Diseases...	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	4	1	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	6	1	....	....	....	9		4	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	1	....	....	1
Males...	5	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	10	Diphtheria.....	....	5	3	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	2	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	7		....	1	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	8	Typhoid Fever.....	....	....	....	1	....	5	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	4	2	....	1	8		....	....	....	1	1	3	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Scarlet Fever.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	Other Fevers.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2		....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Measles.....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Whooping Cough.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Rheumatism and Gout	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	2	1	3	12	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility...	8	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	2	6		4	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Males...	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	3	Dropsy	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	...	1	....	4		....	..	....	..	....	....	....	...	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	1	....	3	....	7	Cancer	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	5	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	5		....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	3	1	3	1	2	1	2	4	....	1	2	1	21	Phthisis	....	2	....	....	2	7	3	3	....	1	3	....	...	....	....	....
Females	....	3	2	3	1	....	....	3	2	1	3	2	20		....	....	....	....	2	9	....	5	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	2	1	....	2	1	6	3	1	1	....	6	3	26	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	11	3	3	....	....	1	1	....	1	2	4	....	....	....	....	....
Females	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	1	....	1	....	16		3	2	2	....	....	1	1	....	...	2	5	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	1	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	....	21	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	2	9	3	3	....	....	....	....
Females	2	2	1	2	3	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	13		1	....	....	1	....	...	1	1	2	3	3	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	5	3	1	2	2	....	2	....	1	1	1	2	20	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	5	3	1	....	1	3	....	1	1	1	1	3	....	....	....	....
Females	3	....	1	2	2	2	....	1	....	4	1	1	17		3	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	1	1	6	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	1	2	1	....	....	1	3	....	....	....	....	8	Enteritis and Gastritis	2	....	....	1	....	....	1	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	....	1	2	....	2	....	1	....	..	1	8		2	....	....	....	1	2	....	..	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Males...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Liver Diseases	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	1	2	2	1	....	....	1	1	3	11	Kidney Diseases	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	4	2	....	1	....	....
Females	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	5		....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	2	Child Birth	....	....	....	....	1	1	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	2	2	2	3	3	4	....	....	1	2	1	4	24	Old Age	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	10	2	....	....	....
Females	....	2	1	2	....	1	3	1	2	2	....	2	16		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	10	1	....	....	....
Males...	...	...	....	1	1	1	...	....	....	1	1	..	5	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc.	....	1	2	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	3		1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	..	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	...	....	....	....	1	....	...	....	....	....	1	Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	2	3	....	4	2	1	4	1	5	1	....	....	23	Other diseases and cause not specified	11	1	....	...	....	1	3	2	2	....	....	1	....	2		
Females	1	1	3	1	....	....	1	1	...	1	....	...	9		3	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....		
Total Males...	25	13	15	21	19	19	25	22	19	12	19	18	227	Total Deaths from all causes	51	21	10	3	6	20	14	11	16	16	34	20	2	3		
Total Females	14	11	12	15	16	7	17	21	15	15	13	9	165		32	10	7	3	8	19	6	13	12	16	25	11	1	2		
Grand Total.	39	24	27	36	35	26	42	43	34	27	32	27	392	.....	83	31	17	6	14	39	20	21	28	32	59	31	3	5		

TABLE E.—COUNTIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887.—*Continued.*

BRUCE.—Population, 71,244.

SEX.	MONTHS. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	2	Cholera Infantum.....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	3		2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	4	2	9	Croup.....	3	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	1	2	2	....	9		1	6	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	4	3	....	....	1	10	Diarrhœal Diseases....	7	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	1	1	3	3	....	....	....	1	9		3	1	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Males...	2	....	1	....	....	6	1	....	1	2	1	2	16	Diphtheria	2	2	6	4	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	2	1	....	1	....	3	....	....	1	4	1	2	15		....	6	4	3	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	4	Typhoid Fever.....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	5		....	....	....	....	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Scarlet Fever.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2		....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	Other Fevers.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	Measles	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2		1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	1	4	Whooping Cough.....	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3		3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	3	Rheumatism and Gout	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2		....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Males...	5	6	5	3	4	4	3	4	2	5	1	4	46	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility.	41	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
Females	2	2	3	3	3	1	5	4	6	2	3	1	35		23	2	1	1	1	3	1	....	1	2	....	....	....	....

Males...	....	1	3	....	..	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	5	Dropsy	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	....	....
Females	1	...	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	2	8		....	1	....	....	2	1	1	2	....	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	....	1	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	6	Cancer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	....	....	2
Females	....	1	1	1	1	2	....	1	3	1	....	2	13		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	5	1	....	....	1
Males...	1	3	4	2	2	1	3	1	3	3	2	6	31	Phthisis	1	1	....	....	3	8	4	3	6	3	....	....	....	2
Females	5	3	4	3	5	....	2	2	1	4	3	5	37		....	....	1	....	4	10	8	5	4	4	1	....	....	....
Males...	2	2	2	3	2	2	....	1	1	4	5	2	26	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	14	3	....	....	1	....	2	1	1	2	2	....	....	....
Females	1	3	3	1	4	2	....	....	1	5	2	4	26		5	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	4	1	1	....	....
Males...	....	1	....	1	2	....	3	3	1	3	2	....	16	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	2	1	5	4	....	....	1
Females	2	2	2	....	1	1	1	2	1	....	....	3	15		1	....	1	2	1	2	....	3	1	3	....	1	....	....
Males...	5	4	1	5	1	....	4	....	....	2	1	....	23	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	6	3	....	....	1	2	1	....	3	4	3	....	....	....
Females	2	4	2	4	1	1	1	....	2	1	1	4	23		2	1	1	....	....	3	4	1	3	5	3	....	....	....
Males...	....	1	....	1	1	1	3	4	2	....	3	....	16	Enteritis and Gastritis	3	3	....	1	2	1	....	1	2	2	1	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	2	3	1	....	2	11		2	....	....	1	1	2	1	....	3	....	....	1	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	Liver Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Females	1	1	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	6		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	2	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	2	1	1	2	1	....	2	1	....	....	1	11	Kidney Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	3	5	....	1	....
Females	2	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	5		1	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Females	4	....	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	3	13	Child Birth	....	....	....	....	....	5	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	2
Males...	4	....	1	6	3	3	2	1	1	1	3	2	27	Old Age	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16	9	2	....
Females	1	4	1	3	1	....	1	....	3	3	1	3	21		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	13	3	....
Males...	3	1	....	2	1	1	1	3	....	....	3	....	15	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc.	....	1	....	....	2	3	....	4	1	2	2	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	3		....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	4	5	3	1	....	5	4	3	....	4	1	30	Other diseases and cause not specified	5	4	3	1	1	2	....	2	4	6	1	....	....	1
Females	5	2	1	2	2	5	1	....	3	2	2	1	26		7	3	3	1	....	2	2	....	3	3	....	....	....	2
Total Males...	23	26	23	28	22	20	30	33	22	22	32	23	304	Total Deaths from all causes	86	30	14	6	12	19	11	14	24	33	37	9	3	6
Total Females	32	25	23	24	21	20	19	16	26	29	21	37	293		51	26	13	15	15	34	27	19	23	30	14	16	3	7
Grand Total.	55	51	46	52	43	40	49	49	48	51	53	60	597		137	56	27	21	27	53	38	33	47	63	51	25	6	13

TABLE E.—COUNTIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887—*Continued.*

CARLETON.—Population, 70,513.

SEX.	MONTHS. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	....	3	....	3	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	9	Cholera Infantum.....	7	2	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	2	....	1	4	1	....	....	....	....	8		8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	2	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	9	Croup	1	6	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	1	2	1	....	8		2	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	2	5	9	3	13	5	4	3	1	....	....	46	Diarrhœal Diseases....	34	8	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	1	....	....
Females	4	1	7	7	6	6	13	1	4	1	....	1	51		39	7	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	3	....	....	....	....
Males...	2	1	3	....	2	10	....	1	2	3	4	....	28	Diphtheria	5	13	3	6	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	5	....	1	1	1	5	....	2	2	2	4	4	27		7	8	9	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	3	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	3	2	9	20	Typhoid Fever.....	2	....	....	1	4	3	5	4	....	1	....	....	....	....
Females	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	2	8	4	26		3	....	2	3	3	7	3	3	1	....	....	....	....	1
Males...	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	Scarlet Fever.....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2		....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	5	Other Fevers.....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	3		....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	Measles	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	2	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	4		1	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	Whooping Cough.....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	Rheumatism and Gout	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
Females	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4		....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	1	....	....
Males...	5	4	7	6	7	3	6	8	2	5	1	3	57	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility	41	7	2	....	....	....	....	2	1	4	....	....	....	....
Females	1	4	8	14	3	11	9	2	....	1	2	1	56		43	6	....	2	....	....	....	3	1	1	....	....	....	....

Males...	1	1	1	....	2	3	1	....	1	....	1	1	12	Dropsy	2	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	1	2	....	1	....	....
Females	3	4	3	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	14		....	1	....	....	....	5	3	1	2	....	2	....	....	....
Males..	4	5	6	2	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	21	Cancer	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	1	4	9	2	1	....	1
Females	....	1	2	1	1	1	....	4	1	....	1	....	12		....	....	1	....	....	....	1	4	4	....	2	....	....	....
Males...	7	6	6	8	11	9	1	1	2	4	6	2	63	Phtisis	1	2	3	....	....	16	22	8	3	7	1	....	....	....
Females	....	8	5	9	11	6	3	3	3	3	2	2	55		3	3	....	1	7	13	17	6	4	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	5	10	9	5	11	6	5	1	4	1	2	3	62	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	13	10	2	1	1	7	2	8	6	4	6	2	....	....
Females	5	5	10	4	12	4	4	2	3	1	4	1	55		18	6	2	3	3	1	3	6	7	3	1	2	....	....
Males...	4	2	7	1	...	3	1	1	1	....	5	4	29	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy	....	....	1	2	1	2	3	1	4	8	6	1	...	....
Females	2	3	3	3	3	....	2	2	5	1	2	2	28		2	...	1	1	....	....	....	2	4	4	10	3	....	1
Males...	6	8	6	12	4	7	3	1	2	2	4	7	62	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	22	8	....	1	....	5	1	5	10	7	2	1	....	....
Females	5	3	3	6	8	3	....	1	4	1	3	....	37		14	6	2	....	....	4	4	1	....	3	2	1	....	....
Males...	2	....	4	1	5	1	3	2	....	1	....	3	22	Enteritis and Gastritis	7	5	....	....	1	4	....	....	2	2	1	....	....	....
Females	1	2	3	8	....	....	3	4	1	1	....	2	25		4	4	....	....	1	4	8	...	2	1	1	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	2	....	1	....	2	...	....	1	....	....	6	Liver Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	1	2	....	....
Females	....	....	...	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2		..	....	..	1..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Males...	....	1	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	8	Kidney Diseases	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	2	....	....
Females	.. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	1	4		....	....	..	....	....	..	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	5	Child Birth	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	1	..	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	3	3	3	8	8	5	3	5	2	4	4	5	53	Old Age	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	28	21	4	....
Females	3	7	9	2	12	3	4	2	4	5	4	2	57		....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	32	22	3	....
Males...	....	3	....	....	7	1	4	1	3	....	....	1	20	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc.	1	4	2	3	1	2	....	5	2	....	....	....	....	....
Females	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	4		....	...	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
Males...	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	8	13	16	14	20	8	7	3	2	4	6	5	106	Other diseases and cause not specified	64	17	1	1	1	4	2	3	3	8	....	....	....	2
Females	3	10	15	9	8	13	9	3	6	6	5	2	89		50	14	1	2	....	3	4	3	7	3	1	....	....	1
Total Males...	54	70	79	72	87	73	45	31	25	29	39	45	649	Total Deaths from all causes	201	88	18	16	12	47	41	44	39	53	51	32	4	3
Total Females	48	50	69	69	69	58	53	34	36	27	39	24	576		194	59	22	16	16	45	47	33	34	21	52	31	3	3
Grand Total.	102	120	148	141	156	131	98	65	61	56	78	69	1225	....	395	147	40	32	28	92	88	77	73	74	103	63	7	6

TABLE E.—COUNTIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887.—*Continued.*

DUFFERIN.—Population, 22,589.

SEX.	MONTHS. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and ever.	Unknown.
Males...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	4	Cholera Infantum.....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Croup.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2		....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	4	Diarrhœal Diseases...	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	2		2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	9	Diphtheria.....	3	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Females	3	....	6	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	13		5	3	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Males...	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	6	Typhoid Fever	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Females	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2		....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Scarlet Fever..... ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Other Fevers.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1		....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Measles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	Whooping Cough.....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	Rheumatism and Gout	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	3	....	....	4	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	2	12	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility.....	9	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	3	1	....	2	1	....	1	....	....	1	2	12		9	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....

Males...	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	Dropsy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	
Females	....	....	....	2	....	3	....	1	1	....	....	....	7		....	....	....	....	4	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	..	....	
Males...	.	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	2	5	Cancer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	2	....	....	....	
Females	....	1	....	1	2	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	7		....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	2	1	1	....	....	....	
Males...	1	....	2	...	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	7	Phthisis	....	....	....	...	....	1	3	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	
Females	3	8	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	2	2	20		....	....	....	1	2	4	10	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	
Males...	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	2	2	....	....	8	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	2	1	1	....	1	...	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	
Females	3	1	....	2	2	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	11		2	1	....	....	....	2	1	2	....	2	....	....	....	1	
Males...	....	....	1	....	..	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	3	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy	....	...	....	....	....	....	. .	....	...	2	1	....	....	....	
Females	....	2	1	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	...	1	8		1	1	....	....	1	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	1	
Males...	3	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	7	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	4	1	...	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	
Females	1	....	....	....	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	4	9		4	....	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	...	
Males...	....	..	....	....	....	....	...	....	1	....	....	....	1	Enteritis and Gastritis	1	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Females	....	...	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	3		....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	
Males ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	Liver Diseases	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	...	....	1		....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Males...	....	...	2	2	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	7	Kidney Diseases	....	...	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	2	2	1	....	2	
Females	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3		....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	
Females	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	Child Birth	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	
Males...	....	2	2	....	3	....	....	2	4	3	4	2	22	Old Age	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	5	14	3	....	
Females	4	2	....	1	1	....	....	1	1	....	..	3	13		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	2	4	....	
Males...	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	5	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Females	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Males...	7	2	....	2	....	1	1	2	3	4	....	5	27	Other diseases and cause not specified	5	2	....	3	....	1	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	12	
Females	2	2	5	3	2	....	9	1	....	1	5	4	34		3	1	....	1	1	...	1	4	5	1	....	....	....	17	
Total Males...	24	8	14	12	4	9	10	9	12	10	10	13	135	Total Deaths from all causes	31	13	4	3	2	5	8	5	1	7	16	17	3	20	
Total Females	18	21	16	11	13	7	13	10	5	5	12	18	149		26	11	3	3	11	7	18	12	10	8	10	2	5	23	
Grand Total..	42	29	30	23	17	16	23	19	17	15	22	31	281	....	57	24	7	6	13	12	26	17	11	15	26	19	8	43	

TABLE E.—COUNTIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887.—*Continued.*

ELGIN.—POPULATION, 46,597.

SEX.	MONTHS. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	2	2	....	....	....	9	Cholera Infantum	5	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	6	1	....	1	1	11		9	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	2	6	Croup	2	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	4		....	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	..	....	....	2	4	4	....	....	....	10	Diarrhœal Diseases...	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	1	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	3	2	1	....	....	10		1	7	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Males...	2	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	8	Diphtheria	1	3	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	3	....	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7		1	1	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	4	Typhoid Fever	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	1	2	....	....	6		....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	1
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Scarlet Fever.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2		....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	Other Fevers.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2		....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Measles	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	..	....	....	....	3	Whooping Cough	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	Rheumatism and Gout	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1		....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	2	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	3	....	1	9	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility.....	7	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Females	1	1	1	1	1	....	2	3	1	2	....	....	13		9	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....

Males...	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	Dropsy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1
Females	....	....	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	5		....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	2	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Cancer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	1	4		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	1
Males...	3	3	1	1	6	2	1	3	4	1	2	3	30	Phthisis	1	2	....	1	1	6	6	7	4	2	....	....	....	....
Females	1	1	4	1	2	3	1	2	4	1	2	2	24		1	3	....	....	....	7	7	3	1	1	....	1	....	....
Males...	....	5	2	1	1	2	3	1	3	....	1	3	22	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	4	5	1	2	2	1	4	....	1	1	....	....	....	1
Females	2	1	2	1	2	1	3	3	....	2	3	....	20		5	5	....	....	2	1	1	2	...	1	2	1	....	....
Males...	4	1	....	2	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	12	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy	....	1	....	...	....	....	....	...	2	2	7	....	....	...
Females	....	....	2	3	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	9		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	4	1	1	....	1
Males...	5	7	2	3	5	1	....	...	....	1	....	....	24	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	9	2	....	....	2	...	2	2	....	2	4	....	1	....
Females	1	4	3	4	3	1	1	....	1	....	1	4	23		4	2	....	....	....	....	7	4	1	4	1	....	....	....
Males...	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	1	3	1	10	Enteritis and Gastritis	2	1	....	2	1	1	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....
Females	1	1	....	....	....	....	5	2	....	....	....	....	9		....	....	1	....	....	1	....	2	1	4	....	...	....	...
Males...	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	Liver Diseases	...	.	....	....	....	..	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	4		....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	1	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	Kidney Diseases	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	3		..	....	....	....	1	....	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	1
Females	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	Child Birth	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	3	3	3	2	1	2	2	1	3	4	1	26	Old Age	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	. .	....	8	16	2	....
Females	3	1	2	1	2	1	1	....	2	1	2	2	18		....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	12	1	....
Males...	4	1	1	2	....	....	6	1	....	3	1	1	20	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc.	1	2	....	....	2	9	2	1	....	1	1	....	....	1
Females	....	1	1	....	....	....	7	2	....	....	....	....	11		2	2	2	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	. ..
Females	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	2	3	18	Other diseases and cause not specified ..	5	2	....	....	2	2	....	1	1	2	1	....	....	2
Females	1	2	....	1	1	1	....	....	2	1	....	2	11		2	2	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	1	....	....	1
Total Males...	23	27	11	19	21	11	23	19	17	13	18	21	223	Total Deaths from all causes	44	29	5	6	11	21	15	12	11	15	27	17	4	6
Total Females	18	12	19	18	13	8	32	24	16	14	13	13	200		34	32	10	1	5	12	21	16	12	21	13	17	1	5
Grand Total.	41	39	30	37	34	19	55	43	33	27	31	34	423	.....	78	61	15	7	16	33	36	28	23	36	40	34	5	11

TABLE E.—COUNTIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887.—*Continued.*

ESSEX —Population, 51,218.

Sex.	Months. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	Cause of Death.	Ages. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	1	1	....	....	....	....	7	2	1	....	....	....	12	Cholera Infantum	10	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	2	....	....	1	....	....	4	1	1	....	....	....	9		6	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	8	5	3	....	....	...	....	1	2	1	2	....	22	Croup	5	13	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Females	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	4	11		2	6	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	1	....	....	....	4	2	3	....	....	1	11	Diarrhœal Diseases....	5	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	1
Females	1	....	1	....	1	1	4	6	3	3	....	1	21		9	7	....	....	1	1	1	....	..	1	1	....	....	...
Males...	3	3	1	3	5	1	....	1	....	7	2	2	28	Diphtheria	3	12	7	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	4	4	2	6	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	1	29		5	13	8	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
Males...	1	...	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	3	...	3	10	Typhoid Fever.....	....	1	1	1	....	5	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	...
Females	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	2	..	6		1	1	....	1	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	Scarlet Fever.	..	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	2	....	....	1	....	. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	Other Fevers	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	3	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5		....	3	....	....	....	....	....	...	1	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	1	....	4	1	2	....	...	....	..	....	....	8	Measles	2	4	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	2	....	1	1	1	....	2	...	....	....	....	....	7		2	4	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	. ..	.	....	....	....	....	....	Whooping Cough.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1		1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	Rheumatism and Gout	.	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	..	....	1	....	....	2		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....
Males...	2	8	7	1	5	3	2	4	3	3	3	1	42	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility.....	35	3	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
Females	6	6	4	1	8	....	3	1	2	3	....	4	38		31	2	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	3	....	....	....	....

Males...	....	....	1	...	1	2	1	....	....	....	2	....	7	Dropsy	...	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	1	2	....	1	....	....
Females	...	...	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	4		....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	....	....	....
Males...	....	2	....	...	4	1	1	..	....	....	...	....	8	Cancer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	....	....	....	....
Females	1	5	2	....	....	5	1	1	....	....	1	....	16		....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	6	4	1	....	....	1
Males...	4	....	8	1	4	...	4	2	1	2	1	2	29	Phthisis	1	2	1	1	4	3	4	4	5	2	....	....	...	2
Females	3	1	10	5	2	1	1	6	1	1	3	7	41		....	2	...	1	8	15	4	1	4	3	....	1	....	2
Males...	5	2	4	2	5	....	5	2	2	1	3	1	32	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	13	3	1	1	1	3	1	....	3	2	4	....	....	....
Females	1	2	5	1	1	2	2	6	1	1	.. .	1	23		6	5	1	....	2	1	1	....	....	3	4	....	....	....
Males...	3	....	4	2	2	....	2	....	....	....	2	1	16	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy	1	....	1	....	....	...	....	1	1	6	3	....	....	3
Females	1	....	1	2	....	2	....	....	1	....	4	3	14		...	1	....	....	....	3	2	....	....	5	1	1	....	1
Males...	5	....	8	10	2	....	2	....	1	2	2	1	33	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	9	6	1	...	4	3	1	2	2	2	2	1	....	....
Females	3	2	4	5	3	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	21		5	7	....	2	1	2	....	2	1	....	1	....	....	....
Males...	....	4	1	....	....	....	1	...	....	1	2	2	11	Enteritis and Gastritis.	4	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	1
Females	....	1	....	1	1	2	1	1	...	....	1	1	9		2	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	3	...	....	....	....	1
Males...	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	Liver Diseases	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	.. .
Males...	1	....	....	1	....	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	11	Kidney Diseases	1	....	1	....	....	2	2	1	....	2	2	....	....	....
Females	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	2		1	..	....	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Females	2	....	....	1	3	2	1	....	2	5	....	....	16	Child Birth	....	..	....	....	....	7	6	2	....	...	....	....	....	1
Males...	4	1	4	3	5	1	2	1	4	2	2	....	29	Old Age	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	14	1	....
Females	2	4	2	1	3	3	5	2	2	....	2	1	27		....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	13	11	3	....
Males...	....	5	....	2	1	1	2	3	2	....	1	3	20	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc.	....	3	...	2	3	3	2	4	...	1	....	1	....	1
Females	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	1	....	....	....	1	2		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	..	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	3	3	10	6	5	3	7	4	3	3	4	3	54	Other diseases and cause not specified..	26	3	5	....	1	3	....	1	7	5	2	....	....	1
Females	4	4	7	1	3	2	1	2	1	8	4	4	41		11	4	1	1	1	7	4	6	3	3	....	....	....	....
Total Males...	42	36	52	36	40	15	41	24	26	27	29	24	392	Total Deaths from all causes	115	58	23	13	15	27	12	15	28	30	27	19	1	9
Total Females	35	37	40	28	30	22	26	33	17	30	20	30	348		82	58	14	11	16	38	20	15	21	26	24	14	3	6
Grand Total.	77	73	92	64	70	37	67	57	43	57	49	54	740	....	197	116	37	24	31	65	32	30	49	56	51	33	4	15

TABLE E.—COUNTIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887.—*Continued.*

FRONTENAC.—Population, 46,812.

SEX.	MONTHS.												Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES.												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.			Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	Cholera Infantum.....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	..	..	....	....	3		3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	2	1	4	3	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	14	Croup.....	6	6	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	2	....	1	1	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	1	8		1	4	3	....	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	2	....	....	2	....	....	3	2	2	....	....	....	11	Diarrhœal Diseases....	5	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	..	1	1	....	....
Females	....	1	....	....	1	....	2	1	1	....	....	....	6		1	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	2	....	...	1	1	....	1	2	....	....	....	1	8	Diphtheria	1	2	3	1	1	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	....	....	2	5	1	12		....	7	2	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	2	1	....	2	1	....	....	....	2	8	Typhoid Fever.....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	1
Females	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2		..	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	...	....	..	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	2	6	Scarlet Fever.....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	3	7		1	2	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	Other Fevers.....	....	2	1	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	...	....	1		....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	...	....	....	2	5	Measles	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	4		..	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	...	....	...	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	2	Whooping Cough.....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1		1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	Rheumatism and Gout.	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	3	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	6		....	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	....	....	1	1	....	....
Males...	....	3	3	6	....	1	....	2	3	2	2	3	25	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility	15	2	1	....	....	1	2	....	1	3	....	....	....	....
Females	1	2	1	3	2	2	....	1	....	....	1	1	14		7	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	3	1	....	....	....	....

Males...	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	...	....	....	....	.. .	3	Dropsy	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Females	...	....	2	....	...	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	4		....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	1	....	....	....
Males...	2	3	1	1	3	....	2	....	....	....	1	1	14	Cancer	....	.. .	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	9	1	..	1	....
Females	....	....	2	1	2	....	....	1	1	....	....	5	12		....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	3	3	3	1	....	....
Males...	4	1	3	1	3	6	2	1	1	2	3	1	28	Phthisis	4	....	1	...	....	9	4	6	2	....	2	....	....	....
Females	2	9	4	4	6	2	1	....	3	3	5	6	45		....	....	3	1	3	18	5	8	6	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	1	4	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	4	2	26	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	8	5	1	2	1	1	....	1	2	3	2	....	....	....
Females	1	1	....	3	3	3	1	1	2	1	2	4	22		7	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	6	3	2	...	....	1
Males...	2	2	1	....	1	1	....	3	2	1	2	1	16	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy.	....	....	....	....	....	.. .	3	1	1	6	5	....	....	....
Females	4	5	1	3	1	....	....	2	....	1	1	2	20		....	.. .	....	2	....	2	1	3	2	5	4	1	....	....
Males...	5	1	1	1	....	4	3	3	5	2	1	3	29	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	8	3	....	....	2	2	1	2	6	2	2	1	....	....
Females	5	7	2	3	1	....	1	2	2	1	2	3	29		9	1	1	....	2	1	5	1	3	3	1	....	....	2
Males...	4	....	....	1	5	2	2	1	2	....	....	1	18	Enteritis and Gastritis	7	1	2	....	2	....	....	1	....	5	...	....	....	....
Females	..	....	2	2	....	1	1	1	1	1	...	....	9		2	....	....	....	....	3	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	...	1	3	Liver Diseases	...	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	...	....	....	1
Females	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2		....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	3	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	8	Kidney Diseases	....	. ..	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	4	2	....	.. .	....
Females	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	4		....	....	....	....	.. .	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	..	....
Females	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	6	Child Birth	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	5	3	3	4	7	2	6	5	2	1	1	3	42	Old Age	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	26	15	1	....
Females	7	12	7	.. .	8	....	4	2	5	5	2	3	55		...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	31	20	4	....
Males...	1	1	1	....	1	5	3	2	4	....	3	2	23	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc.	1	1	2	1	2	5	3	4	1	2	....	....	1	....
Females	....	....	2	3	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	. ..	8		1	....	1	....	1	1	...	1	....	....	2	....	1	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	.. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	1	....	2	....	2	....	2	....	1	1	10	Other Diseases and cause not specified ..	5	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	....	....
Females	3	2	1	1	2	....	1	1	....	1	1	1	14		6	1	....	....	1	....	2	1	1	2	....	....	....	....
Total Males...	33	19	25	26	31	24	34	29	26	14	18	29	308	Total Deaths from all causes	65	31	15	9	9	25	18	16	18	37	42	18	3	2
Total Females	27	42	30	27	30	17	18	17	18	17	20	31	294		39	22	15	6	9	28	26	19	30	24	45	23	5	3
Grand Total.	60	61	55	53	61	41	52	46	44	31	38	60	602	.....	104	53	30	15	18	53	44	35	48	61	87	41	8	5

TABLE E.—COUNTIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887.—*Continued.*

GREY.—POPULATION, 77,582.

SEX.	MONTHS. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	....	....	1	....	....	....	4	4	....	....	....	....	9	Cholera Infantum.....	6	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	2		1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	...	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	4	Croup....	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	4	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5		....	3	2	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	5	2	....	....	1	10	Diarrhœal Diseases ..	4	3	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	...
Females	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	3	2	....	....	....	8		2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	1	....	....	...
Males...	1	....	...	..	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	Diphtheria	1	2	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	6		....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	...	4	Typhoid Fever	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	4		....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Males...	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.	....	...	1	3	Scarlet Fever.....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2		1	.. .	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Other Fevers	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	...
Males...	....	....	...	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	Measles	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	2	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	...	....	....	5		....	1	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2		2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	3	....	1	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	7	Rheumatism and Gout.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	6	....	....	....	....
Females	2	3	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9		2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	4	....	....	....
Males...	5	5	3	3	....	1	3	4	1	....	....	2	27	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility.....	24	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Females	5	2	1	....	3	3	1	2	....	5	1	2	25		17	2	....	1	....	2	1	1	....	1	..	....	....	....

Males...	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	2	6	Dropsy	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	2	1	....	....	....
Females	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	3		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....
Males...	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	Cancer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....
Females	....	2	....	1	2	....	1	....	....	4	1	....	11		....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	1	4	1	....	....	....
Males...	10	5	1	3	3	....	1	1	3	1	2	....	30	Phthisis	1	....	1	....	4	10	9	2	1	2	....	....	....	....
Females	4	1	3	2	2	3	1	....	1	3	3	....	23		....	....	2	2	3	6	3	3	....	....	4	....	....	....
Males...	3	4	7	2	4	3	....	3	....	2	1	3	32	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	10	3	2	2	....	3	....	1	3	5	2	....	....	1
Females	....	....	6	4	....	4	....	1	2	2	2	....	21		6	2	2	2	....	3	1	....	1	1	3	....	....	....
Males...	2	3	2	1	1	....	2	....	2	....	4	....	17	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy	..	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	4	3	4	3	....	....
Females	4	....	2	3	....	....	2	1	....	5	2	2	21		1	....	....	2	4	2	....	....	5	4	1	1	....	1
Males...	12	2	3	9	2	4	2	1	1	3	3	1	43	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	6	1	1	...	1	8	4	6	5	4	3	4	....	....
Females	2	4	4	12	6	....	2	1	....	1	....	....	32		8	3	3	2	2	....	6	....	1	6	1	....	....	....
Males...	2	. .	2	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	....	9	Enteritis and Gastritis.	3	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....
Females	2	3	....	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	9		1	3	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	6	Liver Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	...	2	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	4		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	....	....
Males...	3	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	1	2	....	2	11	Kidney Diseases	..	....	1	1	1	..	....	2	1	1	3	1	....	....
Females	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	1	1	1	....	2	8		....	1	....	....	1	2	....	1	1	1	1	....	....	....
Females	....	2	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	6	Child Birth	....	..	....	....	2	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	6	6	2	3	...	4	....	6	1	6	2	2	38	Old Age	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	22	2	....
Females	3	4	3	11	....	3	1	3	1	4	....	8	41		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22	14	5	....
Males...	2	1	2	4	2	5	....	2	....	4	1	3	26	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc.	....	2	3	4	....	1	6	2	3	4	1	....	....	...
Females	....	...	....	1	....	...	1	....	....	....	....	....	2		....	1	....	...	....	...	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	8	4	....	7	6	2	4	2	5	2	3	6	49	Other diseases and cause not specified ..	11	1	2	2	2	6	4	5	1	12	2	....	....	1
Females	4	....	3	7	3	5	3	2	3	4	5	3	42		13	6	4	...	2	6	....	1	1	3	2	2	....	2
Total Males...	62	34	25	38	22	22	19	35	20	21	18	24	340	Total Deaths from all causes	69	21	13	10	8	34	27	26	19	43	33	33	2	2
Total Females	34	23	30	53	18	18	21	17	13	31	17	17	292		54	25	17	12	14	28	17	9	17	30	43	17	5	4
Grand Total.	96	57	55	91	40	40	40	52	33	52	35	41	632	.....	123	46	30	22	22	62	44	35	36	73	76	50	7	6

TABLE E.—COUNTIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887.—*Continued.*

HALDIMAND.—Population, 27,491.

SEX.	MONTHS. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	3	Cholera Infantum.....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	Croup	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	4		1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	....	....	....	5	Diarrhœal Diseases....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	1	....	....	....	6		2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Males...	1	....	3	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	6	Diphtheria	1	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	4		....	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	3	Typhoid Fever.....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Scarlet Fever.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Other Fevers	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Measles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	Whooping Cough.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Rheumatism and Gout	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	1	1	....	....	3	2	....	1	....	....	8	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility.....	6	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	1	1	....	3	2	3	....	....	....	....	11		9	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Males...	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	Dropsy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	3		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	3	Cancer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2
Females	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	2		....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Males...	1	3	2	....	1	2	....	2	....	....	2	1	14	Phthisis	....	....	1	....	....	3	2	2	2	1	....	1	....	2
Females	2	3	3	1	3	2	1	....	....	2	....	1	18		1	....	....	....	7	5	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	1
Males...	1	1	4	....	3	1	1	....	1	....	1	1	14	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	5	2	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	2	2	....	....	1
Females	2	2	4	3	3	2	....	2	2	1	....	1	22		7	6	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	1	3	1	....	....
Males...	1	1	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	1	8	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	4	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	5		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	2	....	....	....
Males...	1	3	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	11	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	3	2	....	1
Females	1	1	1	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	9		2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	2	1	....	1
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	3	Enteritis and Gastritis	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	2	1	....	....	1	8		2	1	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Liver Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	....	4	Kidney Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	3	Child Birth	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	3	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	8	Old Age	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	5	....	....
Females	1	2	2	3	....	3	2	....	5	....	3	1	22		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	11	1	....
Males...	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	5	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc.	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	2	1	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	5		1	2	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	1	2	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	3	10	Other diseases and cause not specified	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	1	4	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2		1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total Males...	8	12	15	9	9	7	11	15	5	3	13	8	115	Total Deaths from all causes	21	9	6	1	3	6	5	9	7	14	19	9	....	6
Total Females	11	8	13	14	13	12	13	10	12	7	6	9	128		27	17	5	1	8	10	4	5	5	7	21	13	1	4
Grand Total.	19	20	28	23	22	19	24	25	17	10	19	17	243		48	26	11	2	11	16	9	14	12	21	40	22	1	10

TABLE E.—COUNTIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887.—*Continued.*

HALIBURTON.—Population, 6,511.

SEX.	MONTHS. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Cholera Infantum	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Croup	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Diarrhœal Diseases...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	1	1	1	2	....	1	....	....	....	1	8	Diphtheria	1	1	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	2	2	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	7		1	1	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	Typhoid Fever	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Scarlet Fever.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Other Fevers.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Measles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Whooping Cough.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Rheumatism and Gout.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	4	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility.....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	3		....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Males...														Dropsy														
Females																												
Males...														Cancer														
Females				2									2															2
Males...		1		2									3	Phthisis						2			1					
Females		2			2				1				5			1				1		2	1					
Males...					2								2	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	2													
Females	3			2									5			2	1					1						1
Males...								2		2			4	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy								2			2			
Females		2										2	4									2			2			
Males...		1	1										2	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	2													
Females					1								1			1												
Males...								1					1	Enteritis and Gastritis.				1										
Females																												
Males...														Liver Diseases														
Females																												
Males...														Kidney Diseases														
Females																												
Females														Child Birth														
Males...	2	1		5									8	Old Age											6	2		
Females				2			1					1	4												1	3		
Males...							2			1			3	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc.		2		1										
Females																												
Males...														Suicide														
Females							2						2											2				
Males...	1		6					1			1	1	10	Other diseases and cause not specified	2	1	2	1		1		1						2
Females		1	1		1						2		5		1		1			1								2
Total Males...	4	4	8	9	3	3	2	7		3	1	2	46	Total Deaths from all causes	11	4	7	4	1	3		3	1		8	2		2
Total Females	3	5	2	8	6	1	3		2		4	4	38		2	8	7			2		5	1	2	3	3		5
Grand Total.	7	9	10	17	9	4	5	7	2	3	5	6	84		13	12	14	4	1	5		8	2	2	11	5		7

TABLE E.—COUNTIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887.—*Continued.*

HALTON.—Population, 24,112.

SEX.	MONTHS. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	3	Cholera Infantum	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2		2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	Croup	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	2	Diarrhœal Diseases	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2		....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	Diphtheria	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	2	....	3	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	8		....	....	2	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Typhoid Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Scarlet Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	Other Fevers	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2		....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Measles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Rheumatism and Gout	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2		1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Males...	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Dropsy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Cancer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	4		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	....	....
Males...	2	4	1	2	....	3	1	1	....	....	....	....	14	Phthisis	....	....	....	....	2	1	6	....	1	2	....	....	....	2
Females	1	....	2	....	4	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	10		....	....	....	....	4	4	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	2	1	....	1	1	2	....	3	2	1	....	2	15	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	3	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	3	....	3	1	1	1
Females	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	5		1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	5	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	1	....	1	....	....
Females	2	....	2	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	2	10		....	....	1	....	....	2	....	1	1	....	2	2	....	1
Males...	....	6	10	5	....	2	1	1	1	....	1	....	27	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	11	2	2	....	2	....	....	2	1	4	....	2	....	1
Females	....	....	3	7	1	....	1	1	1	....	1	....	15		7	....	....	1	....	....	2	1	3	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	5	Enteritis and Gastritis.	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Females	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	4		2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	3	Liver Diseases	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	..	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	Kidney Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	1	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Females	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	5	Child Birth	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	2	3	3	7	....	3	1	1	2	....	1	1	24	Old Age	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	15	2	....
Females	2	....	2	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	8		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	3	1	....
Males...	2	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	2	7	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	1	1	....	....	....	1
Females	....	....	....	....	4	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	6		....	2	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	1
Males...	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	Other diseases and cause not specified	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Females	....	2	3	1	....	2	1	..	1	1	....	....	11		3	....	....	....	....	3	1	2	1	1	....	....	....	....
Total Males...	9	16	16	18	8	16	5	7	9	3	6	9	122	Total Deaths from all causes	21	8	4	3	8	3	7	4	12	10	13	19	3	7
Total Females	5	5	14	16	15	9	7	9	4	3	7	5	99		17	4	3	5	6	12	10	5	6	8	11	7	1	4
Grand Total.	14	21	30	34	23	25	12	16	13	6	13	14	221		38	12	7	8	14	15	17	9	18	18	24	26	4	11

TABLE E.—COUNTIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887.—*Continued.*

HASTINGS.—Population 60,712.

Sex.	Months: January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	Cause of Death.	Ages: Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males ..	....	....	1	....	....	1	3	7	6	....	....	....	18	Cholera Infantum	17	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	...	1	....	....	....	1	4	6	...	....	....	1	13		10	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males ..	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	5	Croup.....	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	3		....	2	1	....	....	....	....	...	....	...	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	10	3	....	....	....	18	Diarrhœal Diseases ...	10	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....
Females	....	....	1	....	....	....	7	10	2	....	....	....	20		15	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	1	....	....
Males ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	....	4	Diphtheria	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	1	6		....	1	2	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males ..	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	Typhoid Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	2	....	....	....	....	2	3	2	4	1	1	1	16		....	1	....	....	5	4	3	1	2	....	....	....	....	....
Males ..	....	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	Scarlet Fever.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2		....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males ..	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	Other Fevers	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	5	4	....	2	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	14		2	3	3	2	....	3	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Males ..	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	Measles	1	....	....	...	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	4		1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Males ..	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	Whooping Cough	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	3	1	....	....	1	5		3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	..	....	2	Rheumatism and Gout	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1		....	...	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	4	1	4	2	1	....	....	7	4	1	2	27	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility.....	19	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	1
Females	5	2	1	1	1	2	....	6	4	4	4	3	33		21	2	1	....	1	4	....	....	3	1	....	....	....	....

Males...	1	....	1	2	1	..	3	....	...	2	....	....	10	Dropsy	1	....	...	....	....	....	....	2	2	1	4	....	....	....
Females	1	1	1	....	....	2	2	....	1	...	....	1	9		....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	2	2	2	....	....	1
Males...	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	5	Cancer	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	1	....	....	1
Females	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	4		....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....
Males..	2	1	3	4	2	2	2	3	4	4	5	3	35	Phthisis	2	3	....	....	4	19	3	1	1	2	....	....	....	....
Females	7	4	4	5	3	1	2	10	3	5	3	2	49		2	2	1	2	5	14	14	4	1	3	1	....	....	....
Males..	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	6	5	4	1	....	29	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	11	3	1	....	....	3	1	1	2	5	1	1	....	....
Females	1	1	4	....	2	2	2	4	....	2	....	2	20		6	2	1	1	....	3	1	....	2	3	1	....	....	....
Males..	3	2	1	1	....	1	....	1	1	....	...	3	13	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	3	1	2	4	....	....	1
Females	3	2	4	1	1	2	....	3	2	....	2	5	25		....	....	....	....	1	1	3	6	4	6	2	2	....	..
Males..	9	6	4	5	2	3	....	3	1	1	1	4	39	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	14	4	2	1	1	3	4	3	2	3	2	....	....	....
Females	6	6	3	1	....	4	....	4	1	1	..	5	31		7	7	3	....	2	4	2	3	1	1	....	....	....	1
Males..	2	1	....	2	1	1	....	2	1	1	5	....	16	Enteritis and Gastritis	5	1	1	....	1	2	2	1	....	1	1	....	....	1
Females	3	....	1	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	1	2	11		3	1	....	....	....	1	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....
Males..	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	4	Liver Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males..	2	1	1	1	....	....	....	2	....	1	2	1	11	Kidney Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	....	1
Females	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2		1	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	2	....	....	3	....	....	1	2	....	1	....	1	10	Child Birth	....	....	....	....	....	7	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males..	2	6	6	3	7	..	....	2	5	1	4	7	43	Old Age	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	30	12	1	....
Females	4	10	6	4	....	3	2	....	4	4	2	1	40		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25	13	2	....
Males..	1	....	2	2	....	1	10	1	1	1	1	....	20	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc.	....	....	5	1	2	5	....	1	4	....	1	....	....	1
Females	....	....	....	1	....	...	....	2	...	....	1	....	4		..	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	1	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	...	....
Males...	2	....	1	1	....	2	....	1	5	2	1	1	16	Other diseases and cause not specified..	9	1	....	....	2	1	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....
Females	2	2	1	2	1	3	1	3	1	1	....	2	19		4	2	3	....	1	1	1	3	4	....	....	....	....	....
Total Males..	33	23	27	29	16	19	25	41	45	22	24	23	327	Total Deaths from all causes	95	28	12	2	12	38	16	16	17	20	48	16	1	6
Total Females	38	35	31	19	11	25	28	59	25	21	17	32	341		75	30	17	9	17	43	29	21	26	20	34	16	2	2
Grand Total.	71	58	58	48	27	44	53	100	70	43	41	55	668	.....	170	58	29	11	29	81	45	37	43	40	82	32	3	8

TABLE E.—COUNTIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887.—*Continued.*

HURON.—POPULATION, 84,179.

SEX.	MONTHS. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	1	....	5	Cholera Infantum.....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	1	....	1	....	5		3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Croup.....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2		....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	...	2	2	....	2	2	3	5	4	1	....	....	21	Diarrhœal Diseases ...	13	3	....	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	1	....	....	...
Females	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	6	2	1	....	12		5	1	....	....	....	2	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	1
Males...	....	....	2	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	2	1	9	Diphtheria	....	4	1	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	2	4	2	....	1	1	....	....	1	2	....	13		....	2	4	3	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	5	Typhoid Fever.	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Females	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	2	....	6		....	....	....	2	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	Scarlet Fever.....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2		....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	Other Fevers.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Females	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	...	3		....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Males...	1	....	....	....	..	2	....	....	..	....	....	....	3	Measles	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	2		1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Whooping Cough.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	2		....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	3	Rheumatism and Gout	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2		....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	3	6	3	2	1	....	2	2	2	....	1	23	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility.....	16	3	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	3	3	7	3	3	....	1	1	1	....	1	24		14	3	....	....	3	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....

Males...	....	1	....	....	....	3	....	....	1	1	2	....	8	Dropsy	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	3	1	....	....
Females	....	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	....	1	....	12		....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	4	3	3	....	....	1
Males...	1	....	2	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	6	Cancer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	2
Females	....	1	2	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	10		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	7	2	....	....	....	....
Males...	5	8	9	4	4	6	1	2	1	1	2	2	45	Phthisis	1	2	....	....	2	20	10	5	5	....	....	....	....	....
Females	7	5	9	6	7	3	1	7	3	5	2	2	57		3	2	2	6	10	15	8	2	4	4	....	....	....	1
Males...	5	3	5	2	....	4	1	....	1	1	1	1	24	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	10	2	....	3	1	....	3	....	1	....	3	....	....	1
Females	...	3	3	6	2	2	....	....	4	1	3	6	30		9	2	2	3	....	2	1	3	3	3	....	....	....	2
Males...	1	2	5	1	4	3	1	2	3	1	3	2	28	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy	1	....	1	....	....	1	1	2	1	6	10	1	....	4
Females	1	1	3	1	8	1	2	1	2	....	3	1	24		....	....	....	...	....	3	6	2	3	4	4	1	....	1
Males...	1	1	10	....	6	2	....	...	1	3	6	....	30	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	6	1	1	2	....	2	2	....	....	10	2	2	....	2
Females	4	5	4	1	4	3	2	....	....	1	1	1	26		5	2	2	....	1	1	3	2	2	3	4	1	....	....
Males...	2	1	1	....	2	1	1	2	....	1	....	1	12	Enteritis and Gastritis	2	1	....	1	1	....	2	....	....	2	3	....	....	....
Females	3	1	....	1	2	1	....	2	1	1	....	2	14		1	2	....	....	4	3	2	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
Males...	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	Liver Diseases	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	2	1	....	2	1	....	....	....	1	....	8	Kidney Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	3	2	....	....	....	1
Females	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3		....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	4	1	....	3	....	....	1	1	....	1	12	Child Birth	....	....	....	....	....	5	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Males...	5	1	4	7	4	8	7	4	3	3	1	7	54	Old Age	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25	28	1	....
Females	2	6	3	5	3	1	1	7	3	3	5	5	44		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	28	12	4	....
Males...	1	....	7	4	3	4	1	2	1	1	1	....	25	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc.	....	...	....	....	2	....	8	7	....	2	3	2	....	1
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	3		....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	...	....	....	.. .	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	4	2	5	2	1	....	2	3	3	....	1	21	Other diseases and cause not specified.	3	2	1	....	1	1	3	5	..	2	....	....	...	3
Females	3	3	6	3	2	6	4	1	1	3	1	....	33		6	....	2	2	5	5	2	2	2	3	....	....	....	4
Total Males...	29	24	58	28	30	40	21	24	26	19	21	18	338	Total Deaths from all causes	58	22	4	10	12	28	34	22	18	28	51	34	1	16
Total Females	24	34	44	38	35	26	16	24	28	24	27	21	341		47	24	12	18	31	42	28	17	27	25	40	14	4	12
Grand Total.	53	58	102	66	65	66	37	48	54	43	48	39	679	.. ....-.. .....-.....	105	46	16	28	43	70	62	39	45	53	91	48	5	28

TABLE E.—COUNTIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887.—*Continued.*

KENT.—Population, 59,769.

SEX.	MONTHS. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	1	....	....	....	6	Cholera Infantum	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	....	1	2	....	....	7		5	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	3	4	12	Croup.....	2	9	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	4		....	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	6	3	1	....	2	13	Diarrhœal Diseases...	2	4	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	1
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	....	4		1	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	6	3	5	3	5	....	....	....	1	7	8	....	38	Diphtheria.....	4	23	7	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	6	4	4	6	1	1	....	2	2	2	5	4	37		5	17	14	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	3	1	1	....	9	Typhoid Fever	....	1	....	3	1	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	3	1	....	7		....	1	....	1	2	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Scarlet Fever.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	1	8	Other Fevers....	....	2	....	2	....	2	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Females	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	6		2	....	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Measles	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	1	5	Whooping Cough.....	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	1	2	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	5	Rheumatism and Gout.	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1
Females	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	2	4	2	1	1	6	2	5	3	....	1	28	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility.....	23	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Females	6	1	1	1	3	2	1	4	1	3	3	2	28		20	3	....	....	....	1	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....

Males...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	Dropsy	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
Females	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	4		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Males...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	1
Females	1	2	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	12		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	5	1	1	...	...	1
Males...	3	1	1	3	...	1	1	2	2	2	2	...	18	Phthisis	...	1	...	1	...	3	4	1	7	1	...	...	...	...
Females	1	5	3	2	3	2	2	3	6	4	1	3	35		...	2	...	3	3	6	7	6	4	1	...	...	...	3
Males...	2	4	1	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	2	1	24	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	5	4	6	...	...	3	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Females	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	...	19		2	4	...	2	1	2	...	4	1	2	...	1	...	...
Males ..	3	1	3	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	20	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy	2	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	2	6	4	1	...	...
Females	1	...	3	1	1	...	3	...	3	1	1	...	14		...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	5	...	1	...	1
Males...	2	2	4	3	1	...	1	1	...	3	1	3	21	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	5	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	3	2	...	...	1
Females	...	1	3	2	...	3	1	1	...	1	3	2	17		3	3	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	2	3	...	...	1
Males...	...	...	3	...	1	...	2	1	1	1	...	1	10	Enteritis and Gastritis.	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4
Females	...	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	11		1	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	...
Males...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Liver Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Males...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	Kidney Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	...
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2		...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	7	Child Birth	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males...	3	4	4	2	3	2	3	6	3	3	...	1	34	Old Age	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	12	2	...
Females	1	5	5	2	...	2	2	1	1	3	1	1	24		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	7	...
Males...	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	7	...	1	1	...	15	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc.	...	2	1	...	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	2	...	...
Females	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2		...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males...	4	3	7	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	4	3	31	Other diseases and cause not specified..	10	3	4	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	2	...	...	...
Females	3	4	1	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	23		5	1	...	...	1	1	6	1	1	2	...	...	...	5
Total Males...	33	24	40	21	22	11	25	34	27	31	25	21	314	Total Deaths from all causes	64	60	20	12	5	19	15	13	21	21	35	18	2	9
Total Females	26	30	32	22	18	16	16	18	25	26	23	16	268		44	40	18	8	9	21	27	20	21	17	15	10	7	11
Grand Total.	59	54	72	43	40	27	41	52	52	57	48	37	582	.....	108	100	38	20	14	40	42	33	42	38	50	28	9	20

TABLE E.—COUNTIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887—*Continued.*

LAMBTON.—Population, 57,238.

SEX.	MONTHS. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	3	Cholera Infantum	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	1	....	....	4	....	1	....	....	....	6		6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	4	Croup.....	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	3		....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	4	1	....	....	2	9	Diarrhœal Diseases...	5	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
Females	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	1	5		2	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	3	4	3	1	2	....	....	....	....	3	1	3	20	Diphtheria	4	10	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	7	4	5	....	1	....	....	....	2	1	....	1	21		1	7	8	2	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	4	Typhoid Fever	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Females	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	4		....	....	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	Scarlet Fever.....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	3		....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	2	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	7	Other Fevers.....	....	2	....	1	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	4		....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
Males...	....	3	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	Measles	2	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	3	4	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	12		5	5	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	Whooping Cough.....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	3		2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	Rheumatism and Gout.	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	3		....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	2	1	3	2	1	4	2	4	2	1	....	1	23	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility.....	20	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	4	1	5	2	....	1	1	3	....	1	1	2	21		15	3	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....

Males...	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	5	Dropsy	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2		....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	1	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	5	Cancer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	4	2	2	6	2	3	2	1	4	1	....	2	29	Phthisis	4	1	2	....	1	6	3	4	4	3	1	....	....	..
Females	2	4	6	5	3	5	1	2	2	1	4	3	38		....	4	....	2	6	13	7	5	....	....	....	....	....	1
Males...	4	3	5	....	2	..	1	....	2	...	3	1	21	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	8	2	1	....	4	1	1	....	....	....	3	....	....	1
Females	6	1	3	1	....	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	22		9	2	1	..	....	1	....	....	2	6	....	....	..	1
Males...	2	3	3	1	....	....	1	2	....	3	3	2	20	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy	....	....	1	....	1	1	2	1	1	4	9	....	....	....
Females	2	....	3	1	1	2	2	2	....	....	2	2	17		....	....	1	....	....	1	1	3	1	8	....	...	....	2
Males...	15	4	5	2	2	4	1	4	....	1	3	1	42	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	15	4	1	1	2	3	....	8	3	2	1	....	1	1
Females	7	5	7	2	5	....	4	2	1	2	1	6	42		11	2	3	3	3	3	1	4	2	6	4	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	3	....	...	....	...	2	2	....	1	1	9	Enteritis and Gastritis	2	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	...	....	1	2	....	1
Females	2	1	1	2	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	3	12		2	1	1	....	3	3	....	1	....	1	....	..	....	....
Males...	3	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	...	6	Liver Diseases	...	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	3	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	...	...	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	2	5	Kidney Diseases	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	...	1	....	1	4		....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	...	....
Females	1	2	....	3	....	3	2	2	....	1	....	2	16	Child Birth	....	....	....	....	....	12	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Males...	10	1	3	....	1	2	2	2	3	....	2	6	32	Old Age	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	15	16	1	....
Females	3	3	6	....	3	....	1	....	....	....	4	1	21		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	9	4	....
Males...	3	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	1	....	....	8	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc	....	....	....	1	....	3	....	2	....	1	..	....	....	1
Females	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2		...	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Suicide	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	..	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....
Males...	2	....	2	....	3	...	2	2	....	3	2	1	17	Other diseases and cause not specified ..	8	3	3	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	2	2	2	3	....	....	1	....	2	2	2	16		3	2	....	2	....	6	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Total Males...	53	21	31	19	15	16	16	26	19	18	16	26	279	Total Deaths from all causes	71	34	16	6	14	19	7	23	16	14	35	18	2	4
Total Females	41	28	45	20	19	14	20	16	10	12	22	30	277		56	32	17	14	20	46	16	15	6	23	13	9	4	6
Grand Total...	94	52	76	39	34	30	36	42	29	30	38	56	556		127	66	33	20	34	65	23	38	22	37	48	27	6	10

TABLE E.—COUNTIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887.—*Continued.*

LANARK.—Population, 37,372.

SEX.	MONTHS. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	3	Cholera Infantum	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	3		3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	6	Croup.....	....	4	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	4		....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	1	1	1	....	8	Diarrhœal Diseases .	4	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	....	....	..	1	7		3	2	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	1	2	1	1	....	....	1	1	1	3	11	Diphtheria.....	1	5	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	3		....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	2	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	6	Typhoid Fever	....	....	....	....	1	2	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	1	....	..	....	....	....	2	....	3		....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....
Males...	2	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	9	Scarlet Fever	....	4	3	....	2	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	2	2	8		....	3	3	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	Other Fevers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	..	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Measles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3		3	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	..	1	Whooping Cough	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2		1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males ..	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	Rheumatism and Gout	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2		....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males ..	2	2	1	1	4	....	....	1	3	2	3	....	19	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility.....	14	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	....	3	3	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	11		10	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Males ..	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	Dropsy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....
Females	1	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	4		....	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males ..	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	Cancer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
Females	1	2	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	7		....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	3	....	....	....	1
Males ..	3	1	2	3	2	1	....	....	....	....	2	1	15	Phthisis	1	....	....	....	1	6	1	2	1	1	2	....	....	....
Females	4	1	6	4	4	6	....	....	....	2	3	1	31		....	....	1	....	6	11	3	4	1	3	1	1	....	....
Males ..	....	1	....	1	1	1	....	1	1	3	2	4	15	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	4	3	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	1	2	....	....	1
Females	....	3	....	1	....	....	1	1	1	1	1	1	10		2	2	....	2	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Males ..	4	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	1	1	....	2	11	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy	....	1	....	1	1	1	....	1	1	2	3	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	3	....	1	2	....	12		....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	6	2	1	1	....	....
Males ..	2	2	....	....	2	1	2	....	1	....	1	3	14	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	1	2	1	....	....	1	2	....	1	1	2	3	....	....
Females	1	3	1	1	2	2	....	....	1	....	....	5	16		3	2	....	....	....	3	2	3	2	....	....	1	....	....
Males ..	....	2	....	2	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	6	Enteritis and Gastritis	....	1	...	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....
Females	....	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	..	1	....	7		....	2	3	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males ..	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	Liver Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	3		....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	1	1	1	....	....
Males ..	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	5	Kidney Diseases	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....
Females	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3		....	....	....	1	....	1	..	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	2	....	....	4	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	7	Child Birth	....	....	....	...	....	3	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males ..	2	2	2	2	3	....	2	3	5	1	2	3	27	Old Age	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	9	4	....
Females	....	3	2	2	4	1	....	1	2	1	2	3	21		....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	9	3	....
Males ..	....	1	2	....	....	2	....	1	1	....	....	2	9	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc.	....	1	1	....	2	2	....	....	1	2	...	....	...	....
Females	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	..	1	2		....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Suicide	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males ..	....	....	3	....	....	1	1	1	2	2	2	....	12	Other diseases and cause not specified ..	5	....	....	1	....	1	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	1
Females	....	2	1	....	2	2	....	3	1	1	....	...	12		2	1	1	....	....	2	3	2	....	1	....	....	....	....
Total Males ..	20	15	14	18	15	8	8	19	17	12	21	19	186	Total Deaths from all causes	33	28	10	7	11	15	7	10	5	14	26	14	4	2
Total Females	11	23	11	18	25	15	8	20	12	8	15	16	182		27	18	11	7	9	30	13	13	-12	11	13	13	3	2
Grand Total.	31	38	25	36	40	23	16	39	29	20	36	35	368		60	46	21	14	20	45	20	23	17	25	39	27	7	4

TABLE E.—COUNTIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887.—*Continued.*

LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.—Population, 66,181.

SEX.	MONTHS. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	3	Cholera Infantum.....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	1	....	....	....	5		3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	4	6	Croup....	2	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	1	4	....	9		3	2	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	3	Diarrhœal Diseases ..	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	....	1	....	....	5		2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Males...	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	5	1	11	Diphtheria	1	1	5	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Females	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	2	10		....	4	5	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	3	Typhoid Fever	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	3		....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Scarlet Fever.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	Other Fevers	....	1	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Measles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1		....	...	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	Whooping Cough	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1		....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	2	....	1	....	..	1	....	....	...	....	4	Rheumatism and Gout.	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	1	....	..	....	....	....
Females	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	1	4	2	4	4	2	....	1	1	2	21	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility.....	15	3	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	..	....
Females	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	....	15		7	4	....	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....

Males...	2	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	5	Dropsy	....	...	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	1	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	3	7		...	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	2	1	1	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	2	1	....	....	1	6	Cancer	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	1	2	1	1	1	....	....
Females	1	...	2	3	2	1	....	1	....	....	2	....	12		....	...	....	....	....	....	1	1	5	.	3	1	....	1
Males...	4	3	3	3	3	....	....	1	1	5	7	2	32	Phthisis	....	....	....	....	....	10	5	8	2	5	2	....	....	....
Females	3	2	6	2	3	2	2	7	6	3	5	3	44		1	....	1	3	6	8	12	5	5	2	....	....	....	1
Males...	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	....	1	14	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	3	1	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	1	3	2	....	....
Females	2	....	4	1	2	....	3	2	3	3	1	5	26		8	3	....	2	..	....	....	2	....	5	5	....	....	1
Males...	2	1	....	4	1	....	3	....	....	3	1	1	16	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	1	2	4	4	1	....	1
Females	....	2	3	2	1	....	2	2	2	2	1	3	20		....	....	....	....	....	1	4	2	2	6	3	....	....	2
Males...	2	3	6	3	....	1	....	1	1	2	....	1	20	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	7	2	1	....	1	....	1	1	1	2	....	4	....	....
Females	2	1	4	2	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	13		4	1	....	....	...	1	2	3	1	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	1	1	3	1	1	2	3	....	1	....	13	Enteritis and Gastritis	2	1	....	....	2	2	1	...	1	....	2	1	....	1
Females	....	....	2	2	.. .	....	4	1	1	1	....	4	15		....	2	....	1	2	3	3	1	3	....	...	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	....	1	1	6	Liver Diseases	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	2	....	....	1
Females	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2		....	....	....	....	...	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	....	1	...	....	2	7	Kidney Diseases	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	2	....	1	1	....
Females	....	1	....	....	...	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	3		....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....
Females	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	1	7	Child Birth	....	....	.. .	....	....	3	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	3	3	4	6	5	3	2	6	5	6	5	1	52	Old Age	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	16	27	9	....
Females	2	3	1	6	2	4	1	5	5	2	7	5	43		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18	20	5	....
Males...	....	....	....	2	1	1	3	1	1	3	2	....	14	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc	....	1	2	....	....	5	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	2
Females	....	....	....	...	2	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	6		....	1	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	..	....	....	1
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....
Females	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
Males...	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	3	4	2	2	2	24	Other diseases and cause not specified..	6	1	1	....	3	3	3	....	1	6	....	....	....	....
Females	2	2	3	2	....	1	1	2	2	3	....	....	18		3	2	....	1	1	4	2	....	3	2	....	....	....	....
Total Males...	18	14	23	27	20	14	24	26	20	27	26	23	262	Total Deaths from all causes	39	17	13	2	11	26	15	15	15	23	32	37	11	6
Total Females	18	13	29	23	16	12	21	28	25	23	31	29	268		31	23	10	9	11	28	28	18	25	20	31	22	5	7
Grand Total.	36	27	52	50	36	26	45	54	45	50	57	52	530		70	40	23	11	22	54	43	33	40	43	63	59	16	13

TABLE E.—COUNTIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887.—*Continued.*

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.—Population, 29,133.

SEX.	MONTHS.												Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES.													
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.			Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and ever.	Unknown.
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	Cholera Infantum.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1		1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males ..	....	1	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Croup.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...		....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	3	Diarrhœal Diseases...	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	...	....	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2		....	2	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	...	....	2	4	Diphtheria.....	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	1	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	1	....	1	7		....	2	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Typhoid Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	1	1	....	...	....	....	4	...	....	....	7		....	....	....	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	2	....	...	1
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	Scarlet Fever..... ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Other Fevers.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	..	....	....	....	..	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Measles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Whooping Cough.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	1	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	Rheumatism and Gout	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Females	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	.. .	....	....	1	..	2		....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Males...	....	2	....	3	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	2	10	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility.....	7	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	3	3	2	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	11		8	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Males...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	Dropsy	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	4		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	1
Males...	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	Cancer	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....
Females	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2		....	....	....	....	....	....	..	1	....	....	1	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	2	....	2	2	....	1	....	....	1	....	8	Phthisis	...	1	....	....	....	2	....	1	4	....	....	..	....	....
Females	2	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	....	....	.	3	18		...	..	....	....	1	6	3	1	2	1	....	....	....	4
Males...	1	1	3	3	....	1	1	....	1	....	1	1	13	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	6	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	1	2	....	....	....
Females	1	3	2	1	....	....	2	2	....	....	1	....	12		4	4	....	. .	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....
Males...	....	....	4	....	1	3	1	....	....	1	3	1	14	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	5	1	....	4
Females	1	3	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	10		....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	2	4	..	....	1
Males...	....	1	1	....	2	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	6	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	....
Females	1	1	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	6		....	....	....	....	...	2	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	Enteritis and Gastritis	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	4		....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Liver Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	.. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	5	Kidney Diseases	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	1
Females	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....
Females	.. .	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Child Birth	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	2	2	3	5	...	....	4	2	1	2	1	1	23	Old Age	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	8	1	....
Females	2	1	1	7	2	1	3	1	2	1	....	5	26		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	10	3	....
Males...	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	....	8	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc	....	1	4	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Females	....	....	...	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2		....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Males...	. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.. .	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	2	1	2	....	2	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	10	Other diseases and cause not specified	1	2	....	....	....	1	....	2	1	2	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	5	2	....	1	....	....	....	2	...	10		....	2	....	....	1	1	1	2	1	....	....	1	....	1
Total Males...	8	11	19	13	12	10	7	8	5	7	8	9	117	Total Deaths from all causes	19	10	6	....	....	6	1	6	12	13	26	10	1	7
Total Females	13	21	14	18	8	7	8	9	7	3	8	12	128		13	13	3	4	3	12	9	9	7	6	24	13	4	8
Grand Total..	21	32	33	31	20	17	15	17	12	10	16	21	245	....	32	23	9	4	3	18	10	15	19	19	50	23	5	15

TABLE E.—COUNTIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887.—*Continued.*

LINCOLN.—Population, 34,719.

Sex.	Months: January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	Cause of Death.	Ages: Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	3	1	....	....	....	9	Cholera Infantum	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	2	....	....	....	5		4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	3	Croup	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2		....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	2	2	....	....	7	Diarrhœal Diseases...	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	4	....	1	....	....	8		2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....
Males...	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	7	Diphtheria	....	....	1	4	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	1	6		....	....	1	3	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	6	Typhoid Fever	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Females	....	1	....	1	2	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	7		....	....	....	....	....	4	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Scarlet Fever.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1		....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Other Fevers.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2		....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Measles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Whooping Cough	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	Rheumatism and Gout	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	5	1	3	4	....	1	1	3	2	....	1	1	22	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility.....	21	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	....	1	2	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	7		6	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Males...	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	4	Dropsy	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	4		....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....
Males..	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	....	1	2	1	1	9	Cancer	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	3	2	2	....	....
Females	1	2	....	1	..	2	....	....	2	1	....	....	9		....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	5	1	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	3	5	2	....	....	3	1	3	....	1	19	Phthisis	....	1	....	....	....	6	6	2	....	2	2	....	....	....
Females	2	1	....	1	1	1	1	....	....	2	....	....	9		....	....	....	1	....	....	2	3	....	1	....	....	....	2
Males...	1	1	....	1	....	1	2	1	4	4	1	....	16	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	6	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	1	1	....
Females	4	....	1	1	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	20		7	1	1	1	....	4	2	....	1	1	....	2	..	....
Males...	2	3	2	5	....	4	1	1	....	1	1	3	23	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	5	7	5	1	....	1
Females	....	1	3	....	1	....	....	2	2	....	1	3	13		....	....	..	....	....	1	1	....	5	2	....	2	....	2
Males...	5	6	5	4	....	1	3	....	4	....	4	3	35	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	12	1	....	1	1	4	1	2	2	2	7	1	....	1
Females	3	....	8	1	4	1	1	....	....	2	....	2	22		9	2	....	...	1	2	....	2	1	3	2	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	....	....	2	1	9	Enteritis and Gastritis	1	1	....	....	2	....	1	2	2	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1
Males...	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	4	Liver Diseases	....	....	..	1	....	....	...	1	....	2	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	5		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	2	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	1	1	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	7	Kidney Diseases...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	2	....	1
Females	1	..	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	3		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....
Females	1	....	1	2	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	...	6	Child Birth	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	....	....	...	....	....	....	1
Males...	2	2	4	....	....	3	1	5	1	3	2	2	25	Old Age	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	12	1	....
Females	3	3	1	3	2	3	1	1	2	1	....	2	22		....	...	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	9	9	4	....
Males...	....	1	1	1	....	1	1	2	1	1	2	....	11	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc	....	1	2	....	....	1	1	....	3	2	....	1	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2		....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....		....	....	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	....	....	1	2	2	17	Other diseases and cause not specified ..	8	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	4
Females	2	1	2	....	....	....	2	1	1	1	3	2	15		3	....	1	....	....	4	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	4
Total Males...	20	19	24	26	8	12	23	29	19	19	20	18	237	Total Deaths from all causes	63	12	9	5	4	17	12	9	16	25	35	20	2	8
Total Females	19	13	17	16	18	11	13	14	14	11	12	14	172		31	9	7	4	3	21	8	10	13	17	19	15	5	10
Grand Total.	39	32	41	42	26	23	36	43	33	30	32	32	409	....	94	21	16	9	7	38	20	19	29	42	54	35	7	8

TABLE E.—COUNTIES—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887.—*Continued.*

MIDDLESEX.—Population, 102,389.

SEX.	MONTHS. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	5	2	....	....	....	14	Cholera Infantum.....	13	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	5	3	....	....	1	14		10	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	6	....	1	....	....	1	2	1	....	1	....	1	13	Croup.....	....	9	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	3	9		....	6	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	3	4	1	....	1	13	Diarrhœal Diseases ...	9	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	6	1	5	1	1	17		8	3	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	1	....	....	....
Males...	4	4	1	3	....	1	2	2	2	3	7	5	34	Diphtheria.....	1	15	13	3	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....
Females	1	1	2	6	3	1	1	....	1	4	10	5	35		2	16	9	4	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2
Males...	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	1	2	3	10	Typhoid Fever.....	....	....	....	....	2	3	1	1	1	....	1	1	....	....
Females	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	1	1	....	7		....	....	1	....	....	1	2	1	....	2	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Scarlet Fever.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1		....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	3	Other Fevers.....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	4		....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Males...	3	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	Measles	3	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1		....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Whooping Cough.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	3	Rheumatism and Gout	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	4		....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....
Males...	4	6	2	9	3	1	10	2	4	1	5	4	51	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility...	34	4	2	....	....	....	2	1	5	3	....	....	....	....
Females	....	3	4	7	3	3	3	6	4	6	....	3	42		30	2	1	2	1	3	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....

Males..	....	....	....	2	1	....	1	.. .	....	1	. ..	....	5	Dropsy	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	1	....	....	....
Females	....	3	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	3	11		....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	2	5	1	1	....	....
Males...	1	1	....	4	2	2	2	....	....	3	....	3	18	Cancer	....	...	....	....	....	1	2	2	6	3	3	1	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	3	2	2	4	15		....	....	....	....	....	....	1	5	4	1	2	1	....	1
Males...	9	3	1	4	5	8	2	4	5	7	2	3	53	Phthisis	2	1	....	....	4	20	16	4	1	4	....	....	....	1
Females	8	7	10	5	4	6	4	10	5	6	5	3	73		1	....	2	....	6	37	10	3	3	5	1	...	....	5
Males...	5	6	4	9	3	5	8	4	5	5	7	10	71	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	15	5	4	1	2	6	4	4	8	12	6	....	....	4
Females	1	4	5	2	4	1	7	3	5	3	3	2	40		7	6	4	1	2	4	1	...	4	2	4	2	....	3
Males...	1	3	6	1	3	1	2	8	3	4	4	5	41	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy.	1	2	....	....	1	....	2	2	12	9	6	2	1	3
Females	2	4	9	3	4	3	4	2	2	1	3	8	45		...	....	....	1	....	3	1	5	8	9	11	5	....	2
Males...	7	4	7	7	4	2	1	3	2	4	5	7	53	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	16	4	....	2	2	7	3	2	3	4	5	3	1	1
Females	6	2	6	2	1	6	2	2	2	5	3	5	42		7	3	1	....	4	2	2	....	8	12	2	1	.. .	....
Males...	1	2	6	...	....	2	2	3	1	1	2	1	21	Enteritis and Gastritis	5	....	1	....	2	1	1	1	2	5	2	1	....	....
Females	4	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	2	25		6	1	....	1	....	3	3	....	5	1	5	....	....	....
Males...	1	2	3	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	9	Liver Diseases	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	3	2	1	....	1	....	....
Females	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	5		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	4	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	2	1	1	4	....	1	2	3	..	....	14	Kidney Diseases	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	4	5	2	....	....
Females	....	1	1	3	1	1	1	....	....	2	....	....	10		1	....	1	1	....	1	2	1	1	1	....	1	....	....
Females	1	1	1	2	2	5	1	....	3	....	....	....	16	Child Birth	....	....	....	.. .	1	6	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	3	5	5	5	5	3	5	4	5	9	4	5	58	Old Age	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	26	26	6	....
Females	5	9	8	12	5	5	4	4	6	4	6	4	72		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	36	27	9	....
Males...	2	....	1	1	2	1	....	2	1	1	2	1	14	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc.	....	2	....	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	....	1	....
Females	3	1	....	1	....	2	1	.. .	....	....	2	2	12		....	1	1	1	1	....	2	2	2	1	1	....	....	....
Males...	....	1	....	....	....	...	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1		..	...	....	....	....	....	.. .	....	1	....	....	.. .	....	...
Males...	8	5	4	10	4	3	4	1	3	3	3	4	52	Other Diseases and cause not specified ..	24	3	. .	....	1	7	3	2	5	5	1	....	....	1
Females	5	6	5	1	...	2	4	2	4	3	5	5	42		13	1	5	2	...	5	6	....	2	6	.. .	....	....	2
Total Males...	58	42	45	56	36	34	53	43	41	51	44	54	557	Total Deaths from all causes	124	49	27	8	16	49	37	26	52	53	59	38	9	10
Total Females	40	45	54	51	29	39	47	44	43	53	46	53	544		85	45	31	14	16	70	40	21	41	52	66	38	9	16
Grand Total.	98	87	99	107	65	73	100	87	84	104	90	107	1101	....	209	94	58	22	32	119	77	47	93	105	125	76	18	26

TABLE E.—COUNTIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887.—*Continued.*

MUSKOKA AND PARRY SOUND.—Population, 29,926.

SEX.	MONTHS.												Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES.													
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.			Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	2	1	....	....	....	6	Cholera Infantum.....	2	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3		3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	....	6	Croup.....	....	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	1	7		1	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	2	....	....	....	....	2	3	....	....	....	1	....	8	Diarrhœal Diseases....	4	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	3	2	....	....	....	8		5	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	3	2	....	2	1	2	1	....	2	2	4	3	22	Diphtheria	1	5	6	6	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	7	1	2	....	1	2	1	1	....	....	1	2	18		2	3	4	4	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	5	Typhoid Fever.....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	1	...	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2		1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Scarlet Fever.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	Other Fevers.....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Measles	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Whooping Cough.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	Rheumatism and Gout.	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	1	2	5	2	....	1	....	3	2	1	1	19	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility.....	12	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Females	2	1	1	2	....	1	1	2	1	....	....	1	12		7	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2

Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	2	Dropsy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	2		....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	Cancer	....	....	....	....	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2		....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	4	1	....	2	....	....	2	....	...	1	1	....	11	Phthisis	1	....	....	....	1	5	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	1
Females	1	....	3	....	2	...	3	....	....	2	1	1	13		....	....	....	....	3	4	3	....	2	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	3	1	4	5	2	1	...	3	....	1	....	2	22	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	11	2	4	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	..	1	....	2
Females	....	....	4	1	1	1	4	....	....	4	....	....	15		6	1	2	....	....	1	....	1	1	1	1	....	....	1
Males...	1	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	7	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy	....	..	....	....	....	1	....	3	....	2	....	....	....	1
Females	....	1	1	....	....	2	....	....	2	2	....	2	10		....	....	1	....	....	3	....	2	2	1	....	....	....	1
Males...	2	1	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	1	1	9	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	2	3	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	3	2	3	4	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	17		7	....	2	....	2	1	3	....	....	....	2	....	....	...
Males...	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	4	Enteritis and Gastritis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	1	....	....	4		3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	...
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Liver Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	2	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	6	Kidney Diseases	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	1	....	.. .	....	....	1
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	1	1	3	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	10	Child Birth	....	....	....	....	....	6	3	1	....	..	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	1	3	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	3	11	Old Age	. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	3	....	....
Females	....	3	2	3	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	11		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	1	1	....
Males...	1	....	2	2	1	3	....	1	3	3	....	....	16	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc.	....	1	....	3	...	5	....	3	2	....	....	....	....	2
Females	....	....	4	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	6		....	2	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	1
Males...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	3	....	3	2	2	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	13	Other diseases and cause not specified ..	3	1	....	2	1	3	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1
Females	4	1	1	1	2	3	3	2	....	4	1	1	23		3	2	2	....	2	5	4	....	2	....	....	....	....	3
Total Males...	24	8	20	25	10	12	11	8	13	15	15	12	173	Total Deaths from all causes	36	25	16	12	11	20	3	12	7	8	10	4	....	9
Total Females	20	15	25	16	11	11	13	13	8	19	7	12	170		39	16	16	4	10	26	15	7	8	6	12	1	1	9
Grand Total.	44	23	45	41	21	23	24	21	21	34	22	24	343	.....	75	41	32	16	21	46	18	19	15	14	22	5	1	18

TABLE E.—COUNTIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887—*Continued.*

NORFOLK.—Population, 36,879.

SEX.	MONTHS. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	4	Cholera Infantum.....	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	Croup	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	5		....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	4	2	1	....	1	10	Diarrhœal Diseases....	4	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1		1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	2	....	....	1	1	1	2	2	....	....	2	....	11	Diphtheria	....	3	3	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Females	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	1	1	3	2	1	11		1	5	3	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	3	Typhoid Fever.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	4		....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Scarlet Fever.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Other Fevers.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	1	2	....	....	7		1	....	....	2	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	1	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Measles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	Whooping Cough.....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Rheumatism and Gout	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	1	....	1	1	....	2	....	1	....	1	8	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility.....	4	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....
Females	1	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	1	2	....	9		7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....

Males...	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	1	6	Dropsy	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....
Females	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	4		....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	3	Cancer	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	4		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	1	1	1	1	....	3	....	1	....	....	8	Phthisis	....	....	....	1	1	3	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1
Females	2	2	1	3	4	1	....	3	1	....	....	3	20		....	....	....	....	1	9	3	3	2	1	....	....	....	1
Males...	....	2	....	3	3	2	....	2	2	3	2	1	20	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	6	4	1	....	....	1	....	1	1	4	2	....	....	....
Females	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	....	1	....	2	17		5	1	1	....	2	1	1	....	2	2	1	1	....	....
Males...	2	1	....	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	8	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	3	1	....	....
Females	1	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	6		....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	2	1	....	....	....
Males...	....	1	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	7	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	2	1	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	5		3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Males...	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	5	Enteritis and Gastritis	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....
Females	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3		1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Liver Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	3		....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	1	5	Kidney Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	1	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	Child Birth	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	2	....	....	3	1	3	....	3	2	2	2	5	23	Old Age	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	14	2	....
Females	....	1	....	....	....	3	1	2	3	1	1	....	12		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	6	1	....
Males...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	3	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	5	Other diseases and cause not specified	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Females	2	....	1	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	6		1	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....
Total Males...	9	7	8	14	10	8	6	19	15	15	12	15	138	Total Deaths from all causes	21	18	7	5	5	6	5	7	10	14	19	17	2	2
Total Females	14	10	13	13	10	6	8	13	7	12	7	10	123		21	11	4	4	5	16	7	13	12	9	8	10	1	2
Grand Total.	23	17	21	27	20	14	14	32	22	27	19	25	261		42	29	11	9	10	22	12	20	22	23	27	27	3	4

TABLE E.—COUNTIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887.—*Continued.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM —Population, 85,129.

SEX.	MONTHS. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	5	Cholera Infantum	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	2		2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	Croup	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1		....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	1	....	....	3	7	4	....	....	....	15	Diarrhœal Diseases....	10	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	3	....	....	1	9		5	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....
Males...	....	1	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	4	....	1	9	Diphtheria	....	4	3	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	1	....	2	1	2	1	....	1	1	....	10		1	1	2	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	1	1	5	Typhoid Fever.....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	2	....	....	....	1	....	2	2	1	1	2	....	11		....	....	....	1	....	2	2	....	1	1	2	1	....	1
Males...	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	Scarlet Fever.....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	..	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	Other Fevers	....	....	....	....	....	1	.	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	3		1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	Measles	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3		1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	Whooping Cough.....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	4		4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	3	Rheumatism and Gout	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	1	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	4	....	1	....	3	1	2	....	2	2	1	1	17	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility.....	13	1	1	....	....	....	....	..	....	2	....	....	....	....
Females	3	1	5	1	....	1	3	....	1	1	2	5	23		12	4	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	4	....	....	....	....

Males...	1	....	....	....	4	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	8	Dropsy	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	3	....	....	....
Females	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	2	10		....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	3	2	1	....	1
Males...	1	....	....	1	....	....	2	2	1	1	1	....	9	Cancer	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	3	....	2	....	....
Females	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	1	2	8		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	....	1	2	....	....
Males...	3	4	4	5	3	3	....	1	2	4	5	7	41	Phthisis	3	1	1	....	....	13	6	6	4	4	2	1	....	....
Females	4	7	9	4	5	4	4	4	7	5	5	8	66		2	2	....	2	7	23	12	11	2	3	2	....	....	....
Males...	3	4	6	5	5	2	1	5	2	6	3	8	50	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	12	6	2	....	1	3	4	1	4	6	9	1	....	1
Females	2	2	1	3	1	3	4	5	6	1	3	3	34		8	10	....	1	....	6	1	2	....	3	3	....	....	....
Males...	....	4	1	4	....	1	....	1	...	1	2	1	15	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy	1	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	2	1	6	1	....	1
Females	5	1	4	2	1	2	3	1	...	....	1	1	21		1	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	2	6	6	3	....	....
Males...	1	6	10	3	6	....	2	3	4	1	7	8	51	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	11	5	....	....	....	5	5	....	2	10	9	2	....	2
Females	5	2	5	6	6	3	....	2	2	1	4	3	39		5	8	3	....	....	3	3	2	6	7	1	....	....	1
Males...	....	1	....	1	1	1	4	3	2	1	1	1	16	Enteritis and Gastritis	2	1	2	2	....	3	1	1	2	1	1	....	....	....
Females	....	2	2	1	3	1	2	....	1	1	....	....	13		2	1	....	1	....	3	2	2	...	....	1	1	....	...
Males...	1	1	...	1	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	1	7	Liver Diseases	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	1	1	3	2	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	3		....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	3	3	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	11	Kidney Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	3	4	2	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	1	4		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....
Females	2	....	....	1	....	...	....	....	1	....	....	1	5	Child Birth	....	....	....	....	1	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	3	9	9	9	1	5	2	1	4	4	9	6	62	Old Age	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	38	4	....
Females	2	3	8	8	7	2	4	5	7	7	4	7	64		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	27	29	8	....
Males...	....	....	1	....	1	3	5	5	1	1	1	4	22	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc.	1	3	1	1	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	....	....	....
Females	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	6		....	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	1	. .	....	1	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	3	6	2	2	4	1	5	1	1	1	....	27	Other diseases and cause not specified	6	4	2	2	3	1	3	1	1	2	....	....	....	2
Females	1	....	1	1	2	2	1	....	....	1	2	3	14		4	2	....	1	2	2	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....
Total Males...	21	36	42	36	30	26	25	37	27	31	34	42	387	Total Deaths from all causes	67	33	15	6	11	36	24	14	24	40	58	49	4	6
Total Females	31	21	39	28	31	23	31	25	34	25	29	39	356		47	34	7	15	13	41	26	25	19	33	47	38	8	3
Grand Total.	52	57	81	64	61	49	56	62	61	56	63	81	743		114	67	22	21	24	77	50	39	43	73	105	87	12	9

TABLE E.—COUNTIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887.—*Continued.*

ONTARIO.—POPULATION, 53,693.

SEX.	MONTHS. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	1	4	....	....	....	8	Cholera Infantum.....	7	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	5	....	....	....	7		5	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	4	Croup.....	....	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2		....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	3	1	....	....	....	6	Diarrhœal Diseases....	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	2		1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	1	....	....	5	2	....	2	2	....	3	15	Diphtheria	....	4	9	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	2	1	....	2	2	2	....	....	3	2	2	17		....	7	6	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	....	....	4	Typhoid Fever.....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	4	3	....	12		..	1	....	4	1	1	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	1
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Scarlet Fever.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Other Fevers.....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3		1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Measles	..	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	3	Whooping Cough.....	3	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Rheumatism and Gout	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2		....	....	1	...	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	2	2	1	4	1	....	....	2	1	1	1	15	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility.	14	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	2	....	5	4	1	1	4	2	....	4	....	24		19	2	...	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1

Males...	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	3	Dropsy	....	.	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	....	....	1	....	5		....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	4	Cancer	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....
Females	1	....	3	1	1	....	....	2	1	....	1	1	11		....	....	....	....	1	.. .	....	3	2	2	....	....	....	3
Males...	1	....	...	6	1	....	2	1	....	2	1	4	18	Phthisis	2	....	....	....	....	6	3	2	1	2	1	....	....	1
Females	3	4	11	7	4	2	2	3	2	4	....	....	42		....	....	....	....	2	13	8	7	8	2	....	....	....	2
Males...	2	1	2	3	1	4	1	4	....	1	1	1	21	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	8	3	....	1	1	3	....	1	1	....	....	1	1	1
Females	4	4	3	1	....	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	23		7	1	1	....	2	....	1	4	1	4	....	....	....	2
Males...	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	4	1	1	1	9	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy	...	....	....	....	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	....	....
Females	....	3	....	7	1	1	....	1	1	2	1	1	18		....	....	....	....	....	1	1	3	4	5	1	1	....	2
Males...	2	3	7	6	2	1	2	1	....	2	....	6	32	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	2	3	....	....	1	5	4	3	4	5	4	....	....	1
Females	12	1	4	1	10	1	....	....	1	3	4	6	43		2	7	....	1	3	4	3	5	7	4	3	....	. .	4
Males...	1	....	1	2	....	....	1	3	....	2	....	1	11	Enteritis and Gastritis.	4	..	....	1	1	...	1	2	1	....	1	....	....	....
Females	....	1	2	1	3	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	9		3	....	...	2	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	1
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	Liver Diseases	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Males...	...	....	1	1	...	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	5	Kidney Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	...	....	1
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	1	4		....	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....
Females	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	1	1	....	....	6	Child Birth	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Males...	6	3	7	4	....	3	2	2	1	5	2	4	39	Old Age	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	15	18	6	....
Females	11	2	....	4	2	2	2	2	1	3	2	2	33		....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	14	17	2	...
Males...	...	....	....	....	1	....	2	...	1	....	....	2	6	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc.	....	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	3		....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	...	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	1	Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	...	1	....	....	....
Females	. .	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	2	1	2	3	2	1	3	2	....	....	....	1	17	Other diseases and cause not specified..	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	4	....	....	....	3
Females	2	4	....	3	4	....	1	2	4	....	...	1	21		6	1	2	1	....	4	1	....	3	2	....	....	....	1
Total Males...	15	12	21	28	14	20	21	23	17	20	7	25	226	Total Deaths from all causes	49	17	12	6	7	19	10	17	12	13	27	23	7	7
Total Females	37	23	27	32	32	15	14	23	25	22	22	17	289		44	25	13	11	11	27	22	25	26	25	21	18	2	19
Grand Total.	52	35	51	60	46	35	35	46	42	42	29	42	515	....	93	42	25	17	18	46	32	42	38	38	48	41	9	26

TABLE E.—COUNTIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887—*Continued.*

OXFORD.—Population, 55,176.

Sex.	Months: January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	Cause of Death.	Ages: Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	4	Cholera Infantum	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	....	4		3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Croup.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	1	5		3	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	1	....	5	Diarrhœal Diseases...	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	..	....	....	....	....	1	2	2	2	....	....	....	7		4	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....
Males...	4	4	....	4	....	1	....	....	2	1	9	2	27	Diphtheria	1	12	10	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	5	3	3	2	6	....	....	....	1	4	2	3	29		....	17	6	3	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	2	1	8	4	....	19	Typhoid Fever	....	1	....	1	3	5	4	3	2	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	2	1	....	2	....	1	1	2	4	3	2	18		....	1	....	4	3	4	3	....	....	1	1	....	....	1
Males...	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	Scarlet Fever.....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	2	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5		....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	Other Fevers.....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	...	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	4		1	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	..	....	4	1	6	Measles	1	2	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1		...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	4	Whooping Cough.....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	2	Rheumatism and Gout.	....	..	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	1	1	3	1	....	5	3	1	2	2	1	21	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility.....	17	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
Females	1	1	....	1	....	1	2	2	3	....	...	1	12		12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Males...	....	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	6	Dropsy	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	2	....	....	1
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	1	....	....	5		....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	2	1	....	....	....
Males...	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	2	1	1	2	1	10	Cancer	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	1	2	2	1	....	....	....
Females	2	1	2	....	2	....	1	....	....	2	....	1	11		....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	4	2	1	....	....	....
Males...	1	1	2	2	4	2	....	3	2	....	....	1	18	Phthisis	1	....	....	....	....	7	4	3	1	1	....	....	....	1
Females	2	3	1	6	1	....	2	2	1	2	5	2	27		....	....	....	....	2	8	11	3	1	....	2	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	5	3	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	21	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	6	1	1	....	....	....	2	1	1	2	6	....	1	....
Females	2	1	2	....	3	....	3	....	2	2	1	2	18		6	2	....	1	....	2	4	....	1	1	1	....	....	....
Males...	....	2	1	1	1	....	1	2	4	2	3	4	21	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	1	5	1	9	2	....	....
Females	3	1	1	2	3	1	2	2	3	5	3	4	30		....	1	....	2	3	3	1	2	2	5	9	1	....	1
Males...	9	7	4	6	6	1	2	1	1	2	3	2	44	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	11	4	2	....	1	2	1	5	4	7	6	....	1	....
Females	2	1	5	4	4	2	....	2	....	5	2	3	30		6	5	1	....	1	3	3	1	2	4	3	1	....	....
Males...	1	...	4	....	....	....	3	1	....	2	....	2	13	Enteritis and Gastritis	3	1	1	....	....	4	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	2	3	1	3	1	2	1	....	14		2	....	1	1	1	3	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Liver Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	1	3	1	9	Kidney Diseases	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	3	4	....	....	....	....
Females	3	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	7		1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	2	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	1	1	1	....	....	6	Child Birth	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	3	2	3	2	2	4	4	2	....	3	3	4	32	Old Age	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16	12	4	....
Females	2	....	2	3	2	1	1	3	4	....	2	7	27		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	13	2	..
Males...	....	....	....	5	1	2	....	3	....	1	....	1	13	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc.	....	1	3	...	1	1	2	....	1	2	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3		1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Males...	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	2	1	4	3	3	1	4	3	1	....	....	2	24	Other diseases and cause not specified..	11	1	...	1	2	1	....	1	1	2	1	....	....	3
Females	1	....	4	3	....	1	1	1	2	3	2	....	18		6	1	....	....	3	3	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	1
Total Males...	25	23	29	35	23	17	25	25	16	26	36	25	305	Total Deaths from all causes	62	29	20	5	11	23	19	19	22	24	45	14	6	6
Total Females	26	13	26	24	27	13	18	25	28	32	24	26	282		45	35	11	11	15	34	29	13	15	21	31	16	2	4
Grand Total.	51	36	55	59	50	30	43	50	44	58	60	51	587		107	64	31	16	26	57	48	32	37	45	76	30	8	10

TABLE E.—COUNTIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887.—*Continued.*

PEEL.—POPULATION, 28,793.

SEX.	MONTHS.												Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES.													
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.			Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	Cholera Infantum	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	...	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2		1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	Croup.....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	1	1	1	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4		....	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	...	5	4	1	....	2	....	12	Diarrhœal Diseases...	7	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	...	1	....	....	5		3	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	3	....	1	....	....	7	Diphtheria.....	2	....	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	3	1	....	....	...	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	7		2	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	..
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	2	Typhoid Fever	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	..	3		....	....	....	....	....	..	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Scarlet Fever.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	...	3		....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Other Fevers.....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Measles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	Whooping Cough.....	1	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males..	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Rheumatism and Gout	...	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	1	3	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	1	....	9	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility.....	7	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	...	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3		2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Dropsy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	Cancer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	1	
Females	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	1	....	....	6		....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	3	....	....	....	....	
Males...	1	1	....	....	2	1	1	....	1	....	....	2	9	Phthisis	....	1	....	1	....	4	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	
Females	2	....	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	1	1	20		....	....	....	....	4	5	5	2	2	1	....	....	....	1	
Males...	1	....	....	2	2	1	1	....	1	1	....	3	12	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	...	4	1	....	1	....	....	....	...	3	1	....	....	2	
Females	1	3	....	....	2	2	3	1	....	1	....	....	13		4	1	....	.. .	....	1	1	1	....	2	3	....	....	....	
Males...	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	4	....	2	1	19	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	10	4	....	....	2	
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	
Males...	2	2	2	1	....	....	2	1	....	1	1	2	14	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	1	1	....	....	....	2	1	1	2	3	1	1	....	1	
Females	5	2	2	1	....	1	2	2	1	3	1	....	20		2	2	1	....	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	....	....	4	
Males...	2	....	....	1	...	1	3	1	....	....	....	2	10	Enteritis and Gastritis	2	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	2	3	....	....	....	
Females	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	3	....	....	....	....	6		2	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	.. .	1	
Males...	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Liver Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Females	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3		....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	
Males...	3	....	....	....	1	...	...	....	....	2	3	....	9	Kidney Diseases	....	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	1	1	1	2	....	..	
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2		....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	
Females	....	....	.. .	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	4	Child Birth	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Males,..	4	3	....	1	1	1	3	....	3	1	2	3	22	Old Age	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	9	1	....	
Females	2	1	1	....	1	....	3	1	....	3	....	3	15		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	6	1	....	
Males...	....	....	1	1	1	1	1	....	...	1	....	1	7	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc.	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	
Females	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2		....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Males...	....	....	....	. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Males...	2	1	1	....	....	....	4	1	....	....	....	3	12	Other diseases and cause not spscified.	3	....	....	....	2	3	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	
Females	5	....	....	....	1	....	2	1	....	....	1	3	13		3	1	....	....	1	....	1	3	3	....	....	....	....	1	
Total Males...	20	12	8	12	8	7	22	14	12	7	12	20	154	Total Deaths from all causes	24	15	4	5	6	11	5	6	9	21	26	12	1	9	
Total Females	22	11	8	10	6	8	18	18	5	15	5	9	135		20	9	10	1	7	9	15	10	8	14	14	7	1	10	
Grand Total.	42	23	16	22	14	15	40	32	17	22	17	29	289	.. ..	44	24	14	6	13	20	20	16	17	35	40	19	2	19	

TABLE E.—COUNTIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887.—*Continued.*

PERTH.—Population, 59,055.

SEX.	MONTHS.												Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES.													
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.			Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	1	2	2	....	....	....	2	1	1	....	....	1	10	Cholera Infantum	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	....	....	....	....	5		2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	4	Croup	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	5		....	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	3	2	....	....	....	7	Diarrhœal Diseases...	4	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	2	....	....	....	....	3	2	....	....	....	....	7		7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	3	....	2	3	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	10	Diphtheria	....	4	3	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	2	2	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	8		1	....	4	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Males...	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	3	....	2	....	....	7	Typhoid Fever	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	2	1	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	3		....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Scarlet Fever.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Other Fevers.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	Measles	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Whooping Cough.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1		1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	Rheumatism and Gout.	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	4	3	....	4	....	1	2	3	2	2	3	4	28	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility.....	22	3	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....
Females	3	....	3	2	....	1	3	3	1	....	1	....	17		7	5	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	1

Males...	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	6	Dropsy	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	3	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	1	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	5		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	1	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	2	....	2	1	....	3	....	....	1	9	Cancer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	4	2	....	....	2
Females	....	2	1	2	....	2	1	....	1	4	....	....	13		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	5	3	2	1	....	....
Males...	3	4	1	2	3	1	1	4	1	4	3	1	28	Phthisis	1	2	....	2	2	8	7	1	5	....	....	....	....	....
Females	2	....	5	9	2	2	2	2	1	4	....	....	29		1	....	....	....	6	11	7	2	1	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	2	1	2	2	1	....	1	1	....	1	11	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	5	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....
Females	....	....	3	5	....	2	....	....	5	1	2	2	20		7	4	1	....	1	2	....	....	....	4	1	....	....	....
Males ..	....	....	2	....	5	4	2	2	1	1	3	1	21	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy	1	....	1	2	....	1	....	3	2	2	7	....	....	2
Females	2	2	....	2	1	3	1	1	....	1	....	2	15		....	....	....	1	....	....	2	2	1	5	4	....	....	....
Males...	2	5	4	12	4	3	....	....	1	1	1	2	35	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	6	1	....	....	1	2	9	2	2	5	3	2	....	2
Females	4	2	7	9	....	1	2	....	....	1	....	2	28		6	....	1	1	....	2	2	3	3	6	2	....	....	2
Males...	....	....	1	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	6	Enteritis and Gastritis.	1	....	....	2	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	3	2	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	....	10		2	1	....	....	1	3	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Males...	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	Liver Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	2	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	1	....	5		....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	2	1	3	.	1	3	1	1	....	1	14	Kidney Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	2	3	2	2	....	1
Females	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	4		....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Females	1	2	3	2	....	....	1	1	1	....	1	1	13	Child Birth	....	....	....	....	....	2	10	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	3	8	3	5	3	1	3	5	....	2	7	3	43	Old Age	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17	18	8	....
Females	4	5	3	5	1	4	3	2	3	2	3	5	40		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19	15	6	....
Males...	2	1	1	....	....	....	1	4	1	1	2	...	13	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc.	....	1	....	....	....	2	2	1	2	1	1	....	....	3
Females	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	4		....	....	....	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	3	2	1	3	5	2	1	1	1	1	2	...	22	Other diseases and cause not specified..	7	....	1	2	...	1	1	2	4	2	....	...	...	2
Females	....	2	3	2	....	1	1	2	....	1	1	1	14		5	1	1	....	....	3	....	....	2	2	....	...	....	....
Total Males...	22	29	23	36	30	18	17	30	16	20	22	20	283	Total Deaths from all causes	58	17	9	11	4	19	26	13	20	27	35	24	8	12
Total Females	20	23	35	39	4	20	22	21	15	18	13	17	247		40	16	10	5	10	27	25	14	14	28	29	16	6	7
Grand Total...	42	52	58	75	34	38	39	51	31	38	35	37	530	.....	98	33	19	16	14	46	51	27	34	55	64	40	14	19

TABLE E.—COUNTIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887.—*Continued.*

PETERBORO'.—POPULATION, 33,270.

SEX.	MONTHS. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Cholera Infantum	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	3		1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	3	Croup.....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2		....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	...	1	....	3	1	4	1	....	....	....	10	Diarrhœal Diseases...	8	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Females	..	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	1	....	....	3	7		4	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Males...	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	1	2	9	Diphtheria	2	3	1	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	2	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	5	11		2	3	3	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	3	Typhoid Fever	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	2	1	1	8		....	....	....	1	1	1	1	....	1	2	1	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Scarlet Fever.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Other Fevers....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2		....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Measles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	Whooping Cough.....	1	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Rheumatism and Gout.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males..	....	3	3	5	3	....	1	1	1	....	2	2	21	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility.....	16	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....
F es	....	3	4	....	....	1	2	2	....	2	1	1	16		11	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1

Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	Dropsy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	..	....	....	....
Females	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	5		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	2	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	Cancer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....
Females	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	5		....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	1	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	2	2	3	1	2	3	....	1	3	2	20	Phthisis	1	1	....	....	2	5	3	3	4	....	....	1	....	....
Females	1	1	2	1	....	1	1	....	2	3	1	2	15		....	....	....	....	1	6	3	2	1	2	....	....	....	....
Males...	2	....	2	....	3	1	1	1	2	2	3	....	17	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	7	4	....	1	....	1	1	1	1	....	1	....	....	....
Females	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	....	1	....	...	12		5	2	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	..	....	...
Males...	3	1	....	1	1	1	....	1	....	....	3	....	11	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	2	4	1	1	....	....
Females	....	....	2	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	3	2	10		....	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	1	1	2	....	....	1
Males...	5	1	3	1	4	....	1	....	....	....	2	5	22	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	4	4	....	1	....	4	1	....	3	2	2	....	..	1
Females	6	1	....	1	....	1	3	....	....	2	1	1	16		3	3	....	1	1	....	1	2	2	....	3	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	Enteritis and Gastritis.	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Females	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	3	....	....	6		....	....	2	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	Liver Diseases	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	...
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	4	Kidney Diseases	....	....	....	....	...	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	1	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Females	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	3	....	2	8	Child Birth	....	....	....	....	....	3	5	....	....	...	....	....	....	....
Males...	2	1	1	2	....	1	2	2	....	1	2	3	17	Old Age	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	9	1	....
Females	2	3	3	1	2	5	1	....	2	2	2	1	24		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	8	2	....
Males...	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	...	....	....	....	2	4	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc.	....	....	....	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1		....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	...
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	1	....	1	Suicide	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	3	....	....	1	3	....	2	1	....	1	11	Other diseases and cause not specified.	4	....	....	1	1	...	4	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	2	1	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	7		1	2	....	1	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Total Males...	18	6	16	13	15	10	12	15	9	8	20	20	162	Total Deaths from all causes	44	17	2	7	4	19	12	5	13	11	15	11	1	1
Total Females	13	15	17	10	5	14	16	10	13	20	10	19	162		28	20	6	8	4	13	13	10	9	12	25	10	2	2
Grand Total.	31	21	33	23	20	24	28	25	22	28	30	39	324	.....	72	37	8	15	8	32	25	15	22	23	40	21	3	3

TABLE E.—COUNTIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887.—*Continued.*

PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.—Population, 41,826.

SEX.	MONTHS. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	...	....	....	3	Cholera Infantum.....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	3		3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	2	5	1	1	....	1	2	4	....	....	....	....	16	Croup	12	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	1	1	7		5	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	4	Diarrhœal Diseases....	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	3	....	2	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	9		8	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	2	7	4	4	2	3	3	3	4	2	3	2	39	Diphtheria	4	26	5	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	3	11	2	5	1	3	4	4	1	8	6	4	52		10	28	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	....	1	6	Typhoid Fever.....	1	....	2	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	2	....	....	....	2	2	....	1	4	1	....	4	16		1	3	....	2	....	3	1	6	....	....	....	..	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	Scarlet Fever.....	....	1	1	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	...	....	....	1	....	1	2	....	....	5		1	1	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	4	Other Fevers	....	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	3	....	1	.. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	5		....	1	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	2	2	1	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	9	Measles	3	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.. .
Females	1	1	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	5		5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Whooping Cough.....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	2	Rheumatism and Gout	....	...	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	....	.. .	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2		....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Males...	9	6	9	11	5	4	5	8	4	3	1	5	70	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility.....	56	10	1	...	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
Females	2	10	6	4	4	8	7	5	4	1	1	1	53		35	12	1	....	....	....	1	....	2	1	....	....	....	1

Males...	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	2	5	Dropsy	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	..	....	....	....	2		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	Cancer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	2	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	2	7		....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	4	....	....	....	....
Males...	2	2	6	3	4	1	1	....	1	1	....	3	24	Phthisis	1	2	....	....	3	10	2	2	1	2	....	....	....	1
Females	1	7	4	5	3	3	2	2	1	2	1	3	34		2	1	1	3	4	10	2	4	6	....	1	....	....	....
Males...	5	2	....	2	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	13	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	1	3	1	2	1	1	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....
Females	5	....	1	1	2	....	2	2	....	1	....	2	16		7	2	4	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	8	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	5	1	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	1	1	1	7		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	5	....	....	....
Males...	4	....	2	....	2	....	1	1	....	2	1	3	16	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	5	....	....	3	....	....	....	1	3	2	2	....	....	....
Females	4	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	11		3	2	....	2	1	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....
Males...	...	1	1	1	1	1	2	....	....	1	1	4	13	Enteritis and Gastritis	3	1	....	....	1	2	2	1	2	....	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	2		1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	2	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	Liver Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	3	Kidney Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....
Females	2	3	....	3	....	....	1	1	....	2	....	1	13	Child Birth	....	....	....	....	....	6	5	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	3	....	1	3	2	1	1	1	3	3	....	6	24	Old Age	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	10	3	....
Females	2	3	1	4	4	....	2	3	2	1	1	7	30		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	14	3	....
Males...	1	....	....	....	2	1	....	1	....	2	....	3	10	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc	....	....	....	....	2	3	....	2	....	3	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2		....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	6	3	3	1	6	5	3	....	2	5	34	Other diseases and cause not specified ..	20	5	4	....	....	2	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	3	6	3	5	2	2	3	2	1	2	1	30		9	12	4	1	...	....	1	2	....	1	....	....	....	....
Total Males...	33	25	37	32	26	17	23	32	19	19	12	37	312	Total Deaths from all causes	112	60	16	11	10	21	8	7	20	15	18	10	3	1
Total Females	23	44	31	28	23	22	32	25	19	21	13	30	311		90	65	27	11	7	21	12	20	9	9	22	14	3	1
Grand Total...	56	69	68	60	49	39	55	57	38	40	25	67	623		202	125	43	22	17	42	20	27	29	24	40	24	6	2

TABLE E.—COUNTIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887.—*Continued.*

PRINCE EDWARD.—Population, 23,149.

SEX.	MONTHS. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	Cholera Infantum.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1		1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	2	Croup.....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	1	...	....	....	....	1	....	...	....	....	3	Diarrhœal Diseases ...	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	....	....	....	5		....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	2	Diphtheria	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	1	1	Typhoid Fever.....	...	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2		....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	Scarlet Fever.....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	2	Other Fevers.....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	1	1	....	....	5		2	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	Measles	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2		1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	.	....	....	....	2	Whooping Cough.....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	. ..	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	Rheumatism and Gout	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	1	....	1	1	....	2	1	....	2	1	3	13	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility.....	9	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	1	2	1	....	7		6	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Males...	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	Dropsy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	4	Cancer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	....
Females	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	5		....	....	..	....	....	1	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	1	4	1	1	....	1	....	....	1	9	Phthisis	....	....	....	....	1	5	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	3	2	1	....	1	....	1	....	2	3	3	3	19		....	1	1	....	3	7	2	2	1	1	1	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	2	....	2	2	....	....	2	3	2	4	18	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	2	2	....	....	1	2	....	....	2	7	1	1	....	....
Females	1	2	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	2	9		....	2	1	..	1	1	1	....	1	....	2	....	....	....
Males...	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	4	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	1
Females	....	2	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	5		....	....	....	...	....	....	1	....	3	....	....	1	....	....
Males...	2	2	5	....	....	....	1	....	3	...	....	....	13	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	6	....	....	1	....	3	....	....	...	3	....	....	....	....
Females	2	1	2	...	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	9		2	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	4	Enteritis and Gastritis.	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1
Females	...	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	Liver Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	1	....	....	...	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	4	Kidney Diseases	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			....	....	. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	2	..	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	5	Child Birth	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Males...	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	1	22	Old Age	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	13	1	....
Females	2	4	1	1	2	1	....	1	2	1	3	1	19		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	9	1	...
Males...	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	4	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	1	....	1			1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Suicide	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	. .	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	1	....	1	....	1	1	6	2	1	....	....	14	Other diseases and cause not specified ..	2	....	....	. ..	4	1	2	2	....	1	....	....	....	2
Females	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	8		1	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	2
Total Males...	9	11	13	6	11	6	11	16	12	14	7	13	129	Total Deaths from all causes	24	10	3	2	10	14	5	2	6	19	15	14	1	4
Total Females	10	11	6	5	8	6	4	10	13	12	10	11	106		13	7	5	2	4	15	8	6	13	6	13	10	1	3
Grand Total.	19	22	19	11	19	12	15	26	25	26	17	24	235	.....	37	17	8	4	14	29	13	8	19	25	28	24	2	7

TABLE E.—COUNTIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887.—*Continued.*

RENFREW.—POPULATION, 44,271.

SEX.	MONTHS. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	2	....	1	...	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	6	Cholera Infantum	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1		1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	2	....	3	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	1	2	12	Croup.....	1	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3		....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	1	....	....	....	4	2	1	1	1	....	10	Diarrhœal Diseases .	4	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	1	....	....
Females	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	2	1	....	1	1	7		4	2	....	...	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	2	....	3	....	....	....	4	....	4	5	1	19	Diphtheria.....	....	14	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	...	1	....	....	...	1	1	5	4	13		4	6	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	...	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	4	Typhoid Fever	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	3		....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Scarlet Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2		1	1	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	..	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	...	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	Other Fevers	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....
Males ..	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Measles	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males ..	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	Whooping Cough	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	2	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	5		5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males ..	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	1	2	Rheumatism and Gout	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	...	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males ..	2	3	1	....	1	3	2	1	2	2	2	2	21	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility.....	13	4	....	1	1	....	....	.	1	1	....	....	...	....
emales	4	....	1	1	3	3	2	....	1	....	....	3	18		13	2	....	....	1	...	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1

XCIV.

Males...	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	5	Dropsy	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	2	1	....	3	11	Cancer	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	3	1	....	1	....	1
Females	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	1	5		....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	2	....	5	5	3	4	1	1	....	1	23	Phthisis	....	....	....	....	4	9	4	2	3	1	....	....	....	....
Females	3	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	....	1	2	1	18		....	....	....	....	4	7	3	2	1	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	3	1	....	2	1	1	....	....	2	....	....	10	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	5	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
Females	2	1	1	....	1	1	2	3	....	1	....	2	11		5	2	1	....	....	3	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....
Males...	1	1	....	1	....	....	3	2	2	....	....	....	10	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	6	1	2	....	....
Females	....	1	....	1	2	1	....	1	....	2	....	....	8		....	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	1	3	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	6	....	....	2	....	....	1	5	2	1	18	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	2	6	1	....	....	3	1	1	3	....	1	....	....	....
Females	....	3	2	2	....	1	1	3	1	....	....	..	13		7	3	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	1	1	1	....	....	7	Enteritis and Gastritis.	5	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Females	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2		....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	Liver Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	Kidney Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Females	....	2	1	1	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	2	9	Child Birth	....	....	....	....	1	2	4	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	3	2	3	3	3	....	3	....	....	3	4	....	24	Old Age	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	10	3	....
Females	....	2	3	....	....	1	3	4	4	1	2	1	21		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	10	1	....
Males...	1	....	....	....	....	2	1	2	1	3	....	....	10	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc.	....	....	2	....	1	4	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	2	....	1	....	5		....	2	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	2	....	3	....	2	2	....	....	1	1	11	Other diseases and cause not specified	3	2	1	....	1	1	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	2	....	1	....	4	1	3	1	2	1	15		4	2	2	....	....	3	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	....
Total Males...	15	14	24	13	21	16	24	19	13	26	16	13	214	Total Deaths from all causes	41	44	9	3	9	17	14	8	17	14	19	15	3	1
Total Females	13	14	12	10	14	11	17	21	13	7	15	19	166		44	21	10	2	7	20	12	9	6	7	16	10	1	1
Grand Total.	28	28	36	23	35	27	41	40	26	33	31	32	380		85	65	19	5	16	37	26	17	23	21	35	25	4	2

TABLE E.—COUNTIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887.—*Continued.*

SIMCOE.—POPULATION 82,394.

SEX.	MONTHS. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males	...	....	....	....	....	....	2	4	...	....	....	....	6	Cholera Infantum	4	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	5	1	....	....	....	10		5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	5	Croup	1	3	1	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	1	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	1		1	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	...	....	....	....	....
Males	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	7	3	1	1	1	15	Diarrhœal Diseases	6	7	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	1	1	...	....	....
Females	....	....	....	..	....	....	1	1	3	2	....	....	7		2	3	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	...	1	...	....
Males	....	1	....	....	..	1	..	1	1	....	2	1	7	Diphtheria	....	3	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Females	....	1	....	....	2	1	1	1	1	....	1	1	9		....	4	3	1	.	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males	....	1	....	....	2	....	1	2	3	...	....	....	9	Typhoid Fever	....	1	....	....	2	1	3	1	1	...	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	6		....	....	1	2	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Scarlet Fever	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	...	2		1	....	1	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males	....	.	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	1	...	....	5	Other Fevers	....	2	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	..	....
Females	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	5		1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1
Males	....	1	1	1	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	Measles	1	4	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Females	...	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3		1	2	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	1	....	1	6	Whooping Cough	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	...	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	1	2	....	6		3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....
Males	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	Rheumatism and Gout	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2		....	...	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males	6	4	5	....	4	....	3	4	4	....	2	....	32	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility	23	4	2	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
Females	2	....	1	1	4	4	3	3	2	3	....	1	24		17	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	1	3	....	....	....	....

Males...	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	Dropsy	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	3	1	....	1	....	1	1	..	....	8		....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	2	2	....	1	....	..	
Males...	....	4	1	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	.. .	9	Cancer	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	2	2	....	....	....	2	
Females	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	1	....	....	....	6		....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	
Males..	3	4	4	4	4	1	....	1	3	3	1	....	28	Phthisis.....	1	....	....	....	2	14	4	3	2	1	1	....	....	....	
Females	4	1	5	4	5	2	5	....	4	3	2	3	38		....	1	1	3	7	14	6	2	1	3	....	....	....	....	
Males..	4	2	1	4	1	1	....	1	4	3	3	1	25	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	14	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	4	....	....	....	
Females	3	3	1	7	3	1	3	2	3	1	2	1	30		12	4	3	....	....	2	2	3	1	....	3	....	....	....	
Males..	3	2	2	1	1	....	1	1	1	1	2	....	15	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy	...	1	....	2	....	1	....	....	2	6	2	1	....	..	
Females	2	....	4	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	2	1	23		....	....	....	. ..	....	2	2	2	5	7	4	....	....	1	
Males..	7	7	10	6	3	3	1	....	3	3	4	2	49	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	11	5	3	....	....	3	1	6	5	8	4	1	1	1	
Females	4	7	1	3	3	3	1	....	1	2	4	1	30		7	9	3	....	1	1	....	2	1	4	2	....	....	.. .	
Males..	....	2	..	....	1	2	1	....	...	1	....	....	7	Enteritis and Gastritis	....	..	....	....	3	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	
Females	....	....	3	....	2	1	2	2	....	....	....	...	10		1	2	1	1	....	1	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	
Males..	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	4	Liver Diseases	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	
Females	1	....	....	1	...	....	....	....	....	....	...	1	3		....	....	....	....	.. .	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	...	
Males..	1	....	....	2	1	2	2	....	2	1	....	....	11	Kidney Diseases.....	....	....	2	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	4	1	....	....	
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	...	1	....	2		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	
Females	3	1	....	3	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	12	Child Birth	....	....	....	....	2	7	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Males..	3	1	2	2	6	7	4	1	6	3	8	6	49	Old Age	....	....	.. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	26	16	7	....	
Females	6	4	5	2	4	1	1	2	...	3	5	9	42		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	17	5	....	
Males..	2	....	....	2	3	1	2	3	2	2	2	1	20	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc.....	....	....	3	4	1	2	1	1	1	5	1	....	1	....	
Females	1	....	1	....	....	. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	2		....	....	2	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Males..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	1	....	....	....	....	1	Suicide.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	...	....	....	....	
Females	....	....	....	...	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Males...	2	2	4	3	2	4	4	3	4	2	5	1	36	Other diseases and cause not specified..	12	5	6	....	1	2	....	....	7	3	....	....	....	.. .	
Females	3	2	2	....	2	1	....	3	2	1	1	2	19		6	....	1	...	1	3	3	2	2	....	....	....	....	1	
Total Males..	32	33	33	26	33	25	26	30	41	22	33	16	350	Total Deaths from all causes.....	77	42	21	11	13	26	11	18	25	28	45	19	9	5	
Total Females	32	22	27	29	32	18	28	24	27	20	21	21	301		57	34	16	7	13	37	21	17	19	23	30	19	5	3	
Grand Total.	64	55	60	55	65	43	54	54	68	42	54	37	651	....	134	76	37	18	26	63	32	35	44	51	75	38	14	8	

TABLE E.—COUNTIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887.—*Continued.*

STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY.—POPULATION, 72,618.

SEX.	MONTHS. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and ever.	Unknown.
Males...	....	...	....	....	....	....	3	5	1	....	....	....	9	Cholera Infantum.....	6	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	2	....	1	1	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	8		6	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	3	Croup.....	1	....	2	....	...	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	..	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	1	4		2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	2	....	1	....	..	6	Diarrhœal Diseases...	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....
Females	....	2	....	....	....	....	3	1	2	....	....	....	8		3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	...
Males...	....	1	3	....	2	1	1	..	2	5	1	2	16	Diphtheria.....	2	3	7	2	2	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	1	1	4	1	1	5	4	3	20		3	5	8	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	..	...	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	2	6	Typhoid Fever	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	...	....	....	....	1
Females	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	2		1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....
Males...	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	Scarlet Fever..... ..	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	3		....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	Other Fevers.....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	..	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	...	....	1	Measles	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	1		....	1	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Whooping Cough.....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2		2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	...	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	3	Rheumatism and Gout	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	1	....	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	5		....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	...
Males...	1	....	2	3	4	2	6	3	5	1	5	1	33	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility.....	29	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....
Females	1	2	3	2	....	2	3	2	7	2	3	2	29		22	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....

Males...	....	....	1	....	..	1	....	1	....	2	....	....	5	Dropsy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	1
Females	2	....	1	1	1	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	9		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	4	....	....	....
Males...	1	2	1	1	..	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	6	Cancer	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	2	1	....	....	....
Females	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	1	2	1	1	2	10		....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	5	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	5	4	5	2	4	3	2	3	1	3	3	1	36	Phthisis	....	2	....	2	1	13	8	....	4	5	....	1	....	....
Females	5	3	5	1	9	2	2	3	2	5	4	5	46		1	....	....	1	8	11	9	11	3	....	1	....	....	1
Males...	1	1	2	3	1	....	3	3	1	1	1	2	19	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	3	2	....	....	....	3	....	....	2	2	4	3	....	....
Females	1	3	....	3	2	....	2	....	2	2	2	3	20		6	2	3	....	1	2	2	....	1	2	1	....	....	....
Males...	2	1	2	1	1	....	1	1	2	1	....	1	13	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	1	....	1	2	4	....	1
Females	....	....	2	2	2	1	1	3	....	1	1	3	16		....	1	....	1	2	1	....	1	4	4	1	....	....	1
Males...	5	2	4	6	2	3	....	2	1	4	....	3	32	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	3	3	....	2	2	4	....	5	4	6	3	....	....	....
Females	....	5	5	2	1	4	....	2	2	1	1	2	25		4	5	2	2	....	....	2	....	4	1	2	....	....	3
Males...	1	2	2	....	....	2	1	3	1	....	....	....	12	Enteritis and Gastritis	3	....	....	1	1	1	1	....	1	....	3	....	....	1
Females	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	2	1	....	1	9		1	....	1	...	1	1	1	....	3	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	Liver Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....
Males...	...	1	3	....	...	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	7	Kidney Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	2	1	1	....	....
Females	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2		....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	Child Birth	....	....	....	....	....	...	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Males...	8	6	7	6	7	4	4	2	3	3	3	3	56	Old Age	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	24	26	6	....
Females	4	5	10	....	3	4	....	2	4	1	1	6	40		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	20	8	....
Males...	6	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	3	3	....	1	15	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc.	....	2	1	...	1	....	....	5	3	2	1	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2		1	....	1	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	..	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	2	2	2	1	1	1	5	1	2	1	1	2	21	Other diseases and cause not specified	9	1	1	2	....	2	1	3	1	1	....	....	....	....
Females	1	2	2	1	....	1	3	1	3	3	4	2	23		8	3	1	....	1	2	2	1	1	....	1	....	....	3
Total Males..	32	22	37	24	23	20	31	28	24	24	18	20	303	Total Deaths from all causes	60	20	14	10	9	24	15	17	19	27	42	36	6	4
Total Females	18	25	30	19	21	19	25	24	30	24	22	33	290		60	29	18	8	16	18	21	16	25	18	22	21	9	9
Grand Total.	50	47	67	43	44	39	56	52	54	48	40	53	593	....	120	49	32	18	25	42	36	33	44	45	64	57	15	13

One case of Smallpox in the Township of Lancaster, included in Other Diseases.

TABLE E.—COUNTIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887.—*Continued.*

VICTORIA.—Population, 37,021.

SEX.	MONTHS. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	6	Cholera Infantum.....	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Croup.....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	....	1	....	....	5	Diarrhœal Diseases....	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2		1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	4	Diphtheria	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	5		....	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Typhoid Fever.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	3		..	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	Scarlet Fever.....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	..	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Other Fevers.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Measles	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Whooping Cough.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	Rheumatism and Gout	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	1	1	....	2	1	3	1	....	2	4	16	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility.	14	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	....	2	1	3	2	2	....	1	12		9	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....

Males..	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	...	....	....	4	Dropsy	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	1	1	1	....	....	1
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males..	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	5	Cancer	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Females	1	2	....	1	....	....	1	....	2	1	....	....	8		....	....	....	....	....	...	1	2	1	2	1	1	...	....
Males..	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	....	3	....	....	2	15	Phthisis	1	....	....	1	....	5	5	2	....	1	....	....	....	....
Females	5	....	1	4	4	2	1	2	2	2	3	3	29		....	....	....	2	3	14	4	2	2	1	....	....	....	1
Males..	2	1	2	2	1	4	2	....	1	2	3	1	21	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	9	3	1	....	....	....	....	1	2	1	3	1	....	....
Females	....	....	2	3	....	1	2	2	4	2	2	....	18		3	1	....	2	1	....	2	....	2	5	1	1	....	....
Males..	1	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	1	1	2	2	10	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	1	....	3	2	....	1
Females	1	1	....	2	....	1	1	....	....	1	1	2	10		....	....	....	2	....	....	2	1	....	1	3	....	....	1
Males..	....	3	2	1	3	1	2	....	....	1	3	2	18	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	2	2	2	....	....	1	4	2	1	2	2	....	....	....
Females	2	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	2	1	1	4	13		1	1	..	...	2	3	1	....	2	2	1	....	....	....
Males..	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	...	4	Enteritis and Gastritis	....	....	....	....	....	2	...	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	1	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	6		1	1	1	....	....	2	....	1	...	....	....	....	....	....
Males..	....	....	....	1	....	....	.. .	....	....	....	1	....	2	Liver Diseases	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	...	....
Females	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2		....	....	....	....	....	....	1	...	....	. .	1	....	....	....
Males..	1	....	....	1	....	2	2	....	1	....	2	2	11	Kidney Diseases	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	2	3	2	1	....
Females	1	2	....	..	..	....	1	....	...	....	....	....	4		....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1
Females	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	Child Birth	....	....	...	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males..	2	3	4	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	...	3	23	Old Age	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	....	....	9	8	6	....
Females	3	....	2	2	....	....	3	1	2	2	2	...	17		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	7	1	....
Males..	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	2	....	1	2	1	10	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc.	....	1	....	3	1	3	1	1	....	....	..	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2		....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Males..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males..	1	2	1	1	1	....	1	1	1	....	....	1	10	Other diseases and cause not specified	5	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Females	3	1	....	3	1	2	1	...	1	1	1	1	15		8	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	2	1	....	....	....
Total Males..	12	15	14	17	13	14	16	14	11	10	16	18	170	Total Deaths from all causes	39	15	6	10	3	13	12	10	6	8	24	13	7	4
Total Females	23	8	6	19	9	9	12	12	15	13	13	13	152		25	7	6	7	7	22	13	10	8	15	19	9	1	3
Grand Total.	35	23	20	36	22	23	28	26	26	23	29	31	322	... .	64	22	12	17	10	35	25	20	14	23	43	22	8	7

TABLE E.—COUNTIES—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887.—*Continued.*

WATERLOO.—Population, 47,008.

Sex.	Months: January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	Cause of Death.	Ages: Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	2	....	....	....	1	1	2	7	2	1	....	1	17	Cholera Infantum.....	12	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	1	....	1	3	....	1	....	....	1	7		6	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	2	1	2	1	....	....	2	3	2	....	3	17	Croup.....	3	10	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	3	3	1	6	17		1	11	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	6	2	...	....	2	15	Diarrhœal Diseases ...	7	3	1	1	....	....	1	1	...	....	....	1	....	....
Females	....	1	....	....	....	...	3	10	....	....	....	....	14		7	4	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	..	....	1	....	....
Males...	1	1	1	....	....	2	1	....	2	1	....	3	12	Diphtheria.....	1	5	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	5		....	3	2	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	1	1	1	7	Typhoid Fever.....	1	...	1	....	1	2	...	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	...	1	1	....	....	....	..	1	....	....	....	1	4		....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Scarlet Fever.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	3	Other Fevers.....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	4		1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Measles	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	...	....	1	2		....	2	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	Whooping Cough.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		1	....	..	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	Rheumatism and Gout	....	....	2	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	1	1	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3		....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	...	....	....	....
Males...	3	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	6	5	4	2	31	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility...	31	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	4	1	....	1	1	....	2	2	2	3	1	....	17		12	2	...	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....

Males..	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	4	Dropsy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	....	....	....
Females	....	1	....	....	2	1	....	1	1	....	2	....	8		....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	1	1	2	1	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	1	2	....	1	8	Cancer	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	4	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	....	2	1	....	2	2	....	1	1	9		....	....	....	....	....	1	2	1	1	3	1	....	....	....
Males...	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	....	1	1	13	Phthisis	1	1	....	....	....	4	1	3	....	3	....	....	....	....
Females	1	3	3	....	5	2	2	1	2	4	1	2	26		2	....	....	2	....	10	6	3	2	....	1	....	....	....
Males...	5	5	1	3	3	2	1	1	3	4	....	....	28	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	11	5	1	1	....	1	....	....	4	2	3	....	....	....
Females	1	1	2	2	2	1	3	4	2	1	2	2	23		10	6	...	....	....	....	1	1	1	3	1	...	....	....
Males...	1	1	....	1	...	2	1	1	1	....	....	1	9	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy.	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	4	4	...	....	....
Females	3	3	2	....	....	1	1	5	2	1	1	....	19		....	....	1	1	2	1	3	1	6	1	1	2	....	....
Males...	3	....	3	3	3	2	1	1	....	1	2	2	21	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	7	4	1	....	....	2	....	1	1	4	1	....	....	....
Females	2	....	3	2	1	....	1	1	....	....	3	2	15		5	2	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	2	1	1	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	1	1	...	1	....	2	2	2	2	11	Enteritis and Gastritis	1	....	....	....	1	4	1	2	1	....	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	3	....	....	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	12		2	....	....	....	1	2	1	...	4	1	1	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	Liver Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	2		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	2	7	Kidney Diseases	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	2	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	2	....	....	...	1	....	1	1	...	....	5		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	1	1	....	...	....
Females	....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	....	2	....	....	9	Child Birth	....	....	....	....	....	5	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	4	2	3	6	4	2	1	4	3	1	1	3	34	Old Age	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21	11	2	....
Females	3	2	5	4	3	2	3	2	1	3	2	....	30		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16	14	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	1	...	5	2	...	1	2	1	12	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc.	....	1	2	1	....	....	2	1	2	2	1	....	..	....
Females	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	3		....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....
Males...	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	3	Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	2	2	....	....	2	1	1	1	2	1	4	16	Other Diseases and cause not specified ..	9	1	....	....	....	2	...	1	1	2	....	....	....	....
Females	1	1	3	2	2	....	3	1	1	2	1	1	18		4	3	1	....	....	1	2	1	2	4	....	....	....	....
Total Males...	24	16	15	22	21	19	21	29	34	25	16	30	272	Total Deaths from all causes	84	36	15	7	2	19	6	14	13	27	35	12	2	....
Total Females	18	16	29	17	21	13	24	35	20	23	20	18	254		51	34	10	6	6	27	18	14	22	20	26	20	....	....
Grand Total.	42	32	44	39	42	32	45	64	54	48	36	48	526	.....	135	70	25	13	8	46	24	28	35	47	61	32	2	....

TABLE E.—COUNTIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887.—*Continued.*

WELLAND.—Population, 34,948.

SEX.	MONTHS. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	1	....	....	....	9	Cholera Infantum.....	6	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	4	....	1	....	....	7		6	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	5	Croup....	1	3	1	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2		....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	3	Diarrhœal Diseases ..	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	..	....
Females	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	3		2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	...	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	2	1	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	6	Diphtheria	....	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	...
Females	1	....	1	..	....	1	2	1	1	....	2	....	9		1	1	3	4	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	1	....	....	6	Typhoid Fever	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	...	1	2	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		...	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
Males...	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Scarlet Fever.....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	3	Other Fevers	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	Measles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....
Females	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	Rheumatism and Gout.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	1	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	2		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
Males...	....	1	....	....	2	1	....	1	1	1	....	....	7	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility.....	6	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	1	...	1	....	....	2	1	1	....	1	....	8		4	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....

Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	....	1	....	5	Dropsy	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	2	....	....
Females	....	1	....	....	....	...	1	....	1	1	....	....	4		....	....	....	....	...	....	....	1	....	2	....	1	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	3	Cancer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2		....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	3	1	....	2	....	2	....	....	1	3	....	....	12	Phthisis	....	...	....	....	1	4	....	3	1	1	1	1	....	....
Females	3	1	4	1	....	1	2	3	....	....	3	1	19		....	....	....	....	4	6	4	2	2	....	1	....	....	....
Males...	1	1	1	2	1	4	2	4	2	3	2	2	25	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	9	2	3	....	....	2	1	....	1	3	4	....	....	....
Females	1	2	1	5	....	2	....	1	5	....	2	1	20		6	2	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	4	3	....	....	1
Males...	....	1	1	2	1	....	3	1	....	....	2	1	12	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	5	1	3	....	....	....
Females	....	....	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	....	14		....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	2	4	4	...	....	1
Males...	....	2	4	3	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	13	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	3	1	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	4	....	1	..	....
Females	1	3	2	2	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	11		4	3	1	....	...	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....
Males...	....	1	....	1	3	3	....	....	1	1	2	....	12	Enteritis and Gastritis	2	....	2	....	1	1	1	....	1	2	1	....	....	1
Females	1	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	4		1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	Liver Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	....	....	....	....	.. .	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	Kidney Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	...
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	Child Birth	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	6	4	1	2	3	2	2	1	3	1	1	26	Old Age	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	10	1	....
Females	....	...	....	2	2	1	1	2	....	4	....	1	13		....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	2	7	4	....
Males...	....	2	1	1	1	....	2	....	5	....	1	....	13	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc.	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	....	....	....	...	....	....
Females	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	1	5		....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	1	1	.. .	....	....	....	1	....	3	Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	3	....	1	....	....	. .	....	2	1	1	1	10	Other diseases and cause not specified	3	1	1	....	....	1	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	1	....	1	...	1	....	1	....	1	2	8		4	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Total Males...	8	19	11	15	14	16	18	16	23	16	13	10	179	Total Deaths from all causes	32	17	10	1	6	14	7	12	13	22	28	15	1	1
Total Females	11	11	13	13	5	8	17	17	11	10	11	8	135		28	12	4	4	5	12	10	8	10	12	15	9	4	2
Grand Total.	19	20	24	28	19	24	35	33	34	26	24	18	314		60	29	14	5	11	26	17	20	23	34	43	24	5	3

TABLE E.—COUNTIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887.—*Continued.*

WELLINGTON.—Population, 72,808.

SEX.	MONTHS. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	2	....	....	....	7	Cholera Infantum.....	5	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1		1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	9	Croup.....	2	4	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5		....	2	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	2	1	....	....	....	6	Diarrhœal Diseases....	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	...	1	1	5		1	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....
Males...	....	1	....	1	....	....	3	2	2	2	3	4	18	Diphtheria	3	8	4	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	....	...	2	2	3	....	7	6	6	27		3	7	9	6	1	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	1
Males...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	4	3	3	....	14	Typhoid Fever.....	....	....	2	1	...	4	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	1
Females	....	....	....	....	...	..	1	1	....	....	2	2	6		....	....	....	....	3	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	Scarlet Fever.....	....	1	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2		....	1	1	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	Other Fevers.....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	2		....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	1	Measles	....	1	....	....	....	....	. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	2	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	.. .	....	2		1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Whooping Cough.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
Males...	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	Rheumatism and Gout.	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	4	....	6	7	3	2	3	2	5	4	2	1	39	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility.....	35	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Females	4	1	4	2	1	2	3	3	1	2	5	1	29		18	3	....	....	1	3	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	1

Males...	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	2	1	....	5	Dropsy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	1	1	....	....
Females	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	4		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	....
Males..	1	2	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	1	....	....	7	Cancer	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	4	1	....	....	....
Females	....	2	....	2	1	....	....	2	1	....	....	1	9		....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	2	....	1	1	....	1
Males...	7	4	3	2	4	3	1	6	5	2	5	6	48	Phthisis	....	1	1	3	2	16	9	10	4	1	....	....	....	1
Females	3	1	5	10	4	4	1	1	3	2	3	4	41		2	1	....	....	5	15	9	5	2	1	1	....	....	....
Males...	3	3	2	6	2	1	1	5	4	6	1	4	38	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	14	4	....	2	1	1	3	2	1	4	5	....	...	1
Females	4	1	1	4	....	2	4	2	3	2	1	1	25		13	3	....	...	1	2	1	....	....	2	3	....	....	....
Males...	3	4	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	5	1	1	27	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	1	6	9	1	....	4
Females	....	2	3	3	....	1	....	2	2	2	....	1	16		....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	2	6	4	1	....	....
Males...	6	6	3	4	2	3	2	....	....	1	4	3	34	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	10	4	....	1	1	2	2	....	3	4	7	....	....	....
Females	2	2	8	3	3	4	....	2	1	1	3	3	32		7	1	2	....	1	7	....	5	1	4	2	2	....	....
Males...	....	....	1	2	1	3	2	2	1	2	1	2	17	Enteritis and Gastritis	5	....	2	....	....	3	1	1	....	5	....	....	....	....
Females	1	1	5	..	1	2	1	3	....	3	2	1	20		6	2	1	....	2	1	1	4	1	2	....	....	....	...
Males...	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	3	Liver Diseases	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	...	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....
Males...	2	....	....	....	3	1	....	2	1	....	3	3	15	Kidney Diseases	....	....	1	2	....	1	....	1	1	1	6	2	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	1	2	1	7		....	1	....	....	1	2	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....
Females	....	...	1	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	4	Child Birth	....	....	..	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	5	3	3	7	3	7	4	3	2	4	3	5	49	Old Age	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22	24	3	....
Females	6	1	7	5	6	1	3	5	2	1	2	3	42		....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	23	4	....
Males...	....	....	....	2	1	2	1	1	....	2	1	3	13	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc	....	....	1	1	....	2	3	....	1	2	1	....	....	2
Females	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	1	....	....	....	..	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	1	4	3	....	3	2	2	3	3	....	3	25	Other diseases and cause not specified	16	1	1	....	....	....	2	2	....	1	....	....	....	2
Females	3	3	4	3	4	1	3	2	1	....	2	4	30		6	2	1	3	....	3	2	2	2	3	....	1	....	5
Total Males...	39	29	27	38	22	28	27	36	32	41	29	36	384	Total Deaths from all causes	94	31	14	14	4	31	26	26	14	32	55	28	3	12
Total Females	25	17	41	35	26	21	20	29	19	21	32	29	315		58	24	17	12	15	40	17	23	14	22	31	30	4	8
Grand Total.	64	46	68	73	48	49	47	65	51	62	61	65	699	.....	152	55	31	26	19	71	43	49	28	54	86	58	7	20

Cont.

TABLE E.—COUNTIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887—*Continued.*

WENTWORTH.—Population, 73,649.

Sex.	Months: January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	Cause of Death.	Ages: Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	8	1	....	....	....	20	Cholera Infantum.....	18	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	2	....	....	....	....	1	14	5	2	....	....	....	24		22	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	3	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	1	3	14	Croup.....	1	11	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	.	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	1	6		1	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	5	5	1	1	....	15	Diarrhœal Diseases....	7	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	2	1	....	1
Females	....	....	3	1	1	1	2	7	4	1	....	....	20		9	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	1	1	....
Males...	4	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	2	13	Diphtheria.....	1	4	6	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	3	3	5	2	....	1	3	2	1	1	....	2	23		3	4	10	4	...	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	4	1	1	1	1	11	Typhoid Fever.....	....	....	2	....	....	5	....	1	3	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	2	4	11		....	1	....	....	2	3	2	1	....	1	1	....	....	....
Males...	....	1	1	3	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	6	Scarlet Fever.....	....	3	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1		....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	Other Fevers.....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	.. .	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	4		....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	2	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	6	Measles.....	1	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	2	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7		1	5	1	....	....	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Whooping Cough.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Rheumatism and Gout	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	1	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	6		....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	2	1	1	....	....
Males...	5	4	1	4	4	2	4	5	4	4	3	2	42	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility.....	32	5	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....
Females	3	3	10	4	1	1	5	2	3	2	2	1	37		27	1	1	...	....	1	2	1	1	2	..	....	....	1

Males...	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	3	....	....	1	7	Dropsy	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	1
Females	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	4		1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Males...	....	3	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	8	Cancer	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	1	2	1	....	1
Females	1	....	....	3	2	....	2	2	3	1	....	1	15		....	....	....	....	....	1	1	6	2	2	3	....	....	....
Males...	3	10	9	7	5	5	8	5	9	3	3	6	73	Phthisis	4	1	1	1	6	27	14	8	7	2	2	..	....	....
Females	13	7	5	8	4	2	5	....	3	9	6	13	75		6	1	1	1	3	25	16	12	2	4	1	1	1	1
Males...	5	7	9	9	6	5	6	6	6	7	1	7	74	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	26	10	4	2	1	5	4	4	7	6	3	2	....	....
Females	5	5	8	7	7	2	4	4	11	3	1	4	61		19	7	2	1	....	5	4	4	4	10	3	2	....	....
Males...	4	6	4	1	8	5	..	4	4	3	2	3	44	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy	....	1	....	....	2	4	3	5	5	15	8	1	....	....
Females	9	8	8	7	6	4	3	6	2	6	1	2	62		....	....	1	1	2	7	4	5	11	19	10	2	....	....
Males...	12	7	13	11	8	6	4	6	1	1	6	12	87	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	22	12	3	2	1	5	5	7	12	6	9	1	....	2
Females	4	10	11	21	4	2	4	2	3	3	3	4	71		22	17	5	1	1	3	3	2	3	5	8	....	...	1
Males...	2	3	2	1	6	1	5	3	2	2	1	4	32	Enteritis and Gastritis	4	3	...	2	3	3	5	4	3	2	3	....	....	...
Females	1	1	5	5	....	3	2	2	3	2	....	....	24		2	1	2	3	1	3	4	5	2	....	1	....	...	....
Males ..	3	....	....	....	1	....	....	3	1	....	2	1	11	Liver Diseases	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	4	1	1	1	....
Females	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	..	....	4		....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....
Males...	2	1	3	2	1	....	2	1	1	...	....	....	13	Kidney Diseases	..	....	1	....	....	....	2	...	1	4	4	1	....	....
Females	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	2	3	....	....	2	9		....	....	1	....	....	2	2	1	2	1	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	1	2	4	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	11	Child Birth	....	....	....	....	....	4	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Males...	4	5	7	6	6	1	2	1	5	2	4	3	46	Old Age	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17	24	5	....
Females	12	6	3	2	6	6	2	3	2	7	3	2	54		....	....	....	..	....	...	....	....	....	....	18	30	6	....
Males...	1	....	4	2	4	6	2	1	1	1	3	1	26	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc	....	2	1	....	2	9	4	1	2	4	....	1	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	3	3	1	....	1	2	1	1	12		2	1	2	1	1	2	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	...	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	3	6	6	6	2	8	5	4	9	5	3	3	60	Other diseases and cause not specified	44	3	1	....	....	2	1	3	2	3	...	....	....	1
Females	3	5	6	2	6	1	7	2	2	8	4	4	50		36	2	....	....	....	4	2	3	1	1	....	....	...	1
Total Males...	51	57	68	57	57	41	53	57	57	34	32	50	614	Total Deaths from all causes	162	63	25	12	15	65	39	36	48	52	52	33	5	7
Total Females	59	50	69	67	53	27	57	42	49	48	25	45	591		151	51	28	13	11	64	45	44	32	52	50	37	8	5
Grand Total..	110	107	137	124	110	68	110	99	106	82	57	95	1205	....	313	114	53	25	26	129	84	80	80	104	102	70	13	12

TABLE E.—COUNTIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887.—*Concluded.*

YORK.—Population, 168,408.

SEX.	MONTHS. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	....	....	....	....	1	4	42	20	6	1	1	1	76	Cholera Infantum	68	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	...	2	1	....	2	1	28	16	5	....	2	1	59		50	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	4	....	4	6	....	2	1	1	3	3	9	34	Croup	5	25	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	5	1	....	3	1	1	....	....	....	2	....	1	14		2	9	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	2	....	....	2	5	1	18	20	10	5	2	1	66	Diarrhœal Diseases...	43	7	....	....	....	....	1	2	3	2	5	2	1	....
Females	....	....	1	5	1	....	25	15	10	3	2	2	64		38	11	1	....	....	2	1	3	1	1	2	3	....	1
Males...	16	6	7	14	13	5	14	17	7	14	8	14	135	Diphtheria	19	50	49	11	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	2
Females	8	12	8	17	19	6	10	12	17	8	9	9	135		8	51	46	15	7	4	3	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Males...	4	6	6	2	4	3	1	6	6	18	5	3	64	Typhoid Fever	....	1	4	1	6	22	11	7	3	4	2	....	....	3
Females	1	2	2	....	3	1	2	3	5	13	4	2	38		....	1	5	1	6	14	7	2	....	....	....	....	....	2
Males...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	Scarlet Fever.....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	2	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	6		....	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	5	Other Fevers.....	1	....	2	....	...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Females	....	1	1	....	1	2	....	1	....	2	1	1	10		2	....	1	....	1	2	2	1	1	....	....	...	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	4	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	8	Measles	1	3	...	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	2		1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	3	3	....	2	1	11	Whooping Cough	9	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	4	4	....	1	12		7	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	2	2	2	1	1	....	1	....	2	....	12	Rheumatism and Gout	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	...	4	2	2	1	....	....
Females	....	1	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	5		....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Males...	11	7	15	13	10	11	21	23	20	13	11	11	166	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility.....	135	22	....	1	1	1	1	....	2	2	....	....	....	1
Females	10	7	12	12	7	13	26	18	12	13	13	9	152		121	13	....	1	1	3	3	1	4	5	....	....	....	....

Males...	....	....	2	....	1	....	1	1	1	3	1	....	10	Dropsy	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	3	1	3	....	1	....	....
Females	2	3	4	4	1	....	3	4	2	5	3	2	33		....	....	2	....	1	7	4	5	3	3	3	2	....	3
Males...	4	1	3	3	5	1	2	4	4	3	6	2	38	Cancer	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	7	7	12	4	1	....	5
Females	2	10	6	1	4	4	4	4	1	2	4	3	45		....	....	1	....	....	....	8	10	12	9	2	1	....	2
Males...	15	12	18	15	13	16	15	12	9	12	11	14	162	Phthisis	12	6	3	4	8	45	36	27	13	3	....	....	....	5
Females	17	11	14	15	16	10	9	16	14	20	10	8	160		5	5	5	5	16	56	28	18	10	4	2	....	....	6
Males...	19	16	18	14	14	15	32	33	22	11	17	19	230	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	91	42	15	8	3	5	14	12	11	16	7	1	....	5
Females	9	17	10	13	12	18	26	17	9	8	13	8	160		76	32	4	4	2	6	7	5	5	9	4	1	....	5
Males...	14	11	17	8	13	11	7	12	6	10	7	1	117	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy	....	....	3	4	5	6	11	15	22	18	17	3	....	13
Females	8	7	17	11	16	8	13	10	7	8	6	7	118		....	....	4	2	2	17	15	12	13	20	15	4	....	14
Males...	27	32	28	30	17	11	7	11	10	8	14	13	208	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	44	26	7	2	6	15	16	21	17	22	10	11	...	11
Females	12	17	17	16	18	10	8	3	5	9	14	15	144		25	20	2	8	6	9	17	3	13	14	14	5	....	8
Males...	6	3	2	5	2	3	7	5	4	5	2	1	45	Enteritis and Gastritis	9	3	1	3	3	7	2	3	8	2	1	....	....	3
Females	2	4	6	3	5	4	8	5	5	6	3	6	57		10	3	4	1	4	10	4	3	2	10	2	....	....	4
Males...	2	....	2	6	2	1	2	1	3	2	3	1	25	Liver Diseases	....	....	....	....	2	1	4	2	5	4	6	....	....	1
Females	....	...	2	3	....	1	1	2	1	4	1	2	17		...	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	4	3	3	1	....	1
Males...	3	5	1	4	5	3	3	3	1	2	5	3	38	Kidney Diseases	....	....	2	1	....	5	....	7	7	10	4	1	....	1
Females	1	1	2	3	5	1	4	5	4	2	1	5	34		....	1	2	1	....	3	4	6	5	5	2	1	....	4
Females	3	1	....	....	4	3	3	3	1	1	5	8	32	Child Birth	....	....	....	....	4	12	12	3	....	....	....	....	....	1
Males...	14	10	13	9	8	6	7	10	3	10	5	8	103	Old Age	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	55	41	7	....
Females	14	16	8	10	16	17	13	4	8	6	10	4	126		....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	..	70	47	9	....
Males...	5	2	3	3	9	4	12	8	6	4	3	4	63	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc.	5	3	5	3	7	12	2	6	12	3	...	....	....	5
Females	3	....	1	2	2	3	2	....	1	2	....	1	17		1	4	2	....	....	2	....	....	2	1	1	1	....	3
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	3	Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	2
Females	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	...	1	....	4		....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
Males...	14	11	22	10	20	15	19	20	20	14	16	14	195	Other diseases and cause not specified	147	5	4	2	1	6	6	5	7	4	....	....	....	8
Females	15	7	4	19	14	5	16	13	11	18	20	15	157		106	4	4	1	2	6	9	5	7	8	....	....	....	5
Total Males...	160	126	160	150	152	112	214	211	143	139	127	123	1817	Total Deaths from all causes	589	207	99	42	45	129	109	118	122	107	113	63	8	66
Total Females	114	120	118	142	151	109	203	152	122	137	122	111	1601		452	174	87	40	52	156	125	82	83	92	123	66	9	60
Grand Total.	274	246	278	292	303	221	417	363	265	276	249	234	3418	.....	1041	381	186	82	97	285	234	200	205	199	236	129	17	126

H. S. CREWE, *Inspector.*

RECAPITULATION.

Total Deaths by Ages, Months, and Diseases in the whole Province in 1887.

SEX.	MONTHS. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	14	9	5	4	6	8	117	111	46	3	2	7	332	Cholera Infantum	275	56	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	6	5	5	6	6	8	101	80	31	4	4	7	263		209	53	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	35	35	25	14	19	5	7	14	17	22	30	43	266	Croup	70	146	45	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	23	13	18	14	5	8	5	3	12	25	27	27	180		39	98	38	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	13	8	12	18	12	28	73	147	79	29	9	12	440	Diarrhœal Diseases....	237	94	8	3	2	2	9	8	13	19	24	16	1	4
Females	9	11	18	15	17	18	94	115	58	24	10	14	403		210	83	5	4	4	12	10	5	11	20	17	10	3	9
Males...	75	48	47	60	41	49	42	40	36	68	86	58	650	Diphtheria	67	260	204	82	20	5	1	2	1	1	1	2	....	4
Females	78	58	51	64	55	46	41	41	39	67	83	67	690		63	226	237	96	33	16	5	1	2	1	2	1	....	7
Males...	22	15	14	8	14	5	16	37	49	56	32	25	293	Typhoid Fever.....	6	4	11	10	37	88	42	34	25	14	9	1	....	12
Females	24	14	8	5	15	8	13	29	46	45	38	31	276		7	12	10	25	32	70	33	27	15	12	10	....	1	22
Males...	4	6	5	9	3	3	3	2	2	3	4	6	50	Scarlet Fever.....	4	24	12	5	2	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	7	5	11	4	3	3	2	9	2	5	4	11	66		6	36	18	2	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	9	3	11	8	9	4	6	5	7	10	5	4	81	Other Fevers	4	19	12	5	9	9	5	3	3	5	4	....	....	3
Females	14	12	15	10	7	6	6	7	10	12	11	5	115		15	14	11	11	4	15	10	8	6	8	8	1	....	4
Males...	9	10	10	16	15	13	4	3	....	2	4	2	88	Measles	24	39	12	3	2	5	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	8	7	9	11	11	9	10	3	4	2	5	2	81		29	33	6	2	3	6	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	..
Males...	5	4	4	4	2	3	5	12	7	7	6	6	65	Whooping Cough.....	44	20	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	6	4	4	4	2	3	5	8	10	5	4	4	59		41	17	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	11	4	12	7	11	6	4	4	8	4	8	7	86	Rheumatism and Gout	....	3	8	4	7	5	6	7	13	16	10	4	....	3
Females	12	10	9	9	7	6	8	4	2	3	3	5	78		2	2	4	8	8	5	7	6	4	13	14	4	....	1
Males...	99	91	103	116	84	61	110	110	102	80	66	76	1098	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility.....	864	112	16	4	6	9	13	8	23	35	3	....	....	5
Females	87	70	90	91	67	79	105	101	67	65	61	53	936		669	96	9	9	12	34	15	15	30	37	1	....	....	9

Males...	14	10	19	20	16	17	16	12	17	16	9	18	184	Dropsy	7	5	5	6	3	28	9	15	20	34	33	10	1	8
Females	17	21	21	18	10	20	19	21	21	20	18	19	225		2	3	5	4	9	28	20	19	34	39	42	12	...	8
Males...	28	26	21	32	24	15	23	24	19	14	22	22	270	Cancer	1	....	....	1	2	10	21	36	52	76	36	14	1	20
Females	22	38	32	33	24	25	21	32	31	34	22	30	344		....	....	2	....	6	12	30	71	88	79	33	10	....	13
Males...	126	105	129	110	117	99	64	81	71	82	73	83	1140	Phthisis	49	39	15	17	63	362	222	145	104	75	22	7	....	20
Females	133	127	168	146	142	93	70	104	93	121	109	110	1416		34	34	21	39	166	472	270	161	92	67	23	4	1	32
Males...	103	100	114	107	96	96	97	101	94	94	82	98	1182	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	399	166	58	31	29	58	58	47	82	104	105	18	4	23
Females	83	84	102	97	86	68	92	82	85	63	67	66	975		318	145	43	30	28	63	49	46	60	89	67	18	....	19
Males...	69	64	84	59	57	53	53	63	54	50	59	53	718	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy	10	7	11	16	19	34	44	61	104	151	171	40	1	46
Females	67	63	92	65	67	54	56	61	48	43	55	62	738		8	4	11	21	18	50	60	79	112	168	124	25	....	58
Males...	175	156	192	168	99	74	54	52	47	67	89	106	1279	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	306	142	34	20	46	108	74	97	108	153	105	49	8	29
Females	129	111	141	138	97	60	39	38	38	56	62	101	1010		230	138	41	24	38	73	86	68	77	112	83	18	2	20
Males...	31	28	43	30	41	32	53	52	32	30	35	35	442	Enteritis and Gastritis	97	29	17	23	31	51	29	29	38	40	36	5	....	17
Females	28	32	46	43	30	28	48	47	29	33	17	31	412		69	30	20	17	25	65	36	30	50	37	20	2	1	10
Males...	20	9	12	16	10	8	11	13	8	7	12	11	137	Liver Diseases	3	2	2	2	5	8	7	20	27	27	18	11	1	4
Females	8	6	7	12	8	3	10	13	5	5	8	8	93		1	2	....	1	....	2	5	12	16	28	19	4	....	3
Males...	33	17	25	33	33	23	20	25	21	23	35	33	321	Kidney Diseases	3	2	9	8	14	19	22	23	42	67	69	20	3	20
Females	17	12	7	10	14	7	15	14	16	12	10	21	155		5	4	4	4	11	22	14	19	24	24	11	4	....	9
Females	31	25	24	38	27	24	22	19	20	24	13	32	299	Child Birth	....	....	....	....	15	127	117	30	....	....	....	....	....	10
Males...	133	119	133	147	113	94	93	101	88	108	103	127	1359	Old Age	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	634	610	112	3
Females	125	144	129	115	112	86	83	76	99	88	86	115	1258		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	583	542	129	4
Males...	43	27	39	43	51	55	74	68	46	46	41	44	577	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc	11	50	45	37	39	102	53	66	59	50	20	6	3	36
Females	12	5	13	19	18	13	18	15	10	12	12	12	159		12	26	18	9	6	11	17	13	9	9	10	7	4	8
Males...	2	4	3	2	4	1	6	3	4	2	5	1	37	Suicide	....	...	....	....	....	8	1	10	5	4	5	2	...	2
Females	....	..	4	1	3	2	4	....	....	....	2	....	16		....	..	...	....	....	3	1	....	4	6	2	....	...	....
Males...	95	72	121	101	105	79	117	76	92	65	81	104	1108	Other diseases and cause not specified	523	88	35	28	25	60	49	51	62	95	33	2	...	37
Females	71	80	100	100	87	54	109	58	60	88	72	85	964		368	90	46	25	33	93	67	57	70	63	4	3	....	45
Total Males...	1168	970	1183	1132	982	831	1068	1156	946	888	898	981	12203	Total Deaths from all causes	3004	1307	563	310	361	973	667	666	781	986	1337	817	135	296
Total Females	1017	955	1124	1068	920	731	996	980	836	863	803	918	11211		2337	1146	551	330	452	1181	853	668	705	812	1073	665	141	291
Grand Total.	2185	1925	2307	2200	1902	1562	2064	2136	1782	1751	1701	1899	23414		5341	2453	1114	646	813	2154	1520	1334	1486	1798	2410	1482	276	587

H. S. CREWE,
Inspector.

RECAPITULATION.

Deaths by Ages and Months in the whole Province by Counties in 1887.

POPULATION, 2,115,971.

SEX.	MONTHS. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	COUNTIES.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	20	9	10	8	9	16	18	16	12	13	13	9	153	Algoma	48	19	10	4	4	20	9	6	13	8	3	4	....	5
Females	13	5	7	4	8	14	18	18	10	5	9	11	122		57	16	4	5	7	8	5	7	4	4	3	....	2	....
Males...	25	13	15	21	19	19	25	22	19	12	19	18	227	Brant	51	21	10	3	6	20	14	11	16	16	34	20	2	3
Females	14	11	12	15	16	7	17	21	15	15	13	9	165		32	10	7	3	8	19	6	13	12	16	25	11	1	2
Males...	23	26	23	28	22	20	30	33	22	22	32	23	304	Bruce	86	30	14	6	12	19	11	14	24	33	37	9	3	6
Females	32	25	23	24	21	20	19	16	26	29	21	37	293		51	26	13	15	15	34	27	19	23	30	14	16	3	7
Males...	54	70	79	72	87	73	45	31	25	29	39	45	649	Carleton	201	88	18	16	12	47	41	44	39	53	51	32	4	3
Females	48	50	69	69	69	58	53	34	36	27	39	24	576		194	59	22	16	16	45	47	33	34	21	52	31	3	3
Males...	24	8	14	12	4	9	10	9	12	10	10	13	135	Dufferin	31	13	4	3	2	5	8	5	1	7	16	17	3	20
Females	18	21	16	11	13	7	13	10	5	5	12	18	149		26	11	3	3	11	7	18	12	10	8	10	2	5	23
Males...	23	27	11	19	21	11	23	19	17	13	18	21	223	Elgin	44	29	5	6	11	21	15	12	11	15	27	17	4	6
Females	18	12	19	18	13	8	32	24	16	14	13	13	200		34	32	10	1	5	12	21	16	12	21	13	17	1	5
Males...	42	36	52	36	40	15	41	24	26	27	29	24	392	Essex	115	58	23	13	15	27	12	15	28	30	27	19	1	9
Females	35	37	40	28	30	22	26	33	17	30	20	30	348		82	58	14	11	16	38	20	15	21	26	24	14	3	6
Males...	33	19	25	26	31	24	34	29	26	14	18	29	308	Frontenac	65	31	15	9	9	25	18	16	18	37	42	18	3	2
Females	27	42	30	27	30	17	18	17	18	17	20	31	294		39	22	15	6	9	28	26	19	30	24	45	23	5	3
Males...	62	34	25	38	22	22	19	35	20	21	18	24	340	Grey	69	21	13	10	8	34	27	26	19	43	33	33	2	2
Females	34	23	30	53	18	18	21	17	13	31	17	17	292		54	25	17	12	14	28	17	9	17	30	43	17	5	4

Males...	8	12	15	9	9	7	11	15	5	3	13	8	115	Haldimand.....	21	9	6	1	3	6	5	9	7	14	19	9	....	6
Females	11	8	13	14	13	12	13	10	12	7	6	9	128		27	17	5	1	8	10	4	5	5	7	21	13	1	4
Males...	9	16	16	18	8	16	5	7	9	3	6	9	122	Halton.....	21	8	4	3	8	3	7	4	12	10	13	19	3	7
Females	5	5	14	16	15	9	7	9	4	3	7	5	99		17	4	3	5	6	12	10	5	6	8	11	7	1	4
Males...	4	4	8	9	3	3	2	7	....	3	1	2	46	Haliburton.....	11	4	7	4	1	3	....	3	1	....	8	2	....	2
Females	3	5	2	8	6	1	3	....	2	....	4	4	38		2	8	7	....	....	2	....	5	1	2	3	3	....	5
Males...	33	23	27	29	16	19	25	41	45	22	24	23	327	Hastings.....	95	28	12	2	12	38	16	16	17	20	48	16	1	6
Females	38	35	31	19	11	25	28	59	25	21	17	32	311		75	30	17	9	17	43	29	21	26	20	34	16	2	2
Males...	29	24	58	28	30	40	21	24	26	19	21	18	338	Huron	58	22	4	10	12	28	34	22	18	28	51	34	1	16
Females	24	34	44	38	35	26	16	24	28	24	28	21	341		47	24	12	18	31	42	28	17	27	25	40	14	4	12
Males...	33	24	40	21	22	11	25	34	27	31	25	21	314	Kent.....	64	60	20	12	5	19	15	13	21	21	35	18	2	9
Females	26	30	32	22	18	16	16	18	25	26	23	16	268		44	40	18	8	9	21	27	20	21	17	15	10	7	11
Males...	53	24	31	19	15	16	16	26	19	18	16	26	279	Lambton.....	71	34	16	6	14	19	7	23	16	14	35	18	2	4
Females	41	28	45	20	19	14	20	16	10	12	22	30	277		56	32	17	14	20	46	16	15	6	23	13	9	4	6
Males...	20	15	14	18	15	8	8	19	17	12	21	19	186	Lanark.....	33	28	10	7	11	15	7	10	5	14	26	14	4	2
Females	11	23	11	18	25	15	8	20	12	8	15	16	182		27	18	11	7	9	30	13	13	12	11	13	13	3	2
Males...	18	14	23	27	20	14	24	26	20	27	26	23	262	Leeds and Grenville.	39	17	13	2	11	26	15	15	15	23	32	37	11	6
Females	18	13	29	23	16	12	21	28	25	23	31	29	268		31	23	10	9	11	28	28	18	25	20	31	22	5	7
Males...	8	11	19	13	12	10	7	8	5	7	8	9	117	Lennox & Addington	19	10	6	....	....	6	1	6	12	13	26	10	1	7
Females	13	21	14	18	8	7	8	9	7	3	8	12	128		13	13	3	4	3	12	9	9	7	6	24	13	4	8
Males...	20	19	24	26	8	12	23	29	19	19	20	18	237	Lincoln	63	12	9	5	4	17	12	9	16	25	35	20	2	8
Females	19	13	17	16	18	11	13	14	14	11	12	14	172		31	9	7	4	3	21	8	10	13	17	19	15	5	10
Males...	58	42	45	56	36	34	53	43	41	51	44	54	557	Middlesex.....	124	49	27	8	16	49	37	26	52	53	59	38	9	10
Females	40	45	54	51	29	39	47	44	43	53	46	53	544		85	45	31	14	16	70	40	21	41	52	66	38	9	16
Males...	24	8	20	25	10	12	11	8	13	15	15	12	173	Muskoka and Parry Sound.....	36	25	16	12	11	20	3	12	7	8	10	4	....	9
Females	20	15	25	16	11	11	13	13	8	19	7	12	170		39	16	16	4	10	26	15	7	8	6	12	1	1	9
Males...	9	7	8	14	10	8	6	19	15	15	12	15	138	Norfolk	21	18	7	5	5	6	5	7	10	14	19	17	2	2
Females	14	10	13	13	10	6	8	13	7	12	7	10	123		21	11	4	4	5	16	7	13	12	9	8	10	1	2
Males...	21	36	42	36	30	26	25	37	27	31	31	42	387	Northumberland and Durham	67	33	15	6	11	36	24	14	24	40	58	49	4	6
Females	31	21	39	28	31	23	31	35	34	35	29	39	356		47	34	7	15	13	41	26	25	19	33	47	38	8	3
Males...	15	12	24	28	14	20	21	23	17	20	7	25	226	Ontario	49	17	12	6	7	19	10	17	12	13	27	23	7	7
Females	37	23	27	31	33	15	14	23	25	22	22	17	289		44	25	13	11	11	27	22	25	26	25	21	18	2	19
Males...	25	23	29	35	23	17	25	25	16	26	36	25	305	Oxford	62	29	20	5	11	23	19	19	22	24	45	14	6	6
Females	26	13	26	24	27	13	18	25	28	32	24	26	282		45	35	11	11	15	34	29	13	15	21	31	16	2	4

RECAPITULATION.—*Continued.*

Deaths by Ages and Months in the whole Province by Counties in 1887.

SEX.	MONTHS. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	COUNTIES.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	20	12	8	12	8	7	22	14	12	7	12	20	154	Peel	24	15	4	5	6	11	5	6	9	21	26	12	1	9
Females	22	11	8	10	6	8	18	18	5	15	5	9	135		20	9	10	1	7	9	15	10	8	14	14	7	1	10
Males...	22	29	23	36	30	18	17	30	16	20	22	20	283	Perth	58	17	9	11	4	19	26	13	20	27	35	24	8	12
Females	20	23	35	39	4	20	22	21	15	18	13	17	247		40	16	10	5	10	27	25	14	14	28	29	16	6	7
Males...	18	6	16	13	15	10	12	15	9	8	20	20	162	Peterborough.....	44	17	2	7	4	19	12	5	13	11	15	11	1	1
Females	13	15	17	10	5	14	16	10	13	20	10	19	162		28	20	6	8	4	13	13	10	9	12	25	10	2	2
Males ..	33	25	37	32	26	17	23	32	19	19	12	37	312	Prescott and Russell	112	60	16	11	10	21	8	7	20	15	18	10	3	1
Females	23	44	31	28	23	22	32	25	19	21	13	30	311		90	65	27	11	7	21	12	20	9	9	22	14	3	1
Males...	9	11	13	6	11	6	11	16	12	14	7	12	129	Prince Edward	24	10	3	2	10	14	5	2	6	19	15	14	1	4
Females	10	11	6	5	8	6	4	10	13	12	10	11	106		13	7	5	2	4	15	8	6	13	6	13	10	1	3
Males...	15	14	24	13	21	16	24	19	13	26	16	13	214	Renfrew	41	44	9	3	9	17	14	8	17	14	19	15	3	1
Females	13	14	12	10	14	11	17	21	13	7	15	19	166		44	21	10	2	7	20	12	9	6	7	6	10	1	1
Males...	32	33	33	26	33	25	26	30	41	22	33	16	350	Simcoe.....	77	42	21	11	13	26	11	18	25	28	45	19	9	5
Females	32	22	27	29	32	18	28	24	27	20	21	21	301		57	34	16	7	13	37	21	17	19	23	30	19	5	3
Males...	32	22	37	24	23	20	31	28	24	24	18	20	303	Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	60	20	14	10	9	24	15	17	19	27	42	36	6	4
Females	18	25	30	19	21	19	25	24	30	24	22	33	299		60	29	18	8	16	18	21	16	25	18	22	21	9	9
Males...	12	15	14	17	13	14	16	14	11	10	16	18	170	Victoria	39	15	6	10	3	13	12	10	6	8	24	13	7	4
Femeles	23	8	6	19	9	9	12	12	15	13	13	13	152		25	7	6	7	7	22	13	10	8	15	19	9	1	3
Males...	24	16	15	22	21	19	21	29	34	25	16	30	272	Waterloo	84	36	15	7	2	19	6	14	13	27	35	12	2	....
Females	18	16	29	17	21	13	24	35	20	23	20	18	254		51	34	10	6	6	27	18	14	22	20	26	20	....	....

Males...	8	19	11	15	14	16	18	16	23	16	13	10	179	Welland	32	17	10	1	6	14	7	12	13	22	28	15	1	1
Females	11	11	13	13	5	8	17	17	11	10	11	8	135		28	12	4	4	5	12	10	8	10	12	15	9	4	2
Males...	39	29	27	38	22	28	27	36	32	41	29	36	384	Wellington..... ..	94	31	14	14	4	31	26	26	14	32	55	28	3	12
Females	25	17	41	35	26	21	20	29	19	21	32	29	315		58	24	17	12	15	40	17	23	14	22	31	30	4	8
Males...	51	57	68	57	57	41	53	57	57	34	32	50	614	Wentworth.....	162	63	25	12	15	65	39	36	48	52	52	33	5	7
Females	59	50	69	67	53	27	57	42	49	48	25	45	591		151	51	28	13	11	64	45	44	32	52	50	37	8	5
Males...	160	126	160	150	152	112	214	211	143	139	127	123	1817	York	589	207	89	42	45	129	109	118	122	107	113	63	8	66
Females	114	120	118	142	151	109	203	152	122	137	122	111	1601		452	174	87	40	52	156	125	82	83	92	123	66	9	60
Total Males...	1168	970	1183	1132	982	831	1068	1156	946	888	898	981	12203	Total Deaths from all causes.....	3004	1307	563	310	361	973	667	666	781	986	1337	817	135	296
Total Females	1017	957	1124	1067	921	731	996	980	836	861	803	918	11211		2337	1146	551	336	452	1181	853	668	705	812	1073	665	141	291
Grand Total.	2185	1927	2307	2199	1903	1562	2064	2136	1782	1749	1701	1899	23414	.....	5341	2453	1114	646	813	2154	1520	1334	1486	1798	2410	1482	276	587

H. S. CREWE,
Inspector.

TABLE E.—CITIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887.

TORONTO.—Population, 126,169.

SEX.	MONTHS. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	....	....	....	....	1	3	35	16	5	....	1	1	62	Cholera Infantum	55	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	2	....	....	....	1	26	15	2	....	....	1	47		40	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	4	....	2	3	....	2	1	1	2	2	9	27	Croup.....	5	21	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	3	1	....	3	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	10		2	6	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	...	1	4	1	18	16	7	2	2	1	52	Diarrhœal Diseases...	33	6	....	....	....	....	1	2	2	2	4	1	1	....
Females	....	....	....	2	....	....	25	15	8	3	2	2	57		37	10	1	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	2	3	....	1
Males...	14	6	7	10	11	3	12	10	6	10	6	10	105	Diphtheria.....	14	40	38	7	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	2
Females	5	7	5	13	12	5	8	10	12	5	7	5	94		7	37	34	10	1	2	2	...	....	....	1	....	....	....
Males...	2	2	4	2	4	3	1	5	5	16	4	3	51	Typhoid Fever	....	1	3	....	6	21	9	7	1	1	....	....	....	2
Females	....	2	2	....	....	1	2	3	4	9	1	2	26		....	1	3	1	3	12	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Males...	1	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	Scarlet Fever.....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	4		.. .	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	Other Fevers.....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	1	....	2	1	1	8		1	....	1	....	1	1	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	3	Measles	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2		1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	. ..	1	....	3	3	....	2	1	10	Whooping Cough.....	8	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	4	4	....	1	12		7	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males..	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	6	Rheumatism and Gout	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	....	....	2	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	3		....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Males...	9	5	12	9	7	10	21	20	17	8	9	8	135	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility.....	111	19	....	....	1	....	...	...	2	1	....	....	....	1
Females	7	6	10	12	5	13	22	17	9	12	12	9	134		109	10	....	1	....	3	2	....	4	5	....	....	....	....

Males...	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	1	1	2	1	....	8	Dropsy	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	1	2	....	1	....	....
Females	1	2	2	3	1	....	2	3	1	4	3	1	23		....	....	1	....	....	7	3	4	2	....	2	1	....	3
Males...	2	....	3	2	4	1	2	3	3	1	3	1	25	Cancer	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	6	6	7	1	1	....	3
Females	1	8	5	1	4	4	2	3	1	1	3	1	34		....	....	....	....	....	....	5	9	9	7	1	1	....	2
Males...	15	12	15	12	10	12	12	10	8	8	11	12	137	Phthisis	11	6	2	4	7	37	28	23	12	3	....	....	....	4
Females	11	10	8	12	12	10	6	15	12	14	7	6	123		4	5	5	5	11	37	20	14	10	4	2	....	....	6
Males...	16	12	13	11	10	14	30	26	21	8	10	16	187	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	74	36	11	5	2	5	12	10	11	11	6	....	....	4
Females	4	13	7	13	10	12	25	14	7	5	9	6	125		60	29	2	2	2	4	5	3	5	7	3	....	....	3
Males...	10	9	15	8	6	10	7	8	6	9	4	1	93	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy	....	....	2	4	5	5	9	13	16	14	13	3	....	9
Females	7	6	16	7	11	6	4	9	7	7	4	5	89		....	...	4	1	2	14	12	11	11	16	8	4	....	6
Males...	20	22	22	22	11	6	7	10	10	8	13	8	159	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	36	23	4	2	4	12	14	14	16	13	9	4	....	8
Females	11	9	9	15	16	7	6	2	5	8	10	12	110		19	17	1	5	4	8	15	3	11	10	11	3	....	3
Males...	6	3	2	3	2	2	7	5	4	5	2	1	42	Enteritis and Gastritis.	9	3	1	3	3	6	2	3	8	2	1	....	...	1
Females	2	4	6	3	5	2	8	3	4	5	3	5	50		10	3	2	1	4	10	3	3	1	9	1	....	...	3
Males...	2	....	2	6	1	1	2	1	....	1	3	1	20	Liver Diseases	....	....	....	....	2	1	3	2	5	3	3	....	....	1
Females	....	....	2	1	....	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	13		....	....	....	....	...	....	....	5	3	2	2	....	....	1
Males...	3	3	....	4	2	1	3	2	1	2	5	2	28	Kidney Diseases	....	....	2	1	...	3	....	7	6	7	2	....	....	....
Females	1	1	2	2	3	1	4	5	2	1	1	4	27		....	1	2	1	....	3	3	6	5	2	2	...	....	2
Females	2	1	....	....	4	3	2	2	1	1	4	6	26	Child Birth	....	....	....	....	4	10	8	3	....	....	....	....	....	1
Males...	6	3	9	5	4	5	5	6	1	7	4	6	61	Old Age	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	36	23	2	....
Females	6	10	3	8	11	14	8	3	5	4	4	3	79		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	46	28	5	....
Males...	3	....	3	3	6	3	9	7	5	3	1	4	47	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc	4	3	5	3	6	7	2	3	9	3	....	....	....	2
Females	3	....	1	1	2	3	1	...	1	1	....	1	14		1	2	2	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	1	1	....	3
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
Females	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	4		....	....	....	...	....	2	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
Males...	10	11	17	8	18	14	27	19	19	13	16	14	176	Other diseases and cause not specified	139	2	4	1	1	6	5	5	4	4	....	....	....	5
Females	13	6	4	16	13	5	13	10	9	15	17	13	134		98	3	3	....	2	3	9	2	5	7	....	....	....	2
Total Males...	121	92	128	109	105	91	192	170	124	105	101	102	1440	Total Deaths from all causes	501	175	74	32	40	104	87	98	101	74	75	34	3	42
Total Females	79	89	84	115	115	91	166	132	95	106	90	86	1248		396	140	64	28	34	121	93	65	70	69	83	41	5	39
Grand Total.	200	181	212	224	220	182	358	302	219	211	191	188	2688		897	315	138	60	74	225	180	163	171	143	158	75	8	81

TABLE E.—CITIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887.—*Continued.*

HAMILTON.—Population 41,172.

SEX.	MONTHS. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males ..	....	...	....	....	....	....	9	7	1	....	....	....	17	Cholera Infantum	15	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	2	....	....	....	1	12	5	2	....	....	....	22		20	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males ..	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	2	9	Croup.....	1	7	1	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	1	6		1	3	2	....	....	....	....	...	....	...	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	2	3	....	1	....	9	Diarrhœal Diseases ...	6	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Females	....	....	1	1	1	....	2	4	1	....	....	....	10		5	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	1	....	....
Males ..	3	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	1	.. .	....	2	10	Diphtheria	1	2	5	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	3	1	4	2	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	2	15		....	3	8	2	.. .	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Males ..	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	3	1	1	1	1	9	Typhoid Fever	....	....	1	....	....	4	....	1	3	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	2	4	10		....	1	....	....	2	3	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....
Males ..	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	4	Scarlet Fever.....	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males ..	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	...	....	....	....	....	3	Other Fevers	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	...	....
Females	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	4		....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	...
Males ..	....	2	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	Measles	1	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	...	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3		....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....
Females	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Rheumatism and Gout	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	3		...	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....
Males...	4	3	....	2	....	....	4	5	2	....	2	....	22	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility.....	17	4	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	2	1	4	1	1	....	5	2	1	2	1	....	20		16	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....

Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	2	Dropsy	....	..	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2		....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	4	Cancer	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Females	1	....	....	3	....	....	2	2	1	....	....	1	10		....	....	....	....	....	1	1	5	2	....	1	....	....	....
Males...	2	3	7	6	4	4	4	3	7	3	1	3	47	Phthisis	....	4	1	....	6	16	9	3	6	2	....	....	....	....
Females	7	....	....	6	4	1	3	....	1	7	4	7	40		....	3	1	1	3	13	6	7	1	4	1	....	....	....
Males...	2	4	6	5	3	2	1	1	4	3	1	6	38	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	13	8	3	....	1	3	2	1	3	2	2	....	....	....
Females	2	1	6	5	5	2	2	....	6	....	1	2	32		14	5	1	1	....	2	1	1	1	6	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	1	1	....	5	3	....	3	2	3	2	2	23	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy	....	1	....	....	2	1	2	3	5	7	2	....	....	....
Females	2	1	5	4	1	3	1	5	1	4	1	2	30		....	....	1	....	....	4	3	4	7	7	4	....	....	....
Males...	6	3	6	4	6	3	1	3	....	1	4	10	47	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	8	9	2	1	1	3	4	5	9	1	4	....	....	....
Females	2	6	9	15	4	1	2	....	2	1	3	3	48		14	15	5	1	....	1	2	1	1	2	5	....	....	1
Males...	2	....	2	1	3	1	4	1	1	1	....	2	18	Enteritis and Gastritis.	4	2	...	1	....	2	2	2	3	2	....	....	....	....
Females	1	1	2	4	....	....	1	1	1	1	....	....	12		1	1	....	2	1	2	3	1	....	....	1	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	3	1	....	1	1	7	Liver Diseases	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	1	....	1
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2		....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	2	1	1	...	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	7	Kidney Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	1	1	....	....
Females	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	5		....	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	3	Child Birth	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	1	3	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	1	....	9	Old Age	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	7	2	....
Females	3	1	1	1	5	2	....	1	1	1	....	....	16		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	8	2	....
Males...	1	....	2	1	4	2	1	1	....	1	2	....	15	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc.	....	2	....	....	....	4	3	1	1	3	....	1	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	3	2	1	....	...	....	....	....	6		2	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	1	Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	3	4	1	5	2	5	4	4	9	4	2	2	45	Other diseases and cause not specified..	33	2	....	....	....	2	1	3	2	1	....	....	....	1
Females	1	3	6	1	3	....	7	2	1	7	3	4	38		31	1	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	1	....	....	....	1
Total Males...	28	26	37	29	32	22	32	38	35	21	19	33	352	Total Deaths from all causes	101	51	16	6	10	37	24	20	36	25	10	10	2	4
Total Females	25	18	43	45	29	12	41	27	24	26	17	30	337		104	40	21	8	8	38	19	25	15	26	20	9	2	2
Grand Total.	53	44	80	74	61	34	73	65	59	47	36	63	689	....	205	91	37	14	18	75	43	45	51	51	30	19	4	6

TABLE E.—CITIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887.—*Continued.*

OTTAWA.—Population, 37,020.

SEX.	MONTHS. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	....	2	....	2	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	7	Cholera Infantum	5	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	2	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	6		6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	6	Croup.....	1	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	1	2	1	....	8		2	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	1	5	7	3	13	3	3	2	1	....	....	39	Diarrhœal Diseases...	29	6	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	1	....	....
Females	1	1	7	6	5	6	5	....	1	....	....	1	33		30	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	3	....	2	10	....	1	2	1	2	....	22	Diphtheria	5	9	2	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	3	....	1	1	1	5	....	....	2	....	4	2	19		6	5	5	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	3	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	2	7	16	Typhoid Fever	2	....	....	1	3	3	2	4	....	1	....	....	....	....
Females	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	6	4	23		2	....	1	3	3	6	3	3	1	....	....	....	....	1
Males...	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	Scarlet Fever.	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2		....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	5	Other Fevers....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2		....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	Measles	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	2	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	4		1	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	Whooping Cough.....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Rheumatism and Gout.	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4		....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	1	....	....
Males...	5	1	5	4	6	2	1	1	....	2	....	....	27	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility.....	18	3	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	3	....	....	....	....
Females	1	3	5	14	1	10	5	1	....	....	1	....	41		31	5	....	1	....	....	....	2	1	1	....	....	....	....

Males...	1	1	1	....	2	3	1	....	1	....	1	....	11	Dropsy	2	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	1	2	....	....	....	....
Females	3	....	3	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	9		....	1	....	....	....	3	3	1	....	....	1	....	....	....
Males...	2	3	4	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	13	Cancer	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	1	2	4	2	....	....	1
Females	...	....	1	1	1	1	....	2	1	....	....	...	7		....	...	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	....	1	....	....	....
Males...	....	6	3	1	4	8	1	....	1	2	5	1	32	Phthisis	1	1	1	....	....	11	10	4	1	3	....	....	....	....
Females	....	6	3	7	7	5	1	1	2	3	1	....	36		2	3	...	....	4	6	11	5	4	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	4	7	7	5	6	4	1	1	4	1	2	2	44	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	10	6	2	....	1	6	1	7	4	3	3	1	....	....
Females	5	3	10	4	8	2	4	1	2	....	3	2	44		16	4	2	2	1	1	1	6	6	2	1	2	....	....
Males...	4	2	4	1	....	2	....	1	....	....	4	4	22	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy	....	....	1	2	1	1	2	....	4	7	3	1	....	....
Females	....	3	3	3	1	....	1	2	4	1	2	1	21		1	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	3	4	7	1	....	1
Males...	2	3	6	5	4	2	1	...	2	2	2	3	32	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	12	3	....	1	....	2	....	4	5	5	....	....	....	....
Females	3	2	3	3	4	2	....	....	3	1	2	....	23		9	3	2	....	....	1	3	....	....	3	2	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	4	1	2	1	3	....	....	1	....	3	16	Enteritis and Gastritis.	5	3	....	....	....	4	....	....	1	2	1	...	...	....
Females	1	2	1	6	....	....	3	3	1	....	....	1	18		2	3	....	....	1	3	6	....	1	1	1	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	1	...	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	3	Liver Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	.. .	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	1	2	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	6	Kidney Diseases	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	3		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	Child Birth	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	2	2	2	4	4	3	1	4	....	2	2	1	27	Old Age	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	13	3	....
Females	2	6	6	2	7	2	2	1	2	2	2	....	34		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	23	8	3	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	5	1	3	1	3	....	....	....	13	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc.	1	4	1	1	1	1	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2		....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	...	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	7	11	14	12	17	7	5	2	1	2	5	3	86	Other diseases and cause not specified..	54	15	1	1	1	4	2	3	1	4	....	....	....	....
Females	2	8	11	5	7	12	5	2	2	3	3	3	63		36	13	1	1	....	2	3	2	4	1	....	....	....	....
Total Males...	35	46	63	46	60	59	23	17	16	17	28	25	435	Total Deaths from all causes	145	62	11	13	10	35	23	33	24	34	23	18	3	1
Total Females	36	36	54	57	44	51	29	17	23	15	28	15	405		144	43	16	12	10	28	31	26	25	16	37	12	3	2
Grand Total.	71	82	117	103	104	110	52	34	39	32	56	40	840	.....	289	105	27	25	20	63	54	59	49	50	60	30	6	3

TABLE E.—CITIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887.—*Continued.*

LONDON.—POPULATION, 26,960.

SEX.	MONTHS. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	3	1	....	....	....	10	Cholera Infantum.....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	1	....	....	....	5		5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	3	Croup.....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	7		....	5	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	4	Diarrhœal Diseases ...	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	1	....	....	4		3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Males...	3	1	....	2	....	1	1	....	1	....	2	3	14	Diphtheria	....	8	5	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	1	....	2	1	1	1	....	....	2	6	2	17		1	10	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Males...	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	5	Typhoid Fever.....	....	....	....	....	1	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Scarlet Fever.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	Other Fevers.....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1		....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Measles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Whooping Cough.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	Rheumatism and Gout	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	3	1	....	7	2	1	5	1	1	....	3	1	25	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility.....	18	3	2	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	2	2	4	2	1	2	4	4	1	....	2	24		17	1	....	1	1	1	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....

Males...	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	3	Dropsy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	1	2	2	2	....	....	1	....	....	9	Cancer	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	5	2	1	....	....	....
Females	1	....	..	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	1	2	7		....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	1	....	1	....	....	1
Males...	6	1	....	.. .	1	4	1	2	3	3	1	....	22	Phthisis	1	....	....	.. .	3	6	7	3	...	2	....	....	....	....
Females	1	1	6	2	....	2	1	1	1	....	3	2	20		1	....	1	....	2	10	2	1	1	1	....	....	....	1
Males...	1	....	4	5	1	1	3	....	2	2	3	2	24	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	8	2	3	....	....	3	....	1	4	2	1	....	....	....
Females	1	1	....	....	3	1	5	2	3	2	1	2	21		4	5	1	1	....	2	1	....	4	1	....	1	....	1
Males...	....	1	2	....	1	...	2	....	1	1	3	2	13	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy	1	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	4	2	....	2	1	....
Females	....	....	3	1	1	3	2	....	....	....	1	1	12		....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	2	1	2	3	....	1
Males...	2	....	2	1	1	1	1	2	....	2	1	3	16	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	5	3	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	2	1	1	....	....
Females	1	....	1	1	1	3	....	2	1	3	1	3	17		3	1	1	....	...	1	....	....	5	4	1	1	....	....
Males...	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	Enteritis and Gastritis	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	..	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	6		....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	...	2	....	....	....
Males...	1	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	7	Liver Diseases	....	....	1	....	...	....	....	3	2	1	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	2	1	....	....	5	Kidney Diseases	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....
Females	....	....	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	6		1	....	1	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Females	....	....	1	....	1	4	....	....	1	....	....	....	7	Child Birth	....	....	....	....	....	2	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males,..	....	1	1	1	1	1	2	...	1	3	....	2	13	Old Age	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	3	3	....
Females	....	2	4	4	2	1	2	2	3	2	1	2	25		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	7	4	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	4	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc.	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	1	4		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	.. .	....	....	....	....	Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	...
Males...	4	3	4	4	2	1	1	....	2	3	3	....	27	Other diseases and cause not specified.	17	....	....	....	....	3	2	....	1	3	....	....	....	1
Females	3	3	2	...	....	1	3	2	3	1	3	3	24		10	1	3	1	....	3	3	....	....	3	....	....	....	....
Total Males...	21	10	18	23	13	15	27	12	16	21	17	16	209	Total Deaths from all causes	64	20	13	1	7	18	13	9	23	15	12	8	5	1
Total Females	9	11	20	18	12	20	22	19	18	16	23	25	213		45	23	13	8	3	20	16	10	19	13	21	13	4	5
Grand Total.	30	21	38	41	25	35	49	31	34	37	40	41	422	.. ....-.. .....-.....	109	43	26	9	10	38	29	19	42	28	33	21	9	6

TABLE E.—CITIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887.—*Continued.*

KINGSTON.—POPULATION, 16,216.

SEX.	MONTHS.												Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES.													
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.			Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	Cholera Infantum.....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2		2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	..	....	....	....	1	4	Croup	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	2	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	6		....	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	5	Diarrhœal Diseases....	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	2		....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	Diphtheria	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	..	1	....	1	3		....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	1	5	Typhoid Fever.....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	...
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	Scarlet Fever.....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	...	....	....	..	...	2	....	....	....	....	2		....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	Other Fevers	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	..	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	4	Measles	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Females	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	2		....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Whooping Cough.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Rheumatism and Gout	....	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	2	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	5		....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....
Males...	....	....	1	3	....	1	....	1	1	1	1	1	10	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility.....	7	1	...	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	6		4	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	...	....

Males...	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	Dropsy	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	2		....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Males...	2	1	1	1	3	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	11	Cancer	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	3	5	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	5		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	1	....	....	....
Males...	2	1	1	1	....	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	14	Phthisis	....	....	1	....	....	5	3	2	2	....	1	....	....	....
Females	2	4	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	2	4	3	19		....	....	....	1	2	7	2	2	4	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	13	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	5	2	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	2	1	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	1	2	1	....	1	1	2	1	10		5	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	1	....	....	1
Males ..	1	2	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	1	2	1	10	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	4	3	....	....	....
Females	1	3	....	3	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	1	11		....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	2	5	....	1	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	11	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	1	2	....	....	1	1	1	....	1	3	1	....	....	....
Females	5	2	....	1	....	....	1	1	1	1	1	1	14		1	....	1	....	2	....	2	....	....	3	3	1	....	1
Males...	2	....	....	1	1	2	2	1	2	....	....	1	12	Enteritis and Gastritis.	6	1	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	4		1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	2	Liver Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	3	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	6	Kidney Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	3	1	....	....	....
Females	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	4		....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	3	Child Birth	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	2	1	1	3	2	1	2	1	2	....	1	2	18	Old Age	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	4	....	....
Females	2	6	1	....	1	....	4	....	2	4	....	3	23		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	7	2	....
Males...	....	1	1	....	....	2	1	1	2	....	....	....	8	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc.	....	1	1	....	....	2	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	3		....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	6	Other diseases and cause not specified..	4	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	3	....	1	1	1	....	1	1	....	1	1	1	11		5	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	2	....	....	....	....
Total Males...	16	9	7	15	12	12	18	12	15	7	10	16	149	Total Deaths from all causes	32	15	5	3	3	15	9	8	11	21	23	4	....	....
Total Females	17	17	9	11	5	9	13	9	9	14	10	15	138		18	8	6	3	6	10	13	8	15	15	22	10	2	2
Grand Total...	33	26	16	26	17	21	31	21	24	21	20	31	287		50	23	11	6	9	25	22	16	26	36	45	14	2	2

TABLE E.—CITIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887.—*Continued.*

BRANTFORD.—POPULATION, 12,570.

SEX.	MONTHS. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	2	....	....	....	7	Cholera Infantum	5	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	3	2	....	....	....	9		8	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	Croup	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	1	....	....	....	6	Diarrhœal Diseases...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	..	3	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1		1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	3	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	7	Diphtheria	....	4	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Females	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	3		....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	3	Typhoid Fever	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	3	2	....	....	5		....	....	....	....	1	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Scarlet Fever.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Other Fevers.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Females	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Measles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Whooping Cough.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Rheumatism and Gout.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	5	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility.....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	1	....	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	2		1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Males...	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	Dropsy	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	5	Cancer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	3		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	1	3	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	2	....	10	Phthisis	....	....	....	....	1	3	3	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Females	....	2	1	1	1	....	....	1	1	1	1	1	10		....	....	....	....	2	4	....	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	6	3	14	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	8	1	2	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	..	....	....	....
Females	2	....	2	....	....	2	1	1	1	....	1	....	10		3	2	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	1	3	2	2	1	2	1	2	....	....	....	14	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	2	5	2	1	....	....	....
Females	1	2	1	2	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	9		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	3	2	1	....	....	....
Males...	2	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	6	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	1	....	1	6		2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	Enteritis and Gastritis	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3		....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Liver Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	2	6	Kidney Diseases	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Child Birth	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	7	Old Age	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	4	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	1	1	....	....	1	7		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	4	1	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	2	....	3	2	....	3	1	3	1	....	....	15	Other diseases and cause not specified	8	1	...	....	....	....	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Females	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	...	....	....	....	3		1	1	...	....	....	....	....	..	....	1	...	....	....	....	....
Total Males...	10	5	10	10	10	7	15	9	11	6	13	9	115	Total Deaths from all causes	33	11	6	....	3	7	10	6	11	7	13	7	....	....	1
Total Females	6	5	9	5	6	6	10	8	9	6	4	3	77		16	6	5	....	5	7	1	8	6	9	8	5	1	....	
Grand Total...	16	10	19	15	16	13	25	17	20	12	17	12	192		49	17	11	....	8	14	11	14	17	16	21	12	1	1	

TABLE E.—CITIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887—*Continued.*

ST. THOMAS.—POPULATION, 10,271.

SEX.	MONTHS. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	2	....	....	....	8	Cholera Infantum	5	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	5	1	....	....	....	7		6	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Croup.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	...	1	4	1	....	....	....	6	Diarrhœal Diseases...	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	...	3	3	1	....	....	....	7		....	6	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	Diphtheria	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Typhoid Fever	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	...	....	....	...	1
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Scarlet Fever.....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Other Fevers.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2		....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Measles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	...	....	....	....	...	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	Whooping Cough.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Rheumatism and Gout.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	1	....	....	1	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	1	1	....	....	2	1	....	1	....	....	7		5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	2	....	....	....	....

Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Dropsy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Cancer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	1	....	....	3	1	....	1	2	....	....	....	9	Phthisis.....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	4	2	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	2	....	....	1	7		....	1	....	....	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	3	....	....	1	....	2	....	2	....	1	1	10	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	2	2	1	....	....	1	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	1	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	6		3	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	4	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy.....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	3	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	4	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....
Females	....	1	3	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	7		3	1	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	3	Enteritis and Gastritis.	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	3		....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Liver Diseases.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	3		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Kidney Diseases.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Child Birth	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	2	2	2	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	9	Old Age.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	2	....
Females	1	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	4		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	....
Males...	2	1	1	2	....	....	5	....	....	3	1	1	16	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc.....	....	1	....	....	2	8	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	1
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	1	....	....	....	....	8		2	1	1	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Suicide.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	2	6	Other diseases and cause not specified ..	3	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total Males...	9	12	4	7	6	4	12	8	8	6	5	4	85	Total Deaths from all causes.....	19	13	3	2	3	11	4	10	2	4	4	7	2	1
Total Females	5	4	8	5	3	3	18	15	5	1	....	2	69		20	12	3	....	1	4	9	5	2	7	2	3	...	1
Grand Total.	14	16	12	12	9	7	30	23	13	7	5	6	154	.....	39	25	6	2	4	15	13	15	4	11	6	10	2	2

TABLE E.—CITIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887.—*Continued.*

GUELPH.—POPULATION, 10,195.

SEX.	MONTHS. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	...	....	....	2	Cholera Infantum	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Croup.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3		....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	Diarrhœal Diseases .	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	2	8	Diphtheria.....	....	5	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	1	3	3	10		1	2	5	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	Typhoid Fever	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Scarlet Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Other Fevers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Measles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Rheumatism and Gout	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males..	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	3	....	1	....	8	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility.....	7	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	2	....	....	2	1	....	1	2	....	9		7	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....

Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Dropsy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	3	Cancer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	4		....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	1	1	1	2	1	2	....	....	1	2	12	Phthisis	....	....	....	1	....	7	1	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	2	2	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	2	9		2	....	....	....	1	2	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	1	1	3	....	1	1	2	2	2	....	1	15	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	6	1	....	....	....	....	3	2	....	1	2	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	4		1	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	6	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	2	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	5		....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....
Males...	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	9	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	4	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	7		3	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	1	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	1	1	....	5	Enteritis and Gastritis	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	4		1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	Liver Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	4	Kidney Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	4		....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	Child Birth	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	1	1	2	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	7	Old Age	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	3	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	3	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	7		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	5	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	4	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	3	1	....	1	1	1	2	1	....	2	13	Other diseases and cause not specified..	10	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Females	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	5		4	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total Males...	7	7	7	12	2	7	10	11	12	7	8	11	101	Total Deaths from all causes	32	9	1	3	....	12	9	8	1	10	12	3	....	....	1
Total Females	5	3	6	12	5	6	3	9	4	4	8	11	76		19	6	8	3	4	7	5	7	3	3	4	7	...	....	
Grand Total.	12	10	13	24	7	13	13	20	16	11	16	22	177		51	15	9	6	4	19	14	15	4	13	16	10	....	....	1

TABLE E.—CITIES—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887.—*Continued.*

ST. CATHARINES.—POPULATION, 10,075.

SEX.	MONTHS. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	3	Cholera Infantum	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	3		2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	3	Croup	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	1	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	2	....	....	5	Diarrhœal Diseases	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	4		....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Diphtheria	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	3		....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Typhoid Fever	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	....	1	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	5		....	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Scarlet Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1		....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Other Fevers	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	...	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Measles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Rheumatism and Gout	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	5	....	....	2	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	1	11	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility	10	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	....	....	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	5		4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Males...	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	Dropsy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Males..	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Cancer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Females	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	...	....	....	....	..	3		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	2	2	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	7	Phthisis	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	2		....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	1	...	6	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....
Females	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	...	....	1	2	1	7		2	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	...	1	....	1	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	2	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	2	8	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy	1	...	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	2	....	....	1
Females	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	4		....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	5	1	2	....	1	2	....	....	....	3	1	16	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	6	....	....	1	1	2	1	....	1	2	2	....	....	....
Females	1	....	3	....	2	...	....	....	....	1	....	....	7		4	1	...	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	4	Enteritis and Gastritis	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Males...	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	3	Liver Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	4		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Kidney Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	Child Birth	....	....	....	....	..	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Males...	2	....	2	...	....	....	....	2	....	1	1	....	8	Old Age	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	5	3	....	....
Females	2	1	....	....	1	2	....	1	....	....	....	1	8		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	5	1	....
Males...	....	1	1	1	....	1	....	1	1	1	1	....	8	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc.	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	3	2	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	1	....	....	2	1	2	....	....	1	2	2	12	Other diseases and cause not specified ..	7	...	....	....	....	1	1	....	..	2	....	....	....	1
Females	1	1	2	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	1	9		2	....	....	....	....	3	....	1	1	1	...	....	....	1
Total Males...	13	9	7	9	3	4	10	11	6	9	10	7	98	Total Deaths from all causes	31	6	3	1	2	8	6	4	6	11	12	5	1	2
Total Females	5	9	9	4	10	7	5	9	3	3	5	4	73		14	5	6	1	2	7	6	3	7	4	7	8	1	2
Grand Total.	18	18	16	13	13	11	15	20	9	12	15	11	171	.....	45	11	9	2	4	15	12	7	13	15	19	13	2	4

TABLE E.—CITIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887.—*Continued.*

BELLEVILLE.—POPULATION, 10,139.

SEX.	MONTHS. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	3	....	....	....	8	Cholera Infantum	7	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	3		2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	2	Croup	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	..	3	1	1	....	....	....	5	Diarrhœal Diseases...	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	...
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2		2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Diphtheria	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Typhoid Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	2		....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Scarlet Fever.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Other Fevers.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2		....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Measles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Whooping Cough	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	2		1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	Rheumatism and Gout	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	2	1	....	1	7		5	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....

Males...	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	Dropsy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	...	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	3		....	....	....	....	....	....	...	1	1	....	1	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	...	....	....	2	Cancer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1		....	..	....	...	....	....	....	....	1	...	....	....	...	....
Males...	1	1	....	1	2	...	....	1	....	....	2	1	9	Phthisis	....	....	....	....	....	6	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	...	1	1	1	1	....	....	2	2	3	1	1	13		1	....	....	....	....	5	4	1	....	1	1	....	....	....
Males...	....	...	1	....	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	....	10	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	3	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	1	1	....	....
Females	1	....	3	....	....	....	2	2	....	1	....	1	10		4	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....
Males...	2	1	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	6	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	1	....	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	1	...	1	....	1	2	....	2	2	10		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	3	1	2	....	....
Males...	4	3	1	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	14	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	5	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	3	2	....	....	....
Females	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	5		1	2	....	....	....	1	....	...	....	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	5	Enteritis and Gastritis	2	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	4		1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	Liver Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	1	...	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Females	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	3	Kidney Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	...	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....
Females	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Child Birth	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	1	1	1	1	....	....	2	....	....	1	1	9	Old Age	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	2	....	...
Females	1	2	2	2	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	9		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	2	1	....
Males...	....	....	....	1	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	6	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc.	....	....	2	....	....	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1		....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	2	....	...	....	....	1	...	....	5	1	....	....	9	Other diseases and cause not specified	4	1	...	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....
Females	1	1	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	5		2	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	...	....
Total Males...	13	6	4	10	8	5	9	13	13	3	8	4	96	Total Deaths from all causes	25	8	5	....	1	11	4	7	6	8	17	4	....	....
Total Females	8	5	9	5	1	4	7	14	9	7	5	6	80		19	8	2	....	1	11	5	7	5	7	10	4	1	....
Grand Total.	21	11	13	15	9	9	16	27	22	10	13	10	176		44	16	7	....	2	22	9	14	11	15	27	8	1	....

TABLE E.—CITIES.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887.—*Continued.*

STRATFORD.—Population, 8,881.

SEX.	MONTHS. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	Cholera Infantum.....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1		1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Croup....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	2		....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	Diarrhœal Diseases ..	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	3		3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	3	Diphtheria	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	..	....	....	....	1	Typhoid Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	..	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Scarlet Fever.....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Other Fevers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Measles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Rheumatism and Gout.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	5	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility.....	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	4		1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1

Males...	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Dropsy	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	4	Cancer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	1
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	2		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	6	Phthisis	....	....	1	1	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	....	....	6		1	....	....	....	2	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2		1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	2	....	7	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	2	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	3	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2		....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Enteritis and Gastritis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2		....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	Liver Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	2		....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	Kidney Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Child Birth	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	Old Age	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	3		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	3	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc.	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	....	1	....	....	12	Other diseases and cause not specified	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	1	....	....	....	....	1
Females	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	4		3	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total Males...	6	2	9	9	5	3	6	9	5	2	3	3	62	Total Deaths from all causes	15	5	2	2	....	5	4	4	5	11	5	....	....	....	4
Total Females	2	2	4	2	....	7	5	5	3	5	2	1	38		10	2	2	....	3	5	3	3	3	2	1	3	....	....	1
Grand Total.	8	4	13	11	5	10	11	14	8	7	5	4	100		25	7	4	2	3	10	7	7	8	13	6	3	....	....	5

RECAPITULATION.

Total deaths by Ages and Months in the Cities, 1887.

TOTAL POPULATION, 310,208.

SEX.	MONTHS. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	CITIES.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	121	92	128	109	105	91	192	170	124	105	101	102	1440	Toronto	501	175	74	32	40	104	87	98	101	74	75	34	3	42
Females	79	89	84	115	115	91	166	132	95	106	90	86	1248		396	140	64	28	34	121	93	65	70	69	83	41	5	39
Males...	28	26	37	29	32	22	32	38	35	21	19	33	352	Hamilton	101	51	16	6	10	37	24	20	36	25	10	10	2	4
Females	25	18	43	45	29	12	41	27	24	26	17	30	337		104	40	21	8	8	38	19	25	15	26	20	9	2	2
Males...	35	46	63	46	60	59	23	17	16	17	28	25	435	Ottawa	145	62	11	13	10	35	23	33	24	34	23	18	3	1
Females	36	36	54	57	44	51	29	17	23	15	28	15	405		144	43	16	12	10	28	31	26	25	16	37	12	3	2
Males...	21	10	18	23	13	15	27	12	16	21	17	16	209	London	64	20	13	1	7	18	13	9	23	15	12	8	5	1
Females	9	11	20	18	12	20	22	19	18	16	23	25	213		45	23	13	8	3	20	16	10	19	13	21	13	4	5
Males...	16	9	7	15	12	12	18	12	15	7	10	16	149	Kingston	32	15	5	3	3	15	9	8	11	21	23	4	....	....
Females	17	17	9	11	5	9	13	9	9	14	10	15	138		18	8	6	3	6	10	13	8	15	15	22	10	2	2
Males...	10	5	10	10	10	7	15	9	11	6	13	9	115	Brantford	33	11	6	....	3	7	10	6	11	7	13	7	...	1
Females	6	5	9	5	6	6	10	8	9	6	4	3	77		16	6	5	....	5	7	1	8	6	9	8	5	1	....
Males...	9	12	4	7	6	4	12	8	8	6	5	4	85	St. Thomas	19	13	3	2	3	11	4	10	2	4	4	7	2	1
Females	5	4	8	5	3	3	18	15	5	1	...	2	69		20	12	3	....	1	4	9	5	2	7	2	3	....	1
Males...	7	7	7	12	2	7	10	11	12	7	8	11	101	Guelph	32	9	1	3	....	12	9	8	1	10	12	3	....	1
Females	5	3	6	12	5	6	3	9	4	4	8	11	76		19	6	8	3	4	7	5	7	3	3	4	7	...	....
Males...	13	9	7	9	3	4	10	11	6	9	10	7	98	St. Catharines	31	6	3	1	2	8	6	4	6	11	12	5	1	2
Females	5	9	9	4	10	7	5	9	3	3	5	4	73		14	5	6	1	2	7	6	3	7	4	7	8	1	2

Males...	13	6	4	10	8	5	9	13	13	3	8	4	96	Belleville	25	8	5	....	1	11	4	7	6	8	17	4	....	....
Females	8	5	9	5	1	4	7	14	9	7	5	6	80		19	8	2	....	1	11	5	7	5	7	10	4	1	....
Males...	6	2	9	9	5	3	6	9	5	2	3	3	62	Stratford	15	5	2	2	....	5	4	4	5	11	5	....	....	4
Females	2	2	4	2	..	7	5	5	3	5	2	1	38		10	2	2	....	3	5	3	3	3	2	1	3	....	1
Total Males...	279	224	294	279	256	229	354	310	261	204	222	230	3142	Total Deaths from all causes.....	998	375	139	63	79	263	193	207	226	220	206	100	16	57
Total Females	197	199	255	279	230	216	319	264	202	203	192	198	2754		805	293	146	63	77	258	201	167	170	171	215	115	19	54
Grand Total.	476	423	549	558	486	445	673	574	463	407	414	428	5896	....	1803	668	285	126	156	521	394	374	396	391	421	215	35	111

H. S. CREWE,
Inspector.

RECAPITULATION.

Total Deaths by Ages, Months, and Diseases in the Cities in 1887.

SEX.	MONTHS. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	6	2	....	2	1	3	58	39	15	....	1	1	128	Cholera Infantum	111	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	5	4	....	2	....	3	43	38	9	....	....	1	105		92	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	5	6	2	4	4	....	3	3	3	6	6	15	57	Croup.....	11	40	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	7	1	4	8	1	4	....	....	1	6	6	5	43		5	20	15	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	4	1	5	10	7	15	32	34	18	5	3	1	135	Diarrhœal Diseases....	85	20	....	....	....	....	2	3	6	4	10	3	1	1
Females	2	1	8	9	6	6	42	28	12	4	2	3	123		81	24	1	....	1	3	....	1	2	....	5	4	....	1
Males...	28	9	13	16	14	15	14	11	10	13	13	18	174	Diphtheria	20	71	56	18	1	2	1	1	1	....	....	1	....	2
Females	13	10	11	18	14	13	13	12	15	10	22	15	166		15	59	61	18	3	4	2	....	....	2	1	....	....	1
Males...	5	6	4	3	5	3	6	9	9	20	10	14	94	Typhoid Fever.....	2	1	4	1	10	37	15	14	5	3	2	....	....	....
Females	10	4	2	2	2	1	4	6	10	14	9	10	74		2	3	4	4	9	26	10	6	2	1	4	....	....	3
Males...	1	2	1	1	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	2	11	Scarlet Fever.....	....	8	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	2	1	....	....	3	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	10		....	3	6	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	2	1	1	....	3	....	3	....	....	1	1	1	13	Other Fevers	2	4	2	....	3	..	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	1	3	3	2	1	1	5	3	2	22		1	2	3	2	1	4	3	1	3	2	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	3	2	2	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	3	14	Measles.....	4	8	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	4	....	2	2	....	2	1	....	....	...	....	....	11		2	7	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	.. .	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	5	3	....	2	1	13	Whooping Cough.....	10	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.. .	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	2	4	4	....	2	15		8	7	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	2	....	1	1	2	1	....	....	2	1	1	....	11	Rheumatism and Gout	....	....	....	2	3	....	....	....	4	1	1	....	....	....
Females	3	3	2	2	2	1	2	1	....	....	....	2	18		....	....	3	1	2	1	1	3	....	1	3	2	....	1
Males...	29	10	18	27	17	14	34	29	25	13	18	12	246	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility.....	197	31	....	....	1	2	2	2	5	5	....	....	....	1
Females	11	15	24	35	12	27	39	31	17	18	21	13	263		195	19	2	3	3	9	2	4	13	11	1	....	....	1

Males...	2	1	5	3	4	4	3	1	3	3	2	1	32	Dropsy	2	3	....	3	1	2	2	6	4	5	3	1	....	....
Females	5	2	6	3	1	3	4	3	5	5	4	3	44		....	1	1	1	....	11	7	6	6	1	5	2	....	3
Males...	8	6	9	9	10	4	5	6	7	2	7	4	77	Cancer	....	....	....	....	....	4	5	7	21	26	7	1	....	6
Females	4	10	7	6	7	6	5	12	6	3	4	6	76		....	....	....	....	....	2	8	26	21	9	6	1	....	3
Males..	30	26	33	24	27	34	20	22	23	19	25	22	305	Phthisis	13	11	6	7	17	98	67	44	24	12	2	4	....	....
Females	23	24	24	33	27	22	13	21	23	32	21	22	285		11	12	7	8	27	88	51	34	21	14	5	6	....	1
Males..	25	28	33	31	23	28	43	34	38	19	27	34	363	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	131	60	24	6	4	19	20	26	23	25	18	3	....	4
Females	17	19	28	23	29	26	41	23	20	10	20	15	271		113	51	9	6	3	13	12	11	17	20	8	3	....	5
Males..	21	19	28	16	14	20	12	18	13	16	17	12	206	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy	3	5	6	6	9	9	18	21	34	45	32	7	2	9
Females	12	17	32	24	17	15	8	19	16	13	10	13	196		1	....	6	3	2	20	18	25	32	43	25	11	....	10
Males..	40	43	44	41	27	18	11	16	15	16	22	28	321	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	84	45	7	5	9	22	23	24	36	31	24	6	....	8
Females	28	21	29	40	30	14	10	6	12	14	20	22	246		57	40	10	6	7	12	25	13	19	23	21	6	....	7
Males..	12	4	9	6	9	6	21	10	8	10	7	8	110	Enteritis and Gastritis	30	11	1	5	7	12	5	10	14	11	3	....	....	1
Females	7	8	9	15	6	5	17	10	7	9	7	7	107		16	8	3	3	8	17	14	8	6	15	5	1	..	3
Males..	3	1	7	8	4	2	2	7	2	3	4	4	47	Liver Diseases	1	....	1	....	2	3	5	8	11	9	3	2	....	2
Females	1	1	3	1	....	1	4	4	2	4	3	4	28		....	....	....	1	....	1	....	9	6	6	4	....	....	1
Males..	8	8	5	9	4	4	5	3	5	5	7	6	69	Kidney Diseases	1	2	3	1	....	5	3	9	9	20	11	2	....	3
Females	1	3	5	3	7	2	4	8	4	5	1	6	49		1	1	3	2	1	8	7	6	10	3	3	3	....	1
Females	5	2	5	2	5	7	2	3	5	1	6	7	50	Child Birth	....	....	....	....	5	21	15	7	....	....	....	....	....	2
Males..	15	12	24	17	11	13	12	15	6	17	11	15	171	Old Age	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	87	69	12	3
Females	17	28	19	21	28	25	18	12	16	13	7	11	215		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	116	75	19	5
Males..	5	3	8	10	17	11	24	15	12	10	7	5	127	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc.	5	14	11	5	9	28	10	10	18	9	....	1	1	6
Females	4	....	1	3	5	7	9	1	1	3	3	2	39		5	3	5	....	3	5	3	4	5	....	2	1	....	3
Males..	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	4	Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	5		....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....
Males...	27	33	42	38	46	31	41	31	43	25	31	23	411	Other diseases and cause not specified..	286	21	8	3	3	19	15	19	10	14	2	....	....	11
Females	16	25	31	21	24	23	36	21	16	28	22	27	293		200	20	6	2	1	11	22	3	6	19	....	....	....	3
Total Males..	279	224	294	279	256	229	354	310	261	204	222	230	3142	Total Deaths from all causes	998	375	139	63	79	263	193	207	226	220	206	100	16	57
Total Females	197	199	255	279	230	216	319	264	202	203	192	198	2754		805	293	146	63	77	258	201	167	170	171	215	115	19	54
Grand Total.	476	423	549	558	486	445	673	574	463	407	414	428	5896	.....	1803	668	285	126	156	521	394	374	396	391	421	215	35	111

H. S. CREWE, *Inspector.*

TABLE E.—TOWNS.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887.—*Continued.*

BARRIE.—POPULATION, 4,412.

SEX.	MONTHS.												Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES.													
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.			Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Cholera Infantum	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1		1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Croup	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	Diarrhœal Diseases	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	3		1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Diphtheria	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Typhoid Fever	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Scarlet Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Other Fevers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Measles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Rheumatism and Gout.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	2	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	2	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5		2	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....

Males..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Dropsy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	Cancer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	Phthisis	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	1	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	8		1	1	....	2	1	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	2		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	....	....	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	5		2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Enteritis and Gastritis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Liver Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	Kidney Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Child Birth	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	1	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	Old Age	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	....
Females	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	4		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	Other Diseases and cause not specified	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total Males...	....	4	2	3	3	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	23	Total Deaths from all causes	7	1	....	....	1	2	2	1	....	1	6	1	....	1
Total Females	1	2	3	7	6	6	2	2	4	1	2	1	37		9	4	1	2	1	4	4	2	3	2	4	1	....	....
Grand Total.	1	6	5	10	9	8	4	3	5	3	4	2	60	.....	16	5	1	2	2	6	6	3	3	3	10	2	....	1

TABLE E.—TOWNS.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887.—*Continued.*

BERLIN.—Population, 6,125.

SEX.	MONTHS. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and ever.	Unknown.
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	Cholera Infantum.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males ..	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	Croup.....	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	....	1	7		....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	Diarrhœal Diseases...	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2		2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	Diphtheria.....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1		....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	Typhoid Fever	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Scarlet Fever..... ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Other Fevers.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Measles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Whooping Cough.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Rheumatism and Gout	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	8	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility.....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	3		3	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Males..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Dropsy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males..	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Cancer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	3		....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Males..	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	Phthisis	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1		....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males..	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3		1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Males..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	3		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....
Males..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	3	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	2		....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Males..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	Enteritis and Gastritis	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	3		....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males..	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Liver Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males..	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	Kidney Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	..	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	Child Birth	....	....	....	....	..	2	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	....
Males..	1	....	1	2	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	7	Old Age	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	3	....	....
Females	2	1	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	2	....	....	....
Males..	....	....	....	....	....	..	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males..	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	1	1	5	Other diseases and cause not specified	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	.	3	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	6		....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	....
Total Males..	6	1	2	4	2	2	8	2	3	5	4	8	47	Total Deaths from all causes	16	4	2	....	1	4	1	3	2	7	4	3	....	....	....
Total Females	3	2	6	5	1	1	3	6	4	7	2	6	46		7	10	1	....	....	5	2	3	5	5	6	2	....	....	....
Grand Total.	9	3	8	9	3	3	11	8	7	12	6	14	93	...	23	14	3	....	1	9	3	6	7	12	10	5	....	....	....

TABLE E.—TOWNS.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887—*Continued.*

BRAMPTON.—Population, 3,351.

SEX.	MONTHS. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cholera Infantum.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	Diarrhœal Diseases....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Males...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Diphtheria	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	Typhoid Fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2		...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Scarlet Fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Other Fevers.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Whooping Cough.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rheumatism and Gout	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Females	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Males...	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Dropsy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Cancer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	4		....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	4	Phthisis	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	5		....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	3	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	2		2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	1	....	6	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	4	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	Enteritis and Gastritis	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Liver Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	4	Kidney Diseases	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	Child Birth	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	Old Age	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	5		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	1	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	1	4	Other diseases and cause not specified	2	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Total Males...	6	2	2	3	1	1	6	1	7	1	5	4	39	Total Deaths from all causes	7	....	....	1	4	5	3	2	2	9	5	1	....	....
Total Females	2	1	1	3	4	2	3	2	2	8	1	3	32		5	1	1	1	2	1	5	4	3	2	3	2	1	1
Grand Total..	8	3	3	6	5	3	9	3	9	9	6	7	71	....	12	1	1	2	6	6	8	6	5	11	8	3	1	1

TABLE E.—TOWNS.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887.—*Continued.*

BROCKVILLE.—Population 8,593.

SEX.	MONTHS. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males						1		1					2	Cholera Infantum	2													
Females							1						1		1													
Males												2	2	Croup		1	1											
Females					1						1		2				2											
Males														Diarrhœal Diseases														
Females							1						1			1												
Males	2										1	1	4	Diphtheria	1		3											
Females	2										1		3			1	2											
Males								1		1			2	Typhoid Fever					1			1						
Females						1							1							1								
Males														Scarlet Fever														
Females																												
Males												1	1	Other Fevers		1												
Females																												
Males														Measles														
Females																												
Males														Whooping Cough														
Females																												
Males								1					1	Rheumatism and Gout									1					
Females																												
Males				2	2	1	3	1				1	10	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility	7	1				1			1					
Females	1			1		1	1	1					5		3								2					

Males...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Dropsy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	3		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Cancer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	1	....	....	....
Males...	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	7	Phthisis	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	4	1	....	1	1	9		....	....	....	....	2	2	3	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	2	....	....	....	5		3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	3		....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3		1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	1	....	5	Enteritis and Gastritis.	....	1	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	3		....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Liver Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Kidney Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2		....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	Child Birth	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	2	....	1	....	1	7	Old Age	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	1	....	....
Females	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	2	1	....	1	....	6		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	1	....
Males...	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	4	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc.	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3		....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	2	....	....	1	....	1	1	1	1	....	1	8	Other diseases and cause not specified..	3	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	2	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	6		1	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
Total Males...	6	5	2	6	3	3	5	9	2	3	7	9	60	Total Deaths from all causes	15	6	4	....	4	8	2	5	3	5	7	1	....	....
Total Females	7	1	6	6	4	3	10	9	6	1	5	5	63		9	3	4	2	2	10	5	3	12	4	6	2	1	....
Grand Total.	13	6	8	12	7	6	15	18	8	4	12	14	123	.....	24	9	8	2	6	18	7	8	15	9	13	3	1	...

TABLE E.—TOWNS.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887.—*Continued.*

CHATHAM.—Population, 8,342.

SEX.	MONTHS. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Cholera Infantum	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	3	Croup.....	....	3	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	Diarrhœal Diseases...	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	Diphtheria	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	....	...	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2		....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	4	Typhoid Fever	....	1	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	5		....	1	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Scarlet Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Other Fevers....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Measles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	.	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	...	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	Whooping Cough.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	...	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Rheumatism and Gout.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	1	....	1	....	...	1	....	....	....	...	....	3	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility.....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1	....	....	...	....	....	1	....	...	1	....	....	3		1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	..	....	....	....	....

Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	Dropsy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	..	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	Cancer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Females	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Phthisis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	...	2	1	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	6		....	....	....	1	....	2	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	..	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	4	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	1	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2		1	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	....	....	....	1	....	....
Males...	....	1	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	1	...	....
Females	1	....	1	....	1	....	.. .	....	....	1	....	. ..	4		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	1	....	....
Males...	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	2	1	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	3		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	3	Enteritis and Gastritis.	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Liver Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Kidney Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Child Birth	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	4	1	....	....	....	7	Old Age	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	2	....	....
Females	1	2	....	2	...	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	7		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	2	....
Males...	....	1	...	...	1	....	...	1	....	....	....	....	3	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc	...	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	.. .	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	.	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	..	1	....	4	Other diseases and cause not specified ..	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.. .	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total Males...	4	5	4	2	2	1	6	10	5	....	1	7	47	Total Deaths from all causes	9	11	5	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	8	3	....	1
Total Females	4	7	3	3	3	3	4	1	2	6	1	1	38		2	2	2	2	3	4	4	5	2	2	2	6	2	....
Grand Total.	8	12	7	5	5	4	10	11	7	6	2	8	85		11	13	7	5	4	5	6	6	3	3	10	9	2	1

TABLE E.—TOWNS.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887.—*Continued.*

COBOURG.—Population, 4,759.

Sex.	Months: January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	Cause of Death.	Ages: Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...														Cholera Infantum														
Females																												
Males...														Croup														
Females																												
Males...								1					1	Diarrhœal Diseases	1													
Females									1				1			1												
Males...								1					1	Diphtheria			1											
Females																												
Males...								1		2		1	4	Typhoid Fever						2			1	1				
Females																												
Males...														Scarlet Fever														
Females																												
Males...		1											1	Other Fevers			1											
Females	1												1									1						
Males...														Measles														
Females																												
Males...														Whooping Cough														
Females																												
Males...														Rheumatism and Gout														
Females																												
Males...	1				1		1						3	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility	2									1				
Females												1	1		1													

Males...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Dropsy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Cancer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	Phthisis	....	.. .	...	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2		....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	..	....	....	....	....
Males...	.. .	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	...	1	4	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	1	....	....	....	...	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	1	....	5		1	2	....	...	....	1	....	...	....	1	....	....	....	...
Males...	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	3	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....
Males...	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	2	....	1	3	10	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	2	....	....	....	....	2	1	..	1	3	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	...	....	....	1	1	6		1	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	Enteritis and Gastritis	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	.. .	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	Liver Diseases	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Kidney Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Child Birth	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males,..	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	Old Age	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	4		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	3	1	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	...	1	2	...	....	....	....	3	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc.	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	..	....	1		....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	.. .	....	....	....	....	Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	...
Males...	....	....	1	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Other diseases and cause not specified.	....	1	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total Males...	4	6	3	1	2	2	3	6	4	4	2	5	42	Total Deaths from all causes	6	2	2	....	1	4	3	....	6	9	7	2	....	....
Total Females	4	....	....	3	3	1	2	3	3	2	3	3	27		3	5	1	....	1	2	1	4	....	3	1	5	1	....
Grand Total.	8	6	3	4	5	3	5	9	7	6	5	8	69	.. ...-.....-.....	9	7	3	....	2	6	4	4	6	12	8	7	1	....

TABLE E.—TOWNS.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887.

COLLINGWOOD.—Population, 5,100.

SEX.	MONTHS. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Cholera Infantum	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Croup	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Diarrhœal Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Diphtheria	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1		....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Typhoid Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2		....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Scarlet Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	Other Fevers	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1		....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	Measles	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2		1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Rheumatism and Gout	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Dropsy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Cancer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	5	Phthisis	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	2	1	....	....	6		....	....	....	1	1	3	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	4	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	..	1	....	....	3		2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	4	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3		....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	Enteritis and Gastritis.	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	1	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	Liver Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	..	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Kidney Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Child Birth	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	Old Age	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....
Females	....	3	1	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	7		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	3	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	....	..	1	..	....	....	....	1	....	3	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc.	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	4	Other diseases and cause not specified..	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2		....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total Males...	4	3	2	2	3	5	1	3	4	1	5	1	34	Total Deaths from all causes	3	4	3	....	1	5	....	4	5	4	3	1	1	....	....	....
Total Females	1	5	5	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	1	32		3	5	....	1	3	3	2	4	3	1	4	3	....	....	....	....
Grand Total.	5	8	7	4	6	7	3	5	7	4	8	2	66	.....	6	9	3	1	4	8	2	8	8	5	7	4	1	....	....	....

TABLE E.—TOWNS.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887.—*Continued.*

CORNWALL.—Population, 6,206.

Sex.	Months: January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	Cause of Death.	Ages: Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males							1						1	Cholera Infantum	1													
Females																												
Males														Croup														
Females									1				1		1													
Males							2						2	Diarrhœal Diseases	1									1				
Females							2						2		2													
Males														Diphtheria														
Females									1				1			1												
Males														Typhoid Fever														
Females																												
Males														Scarlet Fever														
Females																												
Males														Other Fevers														
Females																												
Males														Measles														
Females																												
Males														Whooping Cough														
Females																												
Males														Rheumatism and Gout														
Females																												
Males	1						2		2				5	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility	4	1												
Females						1	1		1	1			4		3	1												

Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Dropsy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Cancer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	5	Phthisis	1	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	4		....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3		....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....
Males ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2		....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	3	Enteritis and Gastritis.	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Liver Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Kidney Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Child Birth	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Old Age	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Females	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Males...	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	1	7	Other diseases and cause not specified..	5	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2		2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total Males...	3	....	5	2	1	2	6	4	4	....	1	1	29	Total Deaths from all causes	15	1	1	1	....	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	....	....
Total Females	1	1	3	1	1	1	4	....	4	1	2	3	22		8	3	....	....	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	....	....
Grand Total...	4	1	8	3	2	3	10	4	8	1	3	4	51	.....	23	4	1	1	1	4	3	4	2	3	3	2	....	....

TABLE E.—TOWNS.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887.—*Continued.*

GALT.—Population, 6,691.

SEX.	MONTHS. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	6	1	1	....	....	11	Cholera Infantum	6	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....
Females	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	3		3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Croup	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	3		....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	1	....	....	....	5	Diarrhœal Diseases	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	2	....	..	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	5	....	....	....	....	8		2	4	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Males...	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	5	Diphtheria	....	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Females	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	3		....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Typhoid Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Scarlet Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Other Fevers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Measles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Rheumatism and Gout.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	3	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....

Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Dropsy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	Cancer	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	..
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	5	Phthisis	1	1	....	....	....	2	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Females	1	1	1	....	1	1	....	1	1	2	....	....	9		....	....	....	1	....	3	3	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
Males...	....	1	1	....	2	1	1	....	2	1	....	....	9	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions	2	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	2	....	....	1	....	7		4	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....
Females	3	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	8		....	....	1	....	1	....	2	1	1	1	....	1	....	....
Males...	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	2	....	....	....	....	....	.. .	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2		1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	..	2	Enteritis and Gastritis	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Liver Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	Kidney Diseases	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	..	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	2		....	....	....	....	....	....	..	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Child Birth	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.. .	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	Old Age	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	3	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc.	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	.. .	1	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	1	1	...	5	Other diseases and cause not specified	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total Males...	5	1	2	....	7	4	4	12	8	5	2	8	58	Total Deaths from all causes	17	12	5	2	....	2	4	3	3	6	2	....	1	1
Total Females	5	3	3	5	2	2	6	11	3	3	3	4	50		10	6	5	2	1	4	5	2	3	3	4	5	....	....
Grand Total.	10	4	5	5	9	6	10	23	11	8	5	12	108	.....	27	18	10	4	1	6	9	5	6	9	6	5	1	1

TABLE E.—TOWNS.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887.—*Continued.*

KINCARDINE.—POPULATION, 2,900.

SEX.	MONTHS. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Cholera Infantum.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	4	Croup.....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Diarrhœal Diseases....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Diphtheria	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Typhoid Fever.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Scarlet Fever.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Other Fevers.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Measles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	Whooping Cough.....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Femeles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Rheumatism and Gout	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	3	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	6	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility.	4	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	2	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	5		2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....

Males...														Dropsy														
Females																												
Males...														Cancer														
Females																												
Males...		1								1		1	3	Phthisis						2				1				
Females		1		1			1	1		1			5				1			1		1	1	1				
Males...					1								1	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.										1				
Females												1	1				1											
Males...								1					1	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy										1				
Females																												
Males...	1						1				1		3	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases		1				1			1					
Females																												
Males...														Enteritis and Gastritis														
Females																												
Males...														Liver Diseases														
Females		1											1									1						
Males...														Kidney Diseases														
Females																												
Females			2			1							3	Child Birth						1	2							
Males...	1										1		2	Old Age												1	1	
Females				1								1	2												1	1		
Males...				2									2	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc		1						1						
Females																												
Males...														Suicide														
Females																												
Males...							1						1	Other diseases and cause not specified									1					
Females		2			1								3			1	1				1							
Total Males...	5	2	1	2	1		3	3	2	1	3	1	24	Total Deaths from all causes	6	8				2		1	2	3		1	1	
Total Females		4	4	2	2	1	3	1		1		2	20		2	1	3			3	3	1	2	3	1	1			
Grand Total.	5	6	5	4	3	1	6	4	2	2	3	3	44		8	9	3			5	3	2	4	6	1	2	1	

TABLE E.—TOWNS.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887.—*Continued.*

LINDSAY.—Population, 5,459.

SEX.	MONTHS. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	Cholera Infantum.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Croup.....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	Diarrhœal Diseases....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1		....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	Diphtheria	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1		....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Typhoid Fever.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Scarlet Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Other Fevers.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Measles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Whooping Cough.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	Rheumatism and Gout.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	3	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	7		5	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....

Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Dropsy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Cancer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	4	Phthisis	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	4		....	....	....	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	5	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	3		....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	2	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	7	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	1	....	1	....	....	1	1	1	1	....	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2		....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	Enteritis and Gastritis	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3		....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Liver Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Kidney Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	Child Birth	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	Old Age	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	1	....
Females	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	4		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	3	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	Other diseases and cause not specified	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	3		2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total Males...	1	5	1	3	5	2	4	6	1	3	2	3	36	Total Deaths from all causes	9	2	2	1	....	6	3	2	1	1	6	2	1	....
Total Females	5	3	....	4	2	....	3	3	2	5	2	2	31		7	5	....	2	1	6	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	....
Grand Total...	6	8	1	7	7	2	7	9	3	8	4	5	67		16	7	2	3	1	12	4	4	2	3	8	3	2	....

TABLE E.—TOWNS—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887.—*Continued.*

NAPANEE.—Population, 3,273.

SEX.	MONTHS. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Cholera Infantum....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Croup.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	Diarrhœal Diseases...	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	4	Diphtheria.....	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	1	....	1	6		....	1	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Typhoid Fever.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	3		....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Scarlet Fever.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Other Fevers.....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Measles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Whooping Cough.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Rheumatism and Gout	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Anæmia, including	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	Infantile Debility...	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	Dropsy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	Cancer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	Phthisis	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	5	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	4		2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	3		....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2		....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Enteritis and Gastritis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Liver Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	Kidney Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Child Birth	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	Old Age	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	3		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc.	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Other diseases and cause not specified	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total Males...	2	....	2	2	3	4	1	2	1	....	2	5	24	Total Deaths from all causes	3	3	2	....	....	2	....	....	1	4	7	2	....	....
Total Females	4	1	3	1	1	2	3	3	4	1	3	2	28		5	4	2	4	....	2	4	1	....	....	3	2	....	1
Grand Total.	6	1	5	3	4	6	4	5	5	1	5	7	52		8	7	4	4	....	4	4	1	1	4	10	4	....	1

TABLE E.—TOWNS—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887—*Continued.*

OWEN SOUND.—Population, 5,791.

SEX.	MONTHS. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	Cholera Infantum	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Croup.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	Diarrhœal Diseases...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2		1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Diphtheria	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	3	Typhoid Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Scarlet Fever.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Other Fevers.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Measles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Whooping Cough.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Rheumatism and Gout.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	2		2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	3	3	Dropsy	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	..	1	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	...	2		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Cancer	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	..	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	Phthisis	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	1	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2		....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	2	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	.. .	....	2	....	7	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	2	2	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	2	....	..	2	....	....	....	....	....	4		1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	1	....	....	4	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	...	....	...
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Enteritis and Gastritis.	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2		2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.. .	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	Liver Diseases	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	Kidney Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	...	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Child Birth	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	Old Age	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....
Females	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	.. .	....	2		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	1	....	1	...
Males...	....	1	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc.	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	...
Females	....	....	...	. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Suicide	.. .	....	.. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	5	Other diseases and cause not specified	2	1	....	. ..	....	1	...	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	.. ..	...	....	1	2	6		3	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total Males...	4	1	1	3	5	4	3	6	3	3	2	4	39	Total Deaths from all causes	7	1	2	1	....	3	4	3	3	8	6	1	....	...
Total Females	1	2	1	4	....	1	6	1	3	3	2	2	26		9	2	1	....	3	3	1	....	3	1	2	1	1	....
Grand Total.	5	3	2	7	5	5	9	7	6	6	4	6	65		16	3	3	1	3	6	5	3	6	9	8	2	1	....

TABLE E.—TOWNS.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887.—*Continued.*

PEMBROKE.—Population, 4,069.

SEX.	MONTHS. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Cholera Infantum.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	6	Croup....	1	4	1	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	1	....	....	4	Diarrhœal Diseases ..	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	..	....
Females	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	4		2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....
Males...	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	....	....	....	6	Diphtheria	....	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2		1	1	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	Typhoid Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	...	..	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1		...	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
Males...	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Scarlet Fever.....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Other Fevers	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	...	....	....	1	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	...	1	Measles	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....
Females	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Rheumatism and Gout.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		1	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Males...	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Dropsy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males..	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Cancer	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	..	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	.. .	...	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	Phthisis	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3		....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	...	2	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	..	3		1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	...	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Males...	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	...	1	1	1	....	....	....	3		2	....	...	....	...	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	1	....	....	....	...	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	Enteritis and Gastritis	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	Liver Diseases	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Kidney Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	Child Birth	....	....	....	....	.. .	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	...	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	2	Old Age	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	2		....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	.. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Other diseases and cause not specified	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	...	....	....	....
Total Males...	4	3	3	3	2	2	6	5	4	1	2	1	36	Total Deaths from all causes	7	15	3	....	....	2	1	1	2	....	3	2	....	....
Total Females	3	1	....	....	2	....	4	5	3	1	3	1	23		7	3	....	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	....	2	1	....
Grand Total.	7	4	3	3	4	2	10	10	7	2	5	2	59	....	14	18	3	1	1	4	3	2	4	1	3	4	1	...

TABLE E.—TOWNS.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887.—*Continued.*

PERTH.—Population, 4,401.

SEX.	MONTHS. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Cholera Infantum	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	3		3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Croup	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1		....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Diarrhœal Diseases...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Diphtheria	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	Typhoid Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Scarlet Fever.....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Other Fevers.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Measles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1		1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Rheumatism and Gout	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	3		3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Males...														Dropsy														
Females		1											1						1									
Males...														Cancer														
Females																												
Males...			1								1		2	Phthisis					1					1				
Females		1			1	1							3			1			1	1								
Males...											1		1	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.														1
Females		1							1			1	3		1	1												1
Males...	1											1	2	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy		1		1										
Females					2			2		1			5								1	4						
Males...	1	1										2	4	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases		1	1							1	1			
Females		1	1									1	3			1					1				1			
Males...														Enteritis and Gastritis														
Females											1		1			1												
Males...														Liver Diseases														
Females																												
Males...														Kidney Diseases														
Females	1												1					1										
Females					1								1	Child Birth						1								
Males...			1										1	Old Age											1			
Females					1						1		2											1		1		
Males...			1										1	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc.					1									
Females												1	1					1										
Males...														Suicide														
Females																												
Males...									1				1	Other diseases and cause not specified	1													
Females																												
Total Males...	3	1	3	2				1	1		2	4	17	Total Deaths from all causes	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1			2	2		1
Total Females	1	5	1		5	1		8	3	1	3	3	31		8	4	2	2		2	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1
Grand Total.	4	6	4	2	5	1		9	4	1	5	7	48		10	6	4	3	1	4	3	3	4	1	3	3	1	2

TABLE E.—TOWNS.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887.—*Continued.*

PETERBORO'.—POPULATION, 8,663.

SEX.	MONTHS. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Cholera Infantum	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	Croup.....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1		....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	3	1	....	....	....	6	Diarrhœal Diseases .	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	3		3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	Diphtheria.....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	5		1	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	Typhoid Fever	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	1	5		....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	1	1	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Scarlet Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Other Fevers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Measles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	Whooping Cough	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Rheumatism and Gout	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males ..	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	5	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility.....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	3		3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	Dropsy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Cancer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	2	....	....	1	....	6	Phthisis	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	1	....	....	1	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1		....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	2	....	5	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	3	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	1	....	..	....	....	4		3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.	1	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	2	6		....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	1	1	....	....	....
Males...	2	....	1	..	2	....	1	....	....	....	2	1	9	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	1	3	..	1	....	2	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Females	2	1	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	.	....	6		1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	1	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Enteritis and Gastritis	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	2		....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	..	....	....	1	Liver Diseases	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	Kidney Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Females	....	....	1	..	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	4	Child Birth	...	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	2	....	....	1	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	2	8	Old Age	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	6	....	....
Females	1	....	2	1	1	2	....	....	1	1	....	1	10		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	5	1	....
Males...	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc.	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	Other diseases and cause not specified..	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Females	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total Males...	7	....	2	3	3	5	6	8	2	3	8	10	57	Total Deaths from all causes	19	8	....	3	....	7	1	3	4	3	2	7	....	....
Total Females	4	3	5	6	3	6	6	3	2	6	2	10	56		11	7	3	1	2	3	4	4	3	3	8	6	1	...
Grand Total.	11	3	7	9	6	11	12	11	4	9	10	20	113		30	15	3	4	2	10	5	7	7	6	10	13	1	....

TABLE E.—TOWNS.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1877.—*Continued.*

PICTON.—Population, 3,034.

SEX.	MONTHS. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	Cholera Infantum	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1		1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Croup	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Diarrhœal Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Diphtheria	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Typhoid Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Scarlet Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Other Fevers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2		1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Measles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Rheumatism and Gout	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1		1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Males...	....	..	...	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	Dropsy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	Cancer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1		..	....	....	....	..	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males..	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	Phthisis	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	4		....	....	1	....	....	2	....	1	...	....	....	...	....	....
Males..	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	...	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	4		....	....	....	....	....	1	..	....	1	....	1	1	....	....
Males..	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	1	....	....	....
Females	....	1	....	....	1	....	...	...	....	....	....	....	2		....	....	...	...	....	....	...	1	....	....	....	....	1	....
Males..	....	1	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Males..	1	....	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	Enteritis and Gastritis	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Females	....	....	1	....	...	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2		....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Males..	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	Liver Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	...	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males..	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Kidney Diseases	..	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	1	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	1	Child Birth	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males..	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	3	Old Age	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....		....	3	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males..	...	....	..	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc.	....	....	....	...	....	..	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males..	...	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	3	Other diseases and cause not specified..	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	2		....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total Males..	2	3	2	1	....	1	1	3	1	2	....	1	17	Total Deaths from all causes	3	....	1	....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	....	....
Total Females	3	3	1	2	3	1	1	4	....	2	1	2	23		3	....	2	1	....	4	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	....
Grand Total.	5	6	3	3	3	2	2	7	1	4	1	3	40	.....	6	....	3	1	1	5	3	4	3	3	3	7	1	....

TABLE E.—TOWNS.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887.—*Continued.*

PORT HOPE.—Population, 5,514.

SEX.	MONTHS. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	Cholera Infantum	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1		1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Croup.....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	3	Diarrhœal Diseases...	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Diphtheria	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Typhoid Fever	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Scarlet Fever.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Other Fevers....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Measles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1		1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Whooping Cough.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Rheumatism and Gout.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Males...														Dropsy														
Females												1	1			1												
Males...								1	1				2	Cancer						1			1					
Females																												
Males...				1						1		1	3	Phthisis						2		1						
Females				1						1	1		3							1		1	1					
Males...			1		1	1		1					4	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	1	1								1	1			
Females			1		1		1						3		1	1						1						
Males...					1						1		2	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy										1	1			
Females			1										1									1						
Males...					1				1		1		3	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases						1					2			
Females											1	1	2			1								1				
Males...							2						2	Enteritis and Gastritis.		1				1								
Females																												
Males...														Liver Diseases														
Females												2	2											2				
Males...														Kidney Diseases														
Females																												
Females														Child Birth														
Males...		1		3				1			1		6	Old Age											3	3		
Females			1	2			1		1			2	7												2	4	1	
Males...								1				1	2	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc			1					1						
Females																												
Males...														Suicide														
Females																												
Males...				1				1	1				3	Other diseases and cause not specified		1			1				1					
Females									1				1											1				
Total Males...		1	1	5	3	2	3	8	3	1	3	2	32	Total Deaths from all causes	5	4	1		1	5		2	2	2	7	3		
Total Females			3	3	1		3	3	2	1	3	5	24		3	4				1		3	1	4	2	5	1	
Grand Total.		1	4	8	4	2	6	11	5	2	6	7	56		8	8	1		1	6		5	3	6	9	8	1	

TABLE E.—TOWNS.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887—*Continued.*

SARNIA.—POPULATION, 5,588.

SEX.	MONTHS.												Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES.													
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.			Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	Cholera Infantum	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2		2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	Croup	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	Diarrhœal Diseases	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2		1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Diphtheria	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	Other Fevers	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2		...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	Whooping Cough	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Rheumatism and Gout	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1		...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	6	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Males...	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	Dropsy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Cancer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	5	Phthisis	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3		....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	4	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	1	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	1		1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	3	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	5		....	.. .	2	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Enteritis and Gastritis.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2		....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Liver Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.. .	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	Kidney Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Child Birth	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	3	Old Age	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	3	Other diseases and cause not specified.	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	...	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total Males...	4	....	2	2	2	2	1	5	6	4	4	6	38	Total Deaths from all causes	7	8	2	...	5	2	1	3	3	3	4	....	....	....
Total Females	3	3	5	1	2	....	2	....	1	....	2	7	26		5	2	4	2	4	2	1	3	....	1	1	1	....	....
Grand Total.	7	3	7	3	4	2	3	5	7	4	6	13	64		12	10	6	2	9	4	2	6	3	4	5	1	....	....

TABLE E.—TOWNS.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887.

WHITBY.—Population, 2,951.

SEX.	MONTHS. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Cholera Infantum	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Croup.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1		....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Diarrhœal Diseases...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	2	....	....	5	Diphtheria.....	....	....	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	2	....	5		....	1	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	Typhoid Fever	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Scarlet Fever.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Other Fevers.....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Measles	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Whooping Cough.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Rheumatism and Gout	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	1	...	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	3	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility.....	2	1	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1		1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Males...	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Dropsy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Cancer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	Phthisis	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	1	....	....	4		1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	..	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	4	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	....
Females	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Males...	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	3		....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Enteritis and Gastritis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	Liver Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	Kidney Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Child Birth	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	....	3	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	8	Old Age	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	5	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	2	Other diseases and cause not specified	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total Males...	1	3	3	1	1	5	3	6	5	4	1	2	35	Total Deaths from all causes	2	3	5	3	2	1	1	3	....	4	4	7	....	....
Total Females	1	....	....	....	3	5	2	1	1	3	6	1	23		3	4	2	3	....	....	1	2	3	1	2	2	....	....
Grand Total..	2	3	3	1	4	10	5	7	6	7	7	3	58	....	5	7	7	6	2	1	2	5	3	5	6	9	....	....

TABLE E.—TOWNS.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887.—*Continued.*

WINDSOR.—Population, 7,608.

SEX.	MONTHS. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Cholera Infantum.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1		1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Croup.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	Diarrhœal Diseases....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2		2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	Diphtheria	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	2	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	6		2	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Typhoid Fever.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	Scarlet Fever.....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Other Fevers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	Measles	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	..	....	....	....	3		1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Whooping Cough.....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Rheumatism and Gout	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	1	8	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility.....	7	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	2	1	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	6		6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Males..	....	..	....	....	....	...	1	....	....	....	...	....	1	Dropsy	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	1	...	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	1	....	....	....
Males..	....	....	....	....	....	..	...	....	....	....	....	...	....	Cancer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2		....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Males..	....	....	....	....	....	...	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	Phthisis	...	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	...	....	....	....
Females	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	...	....	3		....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Males..	2	1	....	1	....	....	2	1	1	....	....	....	8	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	3	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	...
Females	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	3		....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....
Males..	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	4	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	2	....	....	....	1
Females	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	...	1	....	....
Males..	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males..	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Enteritis and Gastritis	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males..	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	Liver Diseases	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	Kidney Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	2	Child Birth	....	....	....	....	..	2	....	...	....	..	....	..	....	....
Males..	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	1	Old Age	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	1	....	....
Females	....	1	....	1	1	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	3		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	...	....
Males..	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc.	...	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	...	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Suicide	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males..	1	1	1	2	....	2	2	....	....	1	....	1	11	Other diseases and cause not specified	6	....	2	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	3	4	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	1	3	17		6	1	....	....	1	3	2	3	....	1	....	....	....	..
Total Males..	4	8	5	6	1	2	8	3	3	2	....	7	49	Total Deaths from all causes	22	6	5	1	2	2	....	2	3	2	2	1	....	1
Total Females	8	7	8	4	3	2	5	3	1	5	2	5	53		18	8	....	2	1	7	3	3	2	3	5	1	....	....
Grand Total.	12	15	13	10	4	4	13	6	4	7	2	12	102	....	40	14	5	3	3	9	3	5	5	5	7	2	....	1

TABLE E.—TOWNS.—DEATHS BY AGES, MONTHS AND DISEASES, 1887.—*Concluded.*

WOODSTOCK.—Population, 7,534.

SEX.	MONTHS. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and ever.	Unknown.
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	3	Cholera Infantum.....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Croup.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2		....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	...	1	1	....	....	....	....	...	2	Diarrhœal Diseases...	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	1	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	6	1	9	Diphtheria.....	....	4	3	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	1	3	2	1	10		....	5	4	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	2	....	6	Typhoid Fever	....	1	....	1	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	4		....	....	....	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Scarlet Fever..... ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Other Fevers.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	5	Measles	....	2	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1		....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	Whooping Cough.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Rheumatism and Gout	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	4	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility.....	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Dropsy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Cancer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	Phthisis	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	5		1	2	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males ..	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	2	....	2	2	9	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	1	3	1	....	....	....	....
Females	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	3		....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	1	6	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	..	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	1	1	1	7		1	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	2	Enteritis and Gastritis.	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2		1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Liver Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	Kidney Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	2	Child Birth	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	4	Old Age	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	5		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	Other diseases and cause not specified..	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1		1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total Males...	....	3	2	3	4	2	5	5	7	4	16	10	61	Total Deaths from all causes	12	10	5	1	3	3	4	4	5	4	7	3	....	....	....	....
Total Females	7	2	1	4	5	....	4	3	6	7	7	3	49		4	12	5	2	2	5	4	1	4	2	4	4	....	....	....	....
Grand Total...	7	5	3	7	9	2	9	8	13	11	23	13	110		16	22	10	3	5	8	8	5	9	6	11	7	....	....	....	....

H. S. CREWE, *Inspector.*

RECAPITULATION.

Total Deaths by Ages, Months, and Diseases in the principal Towns in 1887.

SEX.	MONTHS.												Total.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES.													
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.			Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	2	1	....	....	..	2	5	13	2	1	....	....	26	Cholera Infantum	19	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...
Females	....	....	....	1	1	....	7	6	1	....	....	....	16		14	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	2	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	2	2	3	6	26	Croup	5	16	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	2	....	1	2	1	1	....	....	4	4	2	4	21		2	14	5	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	...	....	3	15	15	3	1	....	1	38	Diarrhœal Diseases...	22	6	1	1	....	....	1	2	1	1	2	1	....	....
Females	....	2	1	....	1	1	10	11	5	1	2	1	35		17	11	....	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	2	1	....	....
Males...	7	2	2	1	....	3	3	5	2	2	8	11	46	Diphtheria	1	20	20	2	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	6	2	2	3	5	5	1	5	2	5	7	7	50		5	21	16	7	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	6	5	6	2	5	28	Typhoid Fever	....	2	....	4	4	6	5	4	2	1	....	....	....	....
Females	1	3	1	....	1	2	1	5	6	5	3	2	30		1	1	....	3	4	4	9	1	1	3	2	1	....	...
Males...	...	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	3	Scarlet Fever.....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	3		....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	2	1	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	8	Other Fevers.	....	3	1	....	2	1	....	....	1	...	....	....	....	....
Females	2	....	....	...	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	5		2	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	...	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	2	....	3	1	1	....	....	....	....	4	1	12	Measles	2	5	2	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	....	2	2	2	2	....	2	1	....	..	1	....	12		4	5	1	1	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	....	1	5	Whooping Cough.....	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Females	1	....	1	...	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	4		4	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	3	Rheumatism and Gout.	....	..	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
Females	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2		....	....	...	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	7	8	5	6	7	4	11	13	8	3	2	6	80	Anæmia, including Infantile Debility.....	63	8	2	....	....	1	2	....	2	2	....	....	....	....
Females	8	5	4	3	7	2	10	2	5	6	2	1	55		40	2	....	....	....	4	1	2	2	3	1	....	....	....

Males..	2	....	1	2	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	6	14	Dropsy	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	3	....	5	3	....	....	....
Females	1	2	....	1	....	....	1	2	....	1	3	2	13		....	2		....	....	1	2	2	2	3	1	....	....	...
Males...	5	....	1	2	2	1	....	2	1	....	1	2	17	Cancer	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	1	2	4	2	3	....	2
Females	5	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	3	2	3	2	25		....	....	....	....	2	1	1	8	7	5	1	....	....	....
Males...	6	9	6	7	4	2	6	6	9	2	7	7	71	Phthisis	5	1	....	1	2	32	7	8	7	4	2	1	....	1
Females	9	8	8	6	7	8	4	7	6	9	6	5	83		1	1	3	7	8	26	14	9	10	3	1	....	....	....
Males...	8	6	5	5	7	7	8	4	7	7	6	6	76	Nervous Diseases, including Convulsions.	23	12	4	3	3	3	2	1	3	10	11	....	....	1
Females	4	3	6	3	5	4	12	11	6	7	5	5	71		26	15	2	....	....	5	2	2	2	7	7	2	....	1
Males...	5	6	3	1	4	4	4	3	10	4	9	5	58	Heart Diseases and Apoplexy.	1	1	....	1	...	1	2	6	7	19	15	4	....	1
Females	6	3	8	6	4	3	4	7	3	3	4	7	58		1	....	1	1	3	2	5	12	11	8	5	7	1	1
Males...	11	6	9	2	7	3	3	5	5	4	11	11	77	Pneumonia, Bronchitis & other Lung Diseases	20	10	2	1	2	9	2	5	9	9	7	1	....	....
Females	6	6	6	5	7	3	4	5	1	1	6	10	60		10	12	2	....	2	3	1	8	9	8	3	2	....	....
Males...	2	1	4	....	1	2	6	4	3	2	1	4	30	Enteritis and Gastritis	6	2	2	2	5	4	4	....	...	2	3	....	....	..
Females	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	3	4	3	26		3	2	1	3	1	5	4	2	3	1	....	1	....	....
Males...	1	1	....	....	1	3	3	2	....	1	1	....	13	Liver Diseases	...	1	....	....	....	....	.. .	4	2	4	2	....	....	....
Females	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	2	6		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	2	1	...	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	5	2	2	....	...	....	3	4	3	19	Kidney Diseases	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	5	3	6	1	....	....
Females	3	1	1	1	....	....	2	1	1	2	1	....	13		....	....	....	1	1	1	....	4	2	1	2	1	....	....
Females	2	1	3	5	2	1	4	....	1	4	....	2	25	Child Birth	....	....	....	....	....	13	10	2	....	....	....	....	....	.. .
Males...	10	3	8	9	6	5	8	10	5	5	5	8	82	Old Age	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	40	37	4	1
Females	6	9	9	12	8	5	5	7	8	6	6	6	87		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	38	39	10	....
Males...	3	2	2	5	5	3	2	7	....	....	3	3	35	Violent Deaths, Accidents, etc.	1	4	5	2	1	6	3	5	3	4	....	1	....	....
Females	1	1	1	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	8		....	....	1	2	1	2	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Males...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	Suicide	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	...	....
Females	....	....	....	....	...	....	1	....	...	....	....	....	1		....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Males...	1	4	4	8	3	5	8	9	12	4	7	11	76	Other Diseases and cause not specified	27	8	7	1	3	6	3	4	5	10	1	1	....	....
Females	4	3	6	10	3	....	5	6	2	9	2	11	51		12	5	4	2	3	8	5	1	7	2	....	1	....	1
Total Males...	75	57	52	59	54	53	85	109	77	49	74	100	844	Total Deaths from all causes	199	111	52	18	27	71	36	46	50	79	95	50	4	6
Total Females	68	56	62	66	59	40	78	84	59	68	58	62	760		141	95	39	30	28	75	57	56	59	47	64	55	11	3
Grand Total.	143	113	114	125	113	93	163	193	136	117	132	162	1604	.....	340	206	91	48	55	146	93	102	109	126	159	105	15	9

H. S. CREWE, *Inspector.*

RECAPITULATION.

Total deaths by Ages and Months in the principal Towns in 1887.

TOTAL POPULATION, 120,364.

SEX.	MONTHS. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	TOWNS.	AGES. Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 and over.	Unknown.
Males...	...	4	2	3	3	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	23	Barrie	7	1	....	....	1	2	2	1	....	1	6	1	....	1
Females	1	2	3	7	6	6	2	2	4	1	2	1	37		9	4	1	2	1	4	4	2	3	2	4	1	...	....
Males...	6	1	2	4	2	2	8	2	3	5	4	8	47	Berlin	16	4	2	....	1	4	1	3	2	7	4	3	....	....
Females	3	2	6	5	1	1	3	6	4	7	2	6	46		7	10	1	....	....	5	2	3	5	5	6	2	....	....
Males...	6	2	2	3	1	1	6	1	7	1	5	4	39	Brampton	7	...	....	1	4	5	3	2	2	9	5	1	....	....
Females	2	1	1	3	4	2	3	2	2	8	1	3	32		5	1	1	1	2	1	5	4	3	2	3	2	1	1
Males...	6	5	2	6	3	3	5	9	2	3	7	9	60	Brockville	15	6	4	....	4	8	2	5	3	5	7	1	....	....
Females	7	1	6	6	4	3	10	9	6	1	5	5	63		9	3	4	2	2	10	5	3	12	4	6	2	1	....
Males...	4	5	4	2	2	1	6	10	5	....	1	7	47	Chatham	9	11	5	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	8	3	....	1
Females	4	7	3	3	3	3	4	1	2	6	1	1	38		2	2	2	2	3	4	4	5	2	2	2	6	2	....
Males...	4	6	3	1	2	2	3	6	4	4	2	5	42	Cobourg	6	2	2	....	1	4	3	....	6	9	7	2	....	....
Females	4	....	....	3	3	1	2	3	3	2	3	3	27		3	5	1	..	1	2	1	4	....	3	1	5	1	....
Males...	4	3	2	2	3	5	1	3	4	1	5	1	34	Collingwood	3	4	3	....	1	5	....	4	5	4	3	1	1	....
Females	1	5	5	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	1	32		3	5	....	1	3	3	2	4	3	1	4	3	....	....
Males...	3	....	5	2	1	2	6	4	4	....	1	1	29	Cornwall	15	1	1	1	....	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	....	....
Females	1	1	3	1	1	1	4	...	4	1	2	3	22		8	3	....	....	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	....	....
Males...	5	1	2	....	7	4	4	12	8	5	2	8	58	Galt	17	12	5	2	....	2	4	3	3	6	2	....	1	1
Females	5	3	3	5	2	2	6	11	3	3	3	4	50		10	6	5	2	1	4	5	2	3	3	4	5	....	....

Males...	5	2	1	2	1	....	3	3	2	1	3	1	24	Kincardine	6	8	....	....	....	2	....	1	2	3	....	1	1	....
Females	....	4	4	2	2	1	3	1	....	1	....	2	20		2	1	3	....	....	3	3	1	2	3	1	1	....	....
Males...	1	5	1	3	5	2	4	6	1	3	2	3	36	Lindsay	9	2	2	1	....	6	3	2	1	1	6	2	1	....
Females	5	3	....	4	2	....	3	3	2	5	2	2	31		7	5	....	2	1	6	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	....
Males...	2	....	2	2	3	4	1	2	1	....	2	5	24	Napanee	3	3	2	....	....	2	....	....	1	4	7	2	....	....
Females	4	1	3	1	1	2	3	3	4	1	3	2	28		5	4	2	4	....	2	4	1	....	....	3	2	....	1
Males...	4	1	1	3	5	4	3	6	3	3	2	4	39	Owen Sound	7	1	2	1	....	3	4	3	3	8	6	1	....	....
Females	1	2	1	4	....	1	6	1	3	3	2	2	26		9	2	1	....	3	3	1	....	3	1	2	1	....	....
Males...	4	3	3	3	2	2	6	5	4	1	2	1	36	Pembroke	7	15	3	....	....	2	1	1	2	....	3	2	....	....
Females	3	1	....	....	2	....	4	5	3	1	3	1	23		7	3	....	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	....	2	1	....
Males...	3	1	3	2	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	4	17	Perth	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	....	....	2	2	....	1
Females	1	5	1	....	5	1	....	8	3	1	3	3	31		8	4	2	2	....	2	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1
Males...	7	....	2	3	3	5	6	8	2	3	8	10	57	Peterboro'	19	8	....	3	....	7	1	3	4	3	2	7	....	....
Females	4	3	5	6	3	6	6	3	2	6	2	10	56		11	7	3	1	2	3	4	4	3	3	8	6	1	....
Males...	2	3	2	1	....	1	1	3	1	2	....	1	17	Picton	3	...	1	....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	....	....
Females	3	3	1	2	3	1	1	4	....	2	1	2	23		3	....	2	1	....	4	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	....
Males...	....	1	1	5	3	2	3	8	3	1	3	2	32	Port Hope	5	4	1	....	....	5	....	2	2	2	7	3	....	1
Females	....	....	3	3	1	....	3	3	2	1	3	5	24		3	4	....	....	....	1	....	3	1	4	2	5	1	....
Males...	4	....	2	2	2	2	1	5	6	4	4	6	38	Sarnia	7	8	2	....	5	2	1	3	3	3	4	....	....	....
Females	3	3	5	1	2	....	2	....	1	....	2	7	26		5	2	4	2	4	2	1	3	....	1	1	1	....	....
Males...	1	3	3	1	1	5	3	6	5	4	1	2	35	Whitby	2	3	5	3	2	1	1	3	....	4	4	7	....	....
Females	1	....	....	....	3	5	2	1	1	3	6	1	23		3	4	2	3	....	....	1	2	3	1	2	2	....	....
Males...	4	8	5	6	1	2	8	3	3	2	....	7	49	Windsor	22	6	5	1	2	2	....	2	3	2	2	1	....	1
Females	8	7	8	4	3	2	5	3	1	5	2	5	53		18	8	....	2	1	7	3	3	2	3	5	1	....	....
Males...	....	3	2	3	4	2	5	5	7	4	16	10	61	Woodstock	12	10	5	1	3	3	4	4	5	4	7	3	....	....
Females	7	2	1	4	5	....	4	3	6	7	7	3	49		4	12	5	2	2	5	4	1	4	2	4	4	....	....
Total Males...	75	57	52	59	54	53	85	109	77	49	74	100	844	Total Deaths from all causes	199	111	52	18	27	71	36	46	50	79	95	50	4	6
Total Females	68	56	62	66	59	40	78	74	59	68	58	72	760		141	95	39	30	28	75	57	56	59	47	64	55	11	3
Grand Total.	143	113	114	125	113	93	163	183	136	117	132	172	1604		340	206	91	48	55	146	93	102	109	126	159	105	15	9

H. S. CREWE, *Inspector.*

TABLE F.—Deaths by Occupations, 1887, shewing the ages at death; also aggregate and average age.

OCCUPATIONS.	Ages. 20 to 25 years.	25 to 30 years.	30 to 35 years.	35 to 40 years.	40 to 45 years.	45 to 50 years.	50 to 55 years.	55 to 60 years.	60 to 65 years.	65 to 70 years.	70 to 75 years.	75 to 80 years.	80 to 85 years.	85 to 90 years.	90 to 95 years.	95 to 100 years.	100 years and over.	1887 Total.	1886 Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	Aggregate age.	Average age.
Agents	4	4	8	6	8	13	9	4	3	3	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	66	38	28	....	3303	50.0
Brickmakers	1	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	2	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	8	1	....	469	52.1
Blacksmiths	11	4	8	5	5	7	6	5	6	6	5	5	5	3	....	....	....	81	75	6	....	4117	50.8
Brewers and Distillers	2	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	16	11	5	....	687	43.0
Bricklayers	2	3	....	2	1	1	2	1	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	16	11	5	....	752	47.0
Barbers	1	....	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	19	16	3	....	923	48.0
Butchers	5	6	2	4	7	3	5	....	5	5	2	2	5	....	....	....	....	51	45	6	....	2532	50.0
Book-keepers and Clerks	50	18	16	5	7	7	6	10	6	5	4	4	1	1	....	....	....	140	123	17	....	5250	37.5
Bankers	2	1	....	1	....	1	1	1	1	5	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	14	14	....	....	748	53.6
Bakers and Confectioners	1	1	2	2	....	3	1	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	21	....	7	637	45.5
Carpenters	23	10	5	14	15	10	15	15	16	17	14	15	13	3	....	....	....	185	173	12	....	9710	52.4
Cabinet-makers	6	1	1	2	1	2	5	1	6	2	4	1	1	....	....	....	....	33	18	15	....	1676	50.3
Coopers	5	2	....	....	....	5	2	2	5	2	1	1	3	....	1	....	....	29	21	8	....	1548	53.4
Chemists and Druggists	....	1	1	1	....	....	2	2	2	....	3	1	1	....	....	....	....	14	15	....	1	793	56.8
Clergymen	....	....	....	....	2	3	5	5	5	8	5	3	4	....	1	....	....	41	33	8	....	2627	64.0
Contractors and Builders	2	1	....	....	1	1	1	4	....	5	7	4	2	....	....	....	....	28	30	....	2	1751	62.5
Carriage and Wagon Makers	2	....	1	....	2	2	5	1	5	....	2	1	2	....	....	....	....	23	37	....	14	1184	51.5
Dentists	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	1	4	....	205	41 4
Engineers	4	2	4	3	....	4	5	5	5	4	5	....	1	....	....	....	....	42	35	7	....	2134	50.8
Farmers	203	112	96	96	119	103	152	140	302	247	419	308	298	135	50	25	5	2810	2642	168	....	172610	62.4
Gardeners	1	3	....	1	2	1	4	7	7	5	7	6	2	1	1	....	....	48	34	14	....	2948	61.4
Gentlemen	1	3	2	2	5	5	3	10	25	25	49	34	33	18	1	1	1	218	214	4	....	14793	68.0
Hunters and Fishermen	....	....	2	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	13	....	8	195	39.0
Laborers	135	60	40	55	60	60	45	70	125	61	99	53	45	27	12	4	2	953	795	158	....	50356	52.8
Lumbermen	4	5	2	5	....	1	1	....	....	3	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	24	30	....	6	1003	41.2
Lawyers	5	5	2	2	1	5	3	3	1	2	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	33	22	11	....	1482	45.0

Milliners and Dressmakers	30	10	2	6	2	3	....	....	3	....	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	61	27	34	....	1997	32.7
Masons	3	1	3	1	3	2	2	5	5	2	3	7	5	1	1	1	....	45	46	....	1	2720	60.4
Machinists	7	1	....	5	5	5	2	3	2	....	3	1	2	....	....	....	....	36	40	...	4	1667	46.3
Moulders	6	1	....	5	1	1	1	1	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	19	20	....	1	758	40.0
Millers	3	1	....	3	1	3	4	3	6	1	5	5	3	....	....	....	....	38	31	7	....	2196	57.8
Millwrights	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	..	2	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	6	7	....	1	347	57.8
Manufacturers	5	2	2	1	1	3	1	5	5	6	2	1	....	2	....	....	....	36	46	....	10	1805	50.1
Merchants	8	6	13	13	15	11	21	28	30	22	17	14	7	2	....	....	....	207	150	57	....	11454	55.3
Other Mechanics	20	14	6	10	7	7	6	5	5	5	3	3	....	2	....	....	....	93	82	11	....	3796	40.8
Painters	12	....	6	5	2	....	7	1	3	....	2	1	..	....	....	1	....	40	28	12	....	1648	41.2
Printers	11	5	1	1	4	1	....	2	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	29	22	7	....	1058	36.3
Physicians	2	3	3	4	6	5	1	2	6	1	5	2	4	....	....	....	....	44	36	8	....	2613	59.4
Plasterers	5	1	3	1	....	....	....	5	3	1	2	1	2	....	....	....	....	24	15	9	....	1193	49.7
Public Officials	5	4	1	2	7	6	5	7	18	14	4	9	5	2	....	2	....	91	90	1	....	5372	59.0
Railroad Employees	22	8	10	2	1	2	9	2	2	2	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	63	55	8	....	2301	36.5
Servants (female)	36	10	7	3	7	4	5	3	3	5	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	87	77	10	....	3119	36.2
Stonecutters	2	....	2	1	2	3	1	...	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	13	2	.. .	685	45.6
Shoemakers	5	1	3	2	1	5	6	7	8	15	17	9	6	....	....	....	....	85	89	....	4	5205	61.2
Sailors	5	....	1	....	....	5	....	1	2	2	2	5	2	....	....	....	....	25	35	...	10	1418	56.7
Saddlers and Harnessmakers	5	1	5	....	2	5	1	2	1	1	2	1	....	....	1	....	....	27	18	9	....	1206	41.6
Tinsmiths	2	1	1	...	3	1	1	....	5	1	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	19	19	....	....	1008	53.0
Teamsters	2	5	2	1	6	4	5	5	6	5	1	2	....	1	....	....	....	45	38	7	....	2285	50.8
Tavern-keepers	2	4	5	2	6	6	8	7	8	7	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	59	56	3	....	2958	50.2
Tobacconists and Cigar-makers	4	2	2	2	...	2	....	2	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	18	9	9	....	761	42.1
Teachers (male)	7	5	1	2	3	....	....	....	....	4	7	5	1	1	....	....	....	36	38	....	2	1817	51.3
Teachers (female)	13	6	5	2	1	....	4	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	33	16	17	....	1081	32.7
Telegraph Operators	6	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	4	4	....	186	23.3
Tailors	5	5	6	....	4	2	4	4	..	11	10	5	5	....	....	....	....	61	48	13	....	3387	56.1
Tanners and Curriers	....	1	1	....	....	1	1	1	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	9	7	2	....	388	43.1
Volunteers, Soldiers and Pensioners	1	....	....	1	2	2	1	5	2	6	11	10	4	2	3	3	1	54	47	7	....	3853	70.7
Watchmakers and Jewellers	1	1	....	....	1	3	....	1	2	4	3	....	2	....	....	....	....	15	13	2	....	778	51.8
Weavers	....	....	1	....	1	2	1	3	5	4	3	2	4	1	....	1	....	28	30	....	2	1716	61.2
Occupations not given	12	5	6	2	4	5	6	5	14	5	8	10	2	2	3	....	15	101	24	80	....	6443	62.0
Total	719	351	297	289	340	341	384	405	686	538	758	550	477	205	74	39	24	6477	5751	799	73	363707	56.2

Total increase ..... 726.

H. S. CREWE,
Inspector.

DETAILED REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF INSURANCE,

1888.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

Toronto:
PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 68 AND 70 FRONT STREET WEST.
1888.

DETAILED REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF INSURANCE,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1887.

The Honourable A. McL. Ross, M.P.P.,
Provincial Treasurer, Toronto.

SIR,—Having previously submitted, in printed form, an Abstract Report of Insurance Companies' Statements for the year ending 31st December, 1887, I have now the honour to submit the Detailed Report as provided by the Ontario Insurance Act.

This Report includes :—

I. Detailed Statements and Synoptical Tables of Joint Stock Fire Insurance Companies.

II. Detailed Statements and Synoptical Tables of Cash-Mutual Fire Insurance Companies.

III. Detailed Statements and Synoptical Tables of Strictly Mutual Fire Insurance Companies.

IV. Comparative Summary of Assets and Premium Notes of Mutual Companies of all Classes.

V. Fire Tables for 1887 ; showing

(a) Localities, Months of Occurrence, and Total Claims paid ;

(b) Localities, Causes and number of Losses ; and

VI. Register of Insurance Companies brought up to 30th June, 1888.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. HOWARD HUNTER,
Inspector.

JOINT STOCK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1887.

JOINT STOCK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1887.

[*FOR* HAND-IN-HAND INSURANCE COMPANY (MUTUAL AND STOCK); *AND* MILLERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (STOCK AND MUTUAL);

See under "CASH MUTUAL COMPANIES."]

MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, WATERLOO.

Commenced business 1st November, 1875.

President—I. E. BOWMAN, M.P. | *Secretary*—P. H. SIMS.

Authorized Capital, $500,000.

Subscribed Capital, $200,000. Paid up, $20,000.

Deposited with Treasurer of Ontario, $20,129, par value.

Statement for the year ending 31st December, 1887.

ASSETS.

Mortgages.

Location of Property Covered.	Cash Value of Property.	Amount of Mortgages.	
Wellington County	$36,700	$15,550	
Waterloo County	81,820	27,560	
Bruce County	14,100	8,000	
Perth County, N.R	4,500	2,000	
Grey County	2,400	1,500	
	$139,520	$54,610	$54,610 00
Market value of stocks			1,120 00
" debentures and other securities			19,570 57
Interest due, accrued and unpaid			1,696 00
Cash on hand in head office			3,252 59
Cash deposited at Molson's Bank, Waterloo			2,120 53
Agents' balances			5,696 38
Bills receivable, less than one year overdue			1,705 43
Total assets			$90,071 50

Liabilities.

Amount of claims for losses in suspense, or supposed, or reported	$7,671 97
Unearned premiums, being 50 per cent. of gross premiums	54,326 05
Dividends declared, but not yet due	1,600 00
Total liabilities, except capital stock	$63,598 02
Capital stock paid up in cash	$20,000 00

Income.

Gross premiums received in cash	$96,844 21
Received for interest from all sources	4,201 55
" carpenters' risks, transfer fees and extra premiums	1,145 27
" reinsurance	4,295 43
Total income	$106,486 46

Expenditure.

Net amount paid during the year for losses occurring in years prior to 1887.	$4,714 90
Amount paid for losses occurring during the year 1887	56,381 05
	$61,095 95
Amount paid for reinsurance premiums	13,473 93
" dividends	1,600 00
Expense Account:	
Commission and brokerage	15,965 32
Salaries, fees, and all other charges of officials for the year	4,270 87
Travelling expenses and adjusting losses	1,370 72
Fuel, light, and cleaning	71 60
Printing and advertising	799 84
Express charges	69 79
License fee and statutory assessment	268 89
Rent	474 05
Commercial agency	50 00
Books and stationery	449 92
Bank exchange	154 57
Postage and telegraphing	957 15
Solicitor's charges and law costs	223 99
Taxes	31 30
Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association	377 07
Sundries	48 70
Total expenditure	$101,753 66

RISKS.

——	No. of Policies.	Amount.
		$
Policies in force December 31st, 1886	8,300	8,132,739 00
Taken during the year 1887—new and renewed	6,594	6,970,424 00
Total	14,894	15,103,163 00
Deduct expired and cancelled during 1887	6,146	6,558,148 00
In force at December 31st, 1887	8,748	8,545,015 00
Of which was re-insured		363,736 00
Net risks carried by Company, December 31st, 1887		8,181,279 00

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed.	Amount paid up in cash.
		$ c.	$ c.
Allenby, F. G	Galt	4,000 00	400 00
Bowman, J. E	Waterloo	12,000 00	1,200 00
Bowers, Cyrus	Berlin	5,000 00	500 00
Bowman, I. D	"	1,000 00	100 00
Bricker, Jacob	Waterloo	2,000 00	200 00
Ballantyne, Thomas	Stratford	1,000 00	100 00
Bowlby, D. S, M.D	Berlin	10,000 00	1,000 00
Boye, Ernest	Baden	1,000 00	100 00
Biscoe, Frederick	Guelph	1,000 00	100 00
Bellinger. Theo.	Waterloo	500 00	50 00
Bowman, J. S	Arthur	500 00	50 00
Briethaupt, L	Berlin	1,200 00	120 00
Colquhoun, F	Waterloo	3,500 00	350 00
Colquhoun, J. Ledellia	"	2,000 00	200 00
Cameron, Wm	Port Elgin	500 00	50 00
Caw, Wm., M.D	Parkhill	1,000 00	100 00
Day, T. J	Guelph	1,000 00	100 00
Doering, John E	De Witt, Neb	500 00	50 00
Dickson, Wm	Parkhill	500 00	50 00
Erb, E	Halifax	1,000 00	100 00
Eccles, Daniel	Watford	500 00	50 00
Farrish, Wm	Rockwood	1,000 00	100 00
Fennell, John	Berlin	500 00	50 00
Fletcher, Ann, Mrs	Rockwood	3,200 00	320 00
Fink, Paul	Waterloo	1,000 00	100 00
Gibbs, John	Parkhill	2,000 00	200 00
Gissing, F. J	Ontario, California	1,000 00	100 00
Hughes, J. B	Waterloo	2,000 00	200 00
Hilliard, Thomas	"	1,000 00	100 00
Hendry, Charles	"	5,000 00	500 00
Hunter, Wm	Guelph	2,000 00	200 00
Hay, W. G	Listowel	1,000 00	100 00
Hough, James	Guelph	1,000 00	100 00
Hogg, David N.	"	2,500 00	250 00

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed.	Amount paid up in cash.
		$ c.	$ c.
Innes, James	Guelph	4,000 00	400 00
Irwin, John	Strathroy	1,000 00	100 00
Jackson, Henry F. J	Brockville	5,000 00	500 00
Jaffray, R	Galt	1,000 00	100 00
Killer, Nicholas	Waterloo	1,000 00	100 00
Kaufman, S	Washington, Ont	5,000 00	500 00
Kumpf, C	Waterloo	1,000 00	100 00
Kranz, Hugo	Berlin	1,000 00	100 00
Livingston, James	Baden	2,000 00	200 00
Lockie, James	Waterloo	2,500 00	250 00
Lautenschlager, P	Berlin	2,000 00	200 00
Moore, George	Waterloo	3,000 00	300 00
Miller, Alex	Berlin	1,000 00	100 00
Melvin, Robert	Guelph	7,000 00	700 00
Merner, Fred	New Hamburg	1,000 00	100 00
Morton, W., M.D	Wellesley	500 00	50 00
Oelschlager, Wm	Berlin	5,000 00	500 00
Peffers, Joseph	Listowel	500 00	50 00
Petrie, A. B	Guelph	3,000 00	300 00
Reiner, John G	Wellesley	2,000 00	200 00
Somerville, G. A	Guelph	2,500 00	250 00
Snyder, J. B	St. Jacobs	10,000 00	1,000 00
Snider, E. W. B	"	6,000 00	600 00
Shuh, John	Waterloo	2,000 00	200 00
Snider, John B	"	2,000 00	200 00
Snider, Simon	"	5,000 00	500 00
Sims, P. H	"	3,000 00	300 00
Snider, Wm	"	2,500 00	250 00
Stewart, Wm	Guelph	1,000 00	100 00
Scott, John A	Stratford	1,000 00	100 00
Staebler, J. M	Berlin	1,000 00	100 00
Schneider, Fred	"	1,000 00	100 00
Stuebing, Wm	Waterloo	500 00	50 00
Sawtell, R. W	Woodstock	1,000 00	100 00
Scott, J. W	Listowel	1,000 00	100 00
Shields, James	Lead City, Dakota Territory	1,000 00	100 00
Scoon, John	Guelph	500 00	50 00
Springer, M	Waterloo	1,500 00	150 00
Stirton, David	Guelph	3,000 00	300 00
Trow, James	Stratford	5,000 00	500 00
Towner, George	Listowel	1,000 00	100 00
Winger, Peter	Elmira	1,000 00	100 00
Wilkes, Alfred J	Brantford	2,000 00	200 00
Wright, G. W., M.D	Berlin	1,000 00	100 00
Wright & Durand	London	500 00	50 00
Webb, J. H., M.D	Waterloo	4,000 00	400 00
Young, Wm	Waterloo	17,600 00	1,760 00
Zoeger, John	Newton	500 00	50 00
Zinkann, J. N	Lisbon	500 00	50 00
Total		$200,000 00	$20,000 00

QUEEN CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

Commenced business 1st July, 1871.

President—W. H. HOWLAND. | *Secretary*—THOMAS WALMSLEY.

Authorized Capital, $100,000.

Subscribed Capital, $100,000. Paid up, $50,000.

Securities deposited with Treasurer of Ontario, $10,000 par value.

ASSETS.

Value of real estate held by Company, being land and building on the west side of Church Street, Toronto, where the head offices of the Company are situated			$61,000 00
Debenture of Freehold Loan and Savings Company			10,000 00
Mortgages :—			
	Cash value of property.	Amount of Mortgages.	
Scarboro' Township	$8,900 00	$4,500	
Toronto City	101,300 00	50,444	
	$110,200 00		
Total amount of loans secured by mortgage			54,944 00
Stocks.	Par value.	Market value.	
Standard Bank	$850 00	$1,026 29	
Imperial Bank	2,300 00	2,944 00	
Dominion Bank	1,300 00	2,691 00	
Canadian Bk. of Commerce	3,300 00	3,621 42	
Consumers' Gas Company	2,100 00	3,774 56	
	$9,850 00		14,057 27
Deposited with the Dominion Bank, Toronto			97 68
Agents' balances			3,272 96
Interest accrued and unpaid on all loans as above			671 95
Accrued rents			3,856 68
Total assets			$147,900 54

LIABILITIES.

Unpaid losses	$579 50
Unearned premiums, being 50 per cent. of gross premiums	11,546 10
Total liabilities, except capital stock	$12,125 60
Capital stock paid up in cash	$50,000 00

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Gross premiums received in cash	$16,169 54
Received for interest and dividends on stocks and all other sources	6,378 47
Rents	2,523 00
Total	$25,071 01

EXPENDITURE.

Amount paid for losses occurring during the year 1887	$697 06
" re-insurance premiums	1,067 22
Amount of dividends paid during the year	2,500 00
Paid for commission, or brokerage	1,527 62
" salaries, fees, and all other remuneration of officials	3,555 00
" rent	500 00
" statutory assessment and license fee	117 65
" books and stationery	33 20
" printing and advertising	515 98
" repairs office furniture	3 81
" travelling expenses	6 20
" telephone	20 83
" Voted at annnal meeting	1,500 00
" private bill legislation	100 00
Total expenditure	$12,144 57

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIRE RISKS.	Number.	Amount.
		$ c.
Policies in force (gross) December 31st, 1886	1,465	2,382,266 00
Taken during the year 1887, new and renewed	1,287	1,884,339 83
Total	2,752	4,266,605 83
Deduct expired and cancelled during 1887	1,054	1,621,008 00
In force at 31st December, 1887	1,698	2,645,597 83
Of which was re-insured	.....	260,151 00
Net risks carried by Company December 31st, 1887	.....	2,385,446 83

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Name.	Residence.	Amount subscribed.	Amount paid up in cash.
		$ c.	$ c.
Austin, James	Toronto	2,000 00	1,000 00
Badenach, William	"	1,000 00	500 00
Close, P. G	"	1,000 00	500 00
Copp, Clark & Co	"	1,000 00	500 00
Downey. J	"	1,000 00	500 00
Elliott, R. W	"	2,500 00	1,250 00
English, C. E	"	12,500 00	6,250 00
Harvey, A.	"	500 00	250 00
Hessin, William	"	500 00	250 00
Howland, W. H	"	10,000 00	5,000 00
Maclennan, James	"	5,000 00	2,500 00
Maclennan, James Walmsley, Thomas } Trustees Howland, W. H.	"	5,000 00	2,500 00
Macnab, John	"	3,000 00	1,500 00
McWilliams, W. G	"	500 00	250 00
Roaf, J, R	"	1,500 00	750 00
Scott & Walmsley	"	25,500 00	12,750 00
Scott, Hugh	"	5,000 00	2,500 00
Scott, James	"	3,000 00	1,500 00
Scott, J. G	"	1,000 00	500 00
Strathy, H. H	Barrie	1,000 00	500 00
Turnbull, James (in trust)	Toronto	4,000 00	2,000 00
Walmsley, William	"	1,000 00	500 00
Walmsley, Thomas	"	10,000 00	5,000 00
Watson, James	"	1,000 00	500 00
Wood, A. T	Hamilton	1,500 00	750 00
Total		100,000 00	50,000 00

RECAPITULATION

OF

ASSETS, LIABILITIES, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

OF ALL JOINT STOCK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

JOINT STOCK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

ASSETS FOR YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1887.

Name of Company.	Real Estate.	Bonds, Mortgages and other Investments.	Interest accrued.	Rents.	Cash.	Agents' Balances.	Bills Receivable.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
* Mercantile	.....	75,300 57	1,696 00	.....	5,673 12	5,696 38	1,705 43	90,071 50
* Queen City	61,000 00	79,001 27	671 95	3,856 68	97 68	3,272 96	.....	147,900 54
Total	61,000 00	154,301 84	2,367 95	3,856 68	5,770 80	8,969 34	1,705 43	237,972 04

* Government Deposits as follows:—Mercantile, $20,129; Queen City, $10,000, par value.

LIABILITIES FOR YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1887.

Name of Company.	Unpaid Losses.	Unearned Premiums calculated at 50 per cent.	Dividends.	Total Liabilities except Capital Stock.	Paid-up Capital Stock	Grand Total of Liabilities.	Number of Policies in force.	Total Amount at Risk.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.		$ c.
Mercantile	7,671 97	54,326 05	1,600 00	63,598 02	20,000 00	83,598 02	8,748	8,545,015 00
Queen City	579 50	11,546 10	.....	12,125 60	50,000 00	62,125 60	1,698	2,645,597 83
Total	8,251 47	65,872 15	1,600 00	75,723 62	70,000 00	145,723 62	10,446	11,190,612 83

JOINT STOCK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INCOME FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1887.

Name of Company.	Gross Premiums.	Interest and Dividends.	Rents.	From other sources.	Total Income.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Mercantile	96,844 21	4,201 55	.....	5,440 70	106,486 46
Queen City	16,169 54	6,378 47	2,523 00	.....	25,071 01
Total	113,013 75	10,580 02	2,523 00	5,440 70	131,557 47

EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1887.

Name of Company.	Dividends.	Losses.	Re-insurance.	Expenses of Management.				Total Expenditure.
				Commission.	Salaries.	All other expenses.	Total.	
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Mercantile	1,600 00	61,095 95	13,473 93	15,965 32	4,270 87	5,347 59	25,583 78	101,753 66
Queen City	2,500 00	697 06	1,067 22	1,527 62	3,555 00	2,797 67	7,880 29	12,144 57
Total	4,100 00	61,793 01	14,541 15	17,492 94	7,825 87	8,145 26	33,464 07	113,898 23

CASH MUTUAL COMPANIES.

YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1887.

MIXED MUTUAL AND CASH SYSTEM COMPANIES.

YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1887.

THE CITY MUTUAL OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

Commenced business 1st June, 1886.

President—JAMES COWAN. | *Secretary*—HUGH VALANCE.

Unassessed premium note capital, $25,462.86.

Cash deposited in Federal Bank to credit of Provincial Treasurer in trust for City Mutual Fire Insurance Company, $10,000.00.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand at head office	$3 10	
Cash on deposit to the Company's credit not drawn against in Federal Bank	1,314 61	
Cash deposit to credit of Provincial Treasurer, in Federal Bank, as above	10,000 00	
		$11,317 71
Cash in agents' hands acknowledged by them to be due, and considered good		1,502 86
Amount of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assesments levied	$25,462 86	
Less residue of premium notes given for re-insurance	1,807 47	
		23,655 39
Bills receivable		52 32
Total assets		$36,528 28

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses adjusted	$203 50	
" resisted	1,000 00	
" supported or reported	304 08	
		$1,507 58
Amount of unpaid loan		7,000 00
Unearned premiums, being 50 per cent. of gross premiums		3,198 27
Total liabilities		$11,705 85

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office as per last statement not extended	$1,102 60	
Cash received as first payments, being part payments of premium notes		$4,693 33
" for assessments levied in 1887		2,139 80
" premiums on cash system		6,217 91
" interest		3 55
" money borrowed		2,000 00
" transfer fees and extra premiums		23 79
" note paid		50 00
Total receipts		$15,128 38

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management:

Amount paid to agents for commission	$2,093 68
" statutory assessment or certificate	40 07
" investigation and adjustment of claims	141 70
" printing, stationery and advertising	394 62
" salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	1,020 35
" rent and taxes	60 00
" postage, telegrams and express	70 95
" fuel and light	9 00
" law costs	227 50
" other expenses	69 01
Expenses of management	$4,126 88

Miscellaneous Payments:

Cash paid for losses which occurred during 1887	$5,667 56
" re-insurance	1,027 78
" rebate, abatement and returned premiums	76 05
" office furniture	15 00
" deposited with Federal Bank to credit of Treasurer of Ontario	4,000 00
Total Expenditure	$14,913 27

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by policies in force 31st Dec., 1887.

SYSTEM.	One year or less.	Two years.	Three years.	Total.
	$	$	$	$
Mutual	29,600	19,891	339,820	389,311
Cash	339,819	10,300	58,225	408,344
Total	369,419	30,191	398,045	797,655
Re-insured.				
Mutual	.....	.....	28,850	28,850
Cash	45,135	.....	.....	45,135
Total	.....	.....	.....	73,985
Net risks carried by Company, Dec. 31st, 1887	.....	.....	.....	723,670

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

System of Insurance.	Number.	Amount.
		$
Policies in force 31st December, 1886	146	191,488
" new and renewed during 1887	223	252,553
Gross number during 1887	369	444,041
Less expired and cancelled in 1887	36	54,730
Net risks in force 31st December, 1887	333	389,311
Cash System.		
Policies in force 31st December, 1886	163	163,531
" taken during 1887, new and renewed	363	398,431
Gross number during 1887	526	561,962
Less expired and cancelled in 1887	122	153,618
Net risks in force on cash system 31st December, 1887	404	408,344

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

General Fire Insurance.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

——	One year.	Two years.	Three years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company and legally liable to assessment	1,621 20	1,458 80	31,493 60	34,573 60
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	.....	.....	.....	25,462 86
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1887	.....	.....	.....	23,491 80
Residue of premium notes given for re-insurances	.....	.....	.....	1,807 47

THE FIRE INSURANCE EXCHANGE.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

Commenced business 3rd August, 1886.

President—FREDERICK WYLD. | *Secretary*—HUGH SCOTT.

Guarantee capital	$200,000 00
Securities deposited with Treasurer of Ontario :	
Debentures of Manitoba and N. W. Loan Co'y	5,000 00
Subscription list of guarantee capital	200,000 00

ASSETS.

Shares, debentures and other securities		$5,000 00
Cash on deposit in Standard Bank, Toronto		5,134 12
Undertakings, unassessed amount	$10,333 00	
Less residue of premium notes given for re-insurance	1,133 40	
		9,199 60
Fire equipment		93 82
Re-insurance		1,963 62
Sundries		30 27
Total assets		$21,421 43

LIABILITIES.

Unearned premiums being 50 per cent. of gross premiums	$1,739 54
Total	$1,739 54

INCOME.

Cash received as first payments or deposits, being part payment of premium notes	$17,211 25
" for premiums on cash system	3,479 07
" for interest	236 35
Total	$20,926 67

EXPENDITURE.

Cash paid for investigation and adjustment of claims	$10 00
" statutory certificate	30 00
" rent	475 00
" salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	2,226 44
" printing, stationery and advertising	460 22
" postage, telegrams and express	152 09
Total expenses of management	$3,353 75
Cast paid for loss which occurred during 1887	639 63
" re-insurance	3,161 48
" rebate	1,446 51
" for preliminary expenses organizing Company	2,000 00
Total expenditure	$10,601 37

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

System.	One year or less.	Three years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Mutual	986,969 00	.....	986,969 00
Cash	245,905 00	106,846 00	352,751 00
Total	1,232,874 00	106,846 00	1,339,720 00
Re-insured.			
Mutual	157,161 00	.....	157,161 00
Cash	37,000 00	5,000 00	42,000 00
Total	194,161 00	5,000 00	199,161 00
Net risks carried by Company, Dec. 31st, 1887	1,038,713 00	101,846 00	1,140,559 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

System of Insurance.	Number.	Amount.
Mutual System.		$ c.
Net risks in force on mutual system, 31st December, 1887	208	986,969 00
Cash System.		
Net risks in force on cash system, 31st December, 1887	79	352,751 00

BUSINESS TRANSACTED:

General Fire Insurance.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

——	One year risks.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment	20,666 00	20,666 00
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	10,333 00	10,333 00
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1887	20,666 00	20,666 00
Residue of premium notes given for re-insurance	.....	1,133 40

LIST OF GUARANTORS.

Subscription List of Guarantee Capital deposited as security with the Provincial Treasurer, pursuant to the Ontario Insurance Act, Section 28.

Name of Guarantor.	Residence.	Amonnt Guaranteed.
		$ c.
Fred. Wyld	Toronto	5,000 00
W. H. Howland	"	5,000 00
Joseph F. Eby	"	5,000 00
Hugh Scott	"	5,000 00
James Scott	"	5,000 00
William B. Hamilton	"	5,000 00
Thomas Walmsley	"	5,000 00
Andrew Darling	"	5,000 00
R. W. Elliot	"	5,000 00
John Bain, Q.C.	"	5,000 00
William Laidlaw, Q.C.	"	
George Kappele	"	
James Hedley	"	5,000 00
W. R. Brock	"	5,000 00
A. S. Irving	"	5,000 00
William Elliot	"	5,000 00
H. S. Howland	"	5,000 00
R. L. Patterson	"	5,000 00
W. P. Howland	"	5,000 00
George Maclean Rose	"	5,000 00
John Waldie	"	5,000 00
William Ince	"	5,000 00
W. W. Park	"	5,000 00
A. T. Wood	Hamilton	5,000 00
John Hallam	Toronto	5,000 00
John J. Withrow	"	5,000 00
W. Wilson	"	5,000 00
A. H. Campbell	"	5,000 00
James Watson	"	5,000 00
D. Mitchell McDonald	"	5,000 00
W. J. Gage	"	5,000 00
Henry O'Brien	"	5,000 00
Edward Gurney	"	5,000 00
Donald MacKay	"	5,000 00
D. Blain	"	5,000 00
G. W. Yarker	"	5,000 00
C. T. Bate & Co.	Ottawa	1,000 00
John M. Garland	"	1,000 00
Elias Rogers	Toronto	5,000 00
C. W. Bunting	"	5,000 00
Thomas Dunnett	"	1,500 00
C. Martin	"	1,500 00
Verschoyle Cronyn	London	2,000 00
S. F. McKinnon	Toronto	5,000 00
Hugh Blain	"	5,000 00
J. Muckleston	Kingston	3,000 00
Total		200,000 00

GORE DISTRICT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, GALT.

Commenced business 16th October, 1839.

President—HON. JAMES YOUNG. | *Secretary*—R. S. STRONG.

Unassessed premium note capital, $144,421.95.

Securities deposited with Treasurer of Ontario, par value, $20,000.

ASSETS.

Loans secured by mortgages	$61,225 00	
Market value of shares, bonds, debentures and securities other than the foregoing	15,025 00	
		$76,250 00
Actual cash on hand at head office	576 64	
Cash on deposit to the Company's credit, not drawn against in the following chartered banks:		
Merchant's Bank, agency at Galt	18,047 81	
Bank of Commerce "	11,540 41	
		30,164 86
Cash in agents' hands acknowledged by them to be due and considered good		3,266 58
Amount unpaid of assessments levied during 1887		87 94
Amount unpaid of premium notes in force after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	$144,421 95	
Less residue of premium notes given by the Company for re-insurance	4,032 03	
Net premium notes		140,389 92
Amount of interest accrued		1,907 33
Total assets		$252,066 63

Liabilities.

Amount of losses supposed or reported	$1,259 97	
" " resisted	822 46	
" " adjusted	94 41	
		$2,176 84
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks taken on the cash system, being 50 per cent. of gross premiums on all cash system policies in force at 31st December, 1887		24,201 96
Total liabilities		$26,378 80

Receipts.

Cash at head office, as per last statement (not extended)	$906 58	
Cash received as first payments		$17,371 07
" for assessments of 1887	$29,056 33	
" for " prior years	2,567 92	
		31,624 25
" for premiums on cash system		34,283 26
" from interest		4,634 55
" for debentures, mortgages and deposit receipts		24,950 00
" for re-insurance claims		7,581 29
" for transfer fees and extra premiums		452 84
Total receipts		$120,897 26

Expenditure.

Expenses of Management :

Amount paid for commission to agents	$12,814 95
" law costs	819 88
" fuel and light	59 28
" investigation and adjustment of claims	628 26
" statutory assessment or certificate	210 61
" Private Bill legislation	100 00
" printing, stationery and advertising	701 49
" rent and taxes	565 00
" salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	6,407 01
" travelling expenses	577 82
" postage, telegrams and express	713 62
" incidentals	157 03
Expenses of management	$23,754 95

Miscellaneous Payments :

Cash paid for losses which occurred prior to 1887	$2,593 33	
" " " during 1887	50,247 82	
		52,841 15
" re-insurance		6,892 30
" rebate, abatements and returned premiums		2,028 47
" mortgages and bank deposit receipts		34,750 00
Total expenditure		$120,266 87

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

System.	One year or less.	Two years.	Three years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Mutual	7,200 00	2,150 00	2,742,472 05	2,751,822 05
Cash	1,334,400 68	.....	3,159,154 28	4,493,554 96
Total	1,341,600 68	2,150 00	5,901,626 33	7,245,377 01
Re-insured.				
Mutual	57,538 32	.....	.....	57,538 32
Cash	339,800 36	.....	.....	339,800 36
Total	.....	.....	.....	397,338 68
Net risks carried by Company, Dec. 31st, 1887	.....	.....	.....	6,848,038 33

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

System of Insurance.	Number.	Amount.
Mutual System.		$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1886	1,832	2,547,612 19
Policies new and renewed during 1887	873	1,178,688 50
Gross number during 1887	2,705	3,726,300 69
Less expired and cancelled in 1887	710	974,478 64
Net risks in force on mutual system, 31st December, 1887	1,995	2,751,822 05
Cash System.		
Policies in force 31st December, 1886	4,441	4,320,067 12
Policies new and renewed during 1887	1,923	1,981,007 23
Gross number during 1887	6,364	6,301,074 35
Less expired and cancelled in 1887	1,811	1,807,519 39
Net risks in force on cash system, 31st December, 1887	4,553	4,493,554 96

BUSINESS TRANSACTED:

General Fire Insurance.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS.

On Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

——	One year risks.	Two year risks.	Three year risks.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment	555 00	416 00	219,697 00	220,668 00
Amount of premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	426 00	314 50	143,681 45	144,421 95
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1887.....	465 00	.....	100,174 00	100,639 00
Re-insurance.				
Residue of premium notes given by the Company for re-insurance...	....	.....	.....	4,032 03

HAND-IN-HAND INSURANCE COMPANY, MUTUAL AND STOCK.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.

Commenced business 1st July, 1873.

President—W. H. HOWLAND. | *Secretary*—HUGH SCOTT.

By Act 42 Vic. cap. 85, Ontario Statutes, 1879, power was granted to this Company to raise Capital Stock and do business on the Cash System.

Authorized Stock Capital	$500,000 00
Subscribed "	100,000 00
Paid up in cash "	20,000 00
Stock uncalled	80,000 00
Securities deposited with Treasurer of Ontario (par value)	10,000 00

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS.

NAME.	Residence.	Amount Subscribed for.	Amount paid up in Cash.
		$ c.	$ c.
Austin, James	Toronto	5,000 00	1,000 00
Campbell, A. H.	"	5,000 00	1,000 00
Coffee & Co., L.	"	5,000 00	1,000 00
Dixon, B. Homer	"	5,000 00	1,000 00
Downey, John	"	5,000 00	1,000 00
Elliott, Wm	"	5,000 00	1,000 00
Fisher, D.	Bowmanville	5,000 00	1,000 00
Gzowski, Col. C. S.	Toronto	5,000 00	1,000 00
Howland, W. H.	"	5,000 00	1,000 00
Macpherson, Sir D. L.	"	5,000 00	1,000 00
Maclennan, James, Q.C.	"	5,000 00	1,000 00
McDonald, Mitchell D.	"	5,000 00	1,000 00
McMaster, Hon. Wm.	"	5,000 00	1,000 00
Smith, Prof. Goldwin	"	5,000 00	1,000 00
Smith, Larratt W., D.C.L.	"	5,000 00	1,000 00
Smith, Henry A.	London, Ont.	5,000 00	1,000 00
Scott, James	Toronto	5,000 00	1,000 00
Smith, Hon. D. A.	Montreal	5,000 00	1,000 00
Scott & Walmsley	Toronto	5,000 00	1,000 00
Turnbull, James (in trust)	"	5,000 00	1,000 00
	Total	100,000 00	20,000 00

Assets.

Mortgages on property in Toronto		$15,186 33
Shares, Debentures and other Securities		25,265 95
Cash on deposit to Company's credit in Ontario Bank		2,357 05
Cash in agents' hands		2,402 62
Premium notes in force after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	$9,709 45	
Less residue of premium notes given for re-insurance	986 52	
		8,722 93
Accrued interest		289 60
All other assets		107 66
Total		$54,332 14
Subscribed capital uncalled		$80,000 00

Liabilities.

Amount of losses adjusted	$1,826 45
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risks taken on cash system, being 50 per cent. of gross premiums on all cash system policies in force at December 31st, 1887	4,243 44
Directors' fees	255 00
Other liabilities	1,684 35
Total liabilities	$8,009 24

Revenue Account.

Cash received for premiums on cash system	$12,329 06
" as first payments or deposits, being part payment of premium notes	10,758 00
" for interest	1,899 53
" premiums, Plate Glass Branch	1,448 41
Total income	$26,435 00

Expenditure.

Cash paid for commission to agents	$4,030 75
" statutory assessment or certificate	103 13
" printing, stationery and advertising	265 98
" salaries, Directors' and Auditors' fees	1,790 01
" investigation and adjustment of claims	49 26
" postage, telegrams and express	14 90
Total expenses of management	$6,254 03
Cash paid for losses during 1887	$10,142 91
" re-insurance	2,525 81
" rebate, abatement and returned premiums	2,123 35
" dividends	2,000 00
Total expenditure	$23,046 10

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

System.	One year or less.	Three years.	Four years.	Total.
Insurance.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Mutual	650,205 00	132,951 00	8,500 00	791,656 00
Cash	578,580 00	488,780 00	.....	1,067,360 00
Total	1,228,785 00	621,731 00	8,500 00	1,859,016 00
Re-insurance.				
Mutual	60,717 00	.....	.....	60,717 00
Cash	174,211 00	3,000 00	.....	177,211 00
Total	234,928 00	3,000 00	.....	237,928 00
Net risks carried by Company, Dec. 31, 1887	993,857 00	618,731 00	8,500 00	1,621,088 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

System of Insurance.	Number.	Amount.
Fire Risks.—*Mutual System.*		$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1886	297	663,753 00
" new and renewed during 1887	278	794,302 00
Gross number during 1887	575	1,458,055 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1887	353	679,167 00
Net risks in force on mutual systems 31st December, 1887	222	778,888 00
Fire Risks—*Cash System.*		
Policies in force 31st December, 1886	704	1,689,969 00
" new and renewed during 1887	555	1,131,813 00
Gross number during 1887	1,259	2,821,782 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1887	578	1,788,664 00
Net risks in force on Cash system 31st December, 1887	681	1,033,118 00
Plate Glass Risks.		
Policies in force 31st December, 1886	331	116,578 00
" new and renewed during 1887	224	60,772 00
Gross number during 1887	555	177,350 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1887	113	27,293 00
Net risks in force 31st December, 1887	442	150,057 00

BUSINESS TRANSACTED:

General Fire, Plate Glass, and Inland Marine Insurance.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force December 31st, 1887.

——	One year's risks.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of all premium notes after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	9,709 45	9,709 45
Residue of premium notes given for re-insurance.....	....	986 52

THE MILLERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, MUTUAL AND STOCK.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.

Commenced business 1st September, 1885.

President—JAMES GOLDIE. | *Secretary*—DOUGLAS SUTTON.

Authorized stock capital	$250,000 00
Subscribed stock capital	125,000 00
Paid up in cash	12,250 00
Capital stock uncalled	112,500 00
Securities deposited with Treasurer of Ontario	10,000 00

ASSETS.

Cash on hand at Head Office		$459 27
Shares, debentures and other securities		19,600 00
Cash on deposit in Central Bank, Toronto	$4,790 03	
" " Traders' Bank, Toronto	5,416 43	
		10,206 46
Undertakings, unassessed amount	$27,162 67	
Less residue of premium notes given for re-insurance	4,624 73	
		22,537 94
Unpaid call on stock		250 00
Fire equipment		494 02
Uncollected premiums		1,180 80
Other assets		219 49
Total assets		$54,947 98
Capital stock uncalled		$112,500 00

LIABILITIES.

Total liabilities to public	$3,760 29
Liabilities to stockholders—	
Call on stock, paid	$12,250 00
" unpaid	250 00
Total call	$12,500 00

INCOME.

Cash received as first payments or deposits, being part payment of premium notes	$27,375 03
" for interest	946 38
" commission account	1,106 83
" claim appropriation, 1886	3,430 00
Total income	$32,858 24

EXPENDITURE.

Cash paid for statutory certificate		$24 51
" travelling expenses		1,379 26
" rent		350 00
" salaries, directors' and auditors' fees		2,705 34
" printing, stationery and advertising		501 18
" postage, telegrams and express		80 84
" sundries		85 93
Total expenses of management		$5,127 06
Cash paid for loss which occurred prior to 1887	$3,429 69	
" " " during 1887	10,487 55	
		13,917 24
" re-insurance		4,779 11
" rebate		1,109 80
Total expenditure		$24,933 21

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount Covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

SYSTEM.	One year or less.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.
Mutual insurance	1,363,341 00	1,363,341 00
Re-insurance	231,970 00	231,970 00
Net risks	1,131,371 00	1,131,371 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

——	Number.	Amount.
		$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1886	244	742,018 00
Policies new and renewed during 1887	449	1,523,109 00
Gross number during 1887	693	2,265,127 00
Less expired or cancelled in 1887	301	901,786 00
Net risks in force on mutual system 31st December, 1887	392	1,363,341 00

BUSINESS TRANSACTED:

Manufacturing Risks.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS.

On Policies in force December 31st, 1887.

——	One year risks.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment	27,162 67	27,162 67
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	27,162 67	27,162 67
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1887	28,555 83	28,555 83
Residue of premium notes given for re-insurance	.....	4,624 73

LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Name.	Address.	No. of Shares.	Amount of Stock.	Amount of 10 per cent. cash.
			$ c.	$ c.
W. H. Howland	Toronto	50	5,000 00	500 00
James Goldie	Guelph	50	5,000 00	500 00
J. B. Armstrong	"	50	5,000 00	500 00
W. Bell & Co	"	50	5,000 00	500 00
D. McRae	"	20	2,000 00	200 00
Robert Noble	Norval	30	3,000 00	300 00
Wm. Farrish	Rockwood	10	1,000 00	100 00
H. Hortrop	Everton	10	1,000 00	100 00
A. Watts	Brantford	50	5,000 00	500 00
David Plewes	"	10	1,000 00	.....
A. H. Baird	Paris	10	1,000 00	100 00
C. Whitelaw	"	10	1,000 00	100 00
Thos. O'Neil	"	5	500 00	50 00
Lyman Miller	Woodstock	5	500 00	.....
D. W. Karn & Co.	"	20	2,000 00	200 00
R. Whi elaw	"	10	1,000 00	100 00
James Hay & Co.	"	50	5,000 00	500 00
Wm. Partlo	Ingersoll	20	2,000 00	200 00
Bradbury & Co.	"	10	1,000 00	100 00
Noxon Bros.	"	30	3,000 00	300 00
J. D. Saunby	London	20	2,000 00	200 00
W. McBride	Strathroy	10	1,000 00	100 00
H. Mustard	Wyoming	10	1,000 00	100 00
Robert Stewart	Guelph	10	1,000 00	100 00
Robert Forbes	"	20	2,000 00	200 00
R. & W. S. Law	Georgetown	10	1,000 00	100 00
Creelman Bros.	"	10	1,000 00	100 00
John R. Barber	"	20	2,000 00	200 00
S. Neelon	St. Catharines	30	3,000 00	300 00
James Norris	"	30	3,000 00	300 00
R. H. Smith & Co.	"	10	1,000 00	100 00
Taylor & Bate	"	10	1,000 00	100 00
Charles Riordan	Merritton	50	5,000 00	500 00
J. Zingsheim	Hamilton	30	3,000 00	300 00
J. L. Spink	Toronto	30	3,000 00	300 00
H. N. Baird	"	30	3,000 00	300 00
P. McCabe	Port Hope	10	1,000 00	100 00
Hugh Scott	Toronto	30	3,000 00	300 00
William Sutton	Simcoe	10	1,000 00	100 00
H. Barrett	Port Hope	10	1,000 00	.....
Sadler, Dundas & Co.	Lindsay	30	3,000 00	300 00
A. H. Campbell	Toronto	50	5,000 00	500 00
McLaughlin & Moore	"	25	2,500 00	250 00
R. W. Elliott	"	10	1,000 00	100 00
Thomas McKay & Co	Ottawa	10	1,000 00	100 00
Jas. Hall & Co.	Brockville	20	2,000 00	200 00
King Bros.	Whitby	15	1,500 00	150 00
Goldie & McCulloch	Galt	50	5,000 00	500 00
Cherry Bros.	Preston	10	1,000 00	100 00
George Pattinson	"	30	3,000 00	300 00
Jacob Hilborn	Blair	10	1,000 00	100 00
Angus McNally	"	10	1,000 00	100 00
Joseph E. Seagram	Waterloo	30	3,000 00	300 00
Lewis Kribs	Hespeler	10	1,000 00	100 00
Wm. Wilson	Toronto	50	5,000 00	500 00
Total		1,250	$125,000 00	$12,250 00

THE ONTARIO MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Commenced business 2nd September, 1867.

President—ANDREW MCCORMICK. | *Secretary*—P. F. BOYLE.

Unassessed premium note capital, $32,251.55.

Deposited with Treasurer of Ontario, $2,000.

ASSETS.

Cash value of shares, bonds, debentures and securities		$2,000 00
Actual cash on hand at head office	$104 58	
Cash on deposit to the Company's credit, not drawn against, in Molson's Bank Agency at London	266 22	
Cash in the Dominion Savings Society at London	91 67	
		462 47
Cash in Agents' hands, acknowledged by them to be due, and considered good		2,646 87
Amount unpaid of assessments levied during 1887		298 31
" " " " in prior years (not extended)	$2,821 09	
Amount of notes, or due bills, less than one year overdue		1,501 28
" " " more " " (not extended)	$1,019 46	
Amount of premium notes in force after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	32,251 55	
Less premium notes given for re-insurance	1,301 81	
		30,949 74
Accrued interest		16 26
All other assets (not extended)	$255 00	
Total assets		$37,874 93

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses adjusted	$3,652 43
" required to re-insure all outstanding risks taken on the cash system, being 50 per cent. of gross premiums on all cash system policies in force at 31st December, 1887	6,854 00
" of borrowed money	3,000 00
" due to Agents	101 03
Total liabilities	$13,607 46

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office, as per last statement (not extended).....	$784 13	
Cash received as first payments, being part payments of premium notes...		$4,342 50
" for assessments levied in 1887.....		3,229 38
" " " years prior to 1887		459 16
" for premiums on cash system.....		6,307 00
" for interest.....		198 07
" from fees, extra risks, etc.....		91 72
" money borrowed.....		3,000 00
Total receipts.....		$17,627 83

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management:

Amount paid to agents for commission		$2,891 76
" for law costs.....		330 07
" fuel and light		4 75
" statutory assessment, license, etc		102 11
" printing, stationery and advertising		309 58
" rent and taxes.....		96 22
" salaries, directors' and auditors' fees.....		2,136 00
" travelling expenses		142 65
" postage, telegrams and express.....		242 23
" interest		297 75
" investigation and adjustment of claims.....		32 86
Total expenses of management		$6,585 98

Miscellaneous Payments:

Cash paid for losses which occurred prior to 1887.....	$3,938 94	
" " " during 1887.....	5,917 31	
		9,856 25
" re-insurances.....		135 33
" in repayment of loans		1,000 00
" for rebate, abatement and returned premiums.....		112 70
" for incidentals	$ 51 23	
" for help in office	208 00	
		259 23
Total expenses.....		$17,949 49

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

System.	One year or less.	Two years.	Three years.	Total.
Insurance.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Mutual	3,500 00	2,386 00	1,255,012 00	1,260,898 00
Cash	93,885 00	11,150 00	1,521,663 00	1,626,698 00
Total	97,385 00	13,536 00	2,776,675 00	2,887,596 00
Re-insurance.				
Mutual	.....	.....	.....	9,025 00
Cash	.....	.....	.....	5,437 00
Total	.....	.....	.....	14,462 00
Net risks carried by Company, December 31st, 1887	.....	.....	.....	2,873,134 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

System of Insurance.	Number.	Amount.
		$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1886	1,478	1,212,253 00
" new and renewed during 1887	560	469,425 00
Gross number during 1887	2,038	1,681,678 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1887	506	420,780 00
Net risks in force on mutual system 31st December, 1887	1,532	1,260,898 00
Cash System.		
Policies in force 31st December, 1886	2,760	1,529,693 00
" new and renewed during 1887	1,111	657,957 00
Gross number during 1887	3,871	2,187,650 00
Less expired and cancelled	1,056	560,952 00
Net risks in force on cash system 31st December, 1887	2,815	1,626,698 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

General Fire Insurance Business.

PREMIUM NOTES AND UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

——	Three year risks.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment	42,200 26	42,200 26
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	32,251 55	32,251 55
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1887	29,631 22	29,631 22
Residue of premium notes given for re-insurance	1,301 81	1,301 81

COUNTY OF PERTH MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Commenced business 1st December, 1863.

President—John Hyde, M.D. | *Secretary*—Chas. Packert.

Deposited with Treasurer of Ontario, $6,000.

Unassessed premium note capital, $99,677.40.

Assets.

Cash value of mortgages		$14,000 00
Value of debentures		12,500 00
Actual cash on deposit in Canadian Bank of Commerce, Stratford		1,441 77
Cash in agents' hands acknowledged by them to be due, and considered good		848 41
Amount unpaid of assessments levied during 1887		2,767 75
" of short date notes, or due bills, less than one year overdue		1,122 54
" of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	$99,677 40	
less residue of premium notes given for re-insurance	10,927 11	
		88,750 29
" of interest accrued	405 00	
" due by other companies,	82 01	
		487 01
Total assets		$121,917 77

Liabilities.

Amount unpaid of losses adjusted	$1,620 00
" " reported	1,571 99
" required to re-insure all outstanding risks taken on the cash system, being fifty per cent. of gross premiums on all cash-system policies in force at 31st December, 1887	7,753 83
" of sundries	26 17
Total liabilities	$10,971 99

Receipts.

Cash at head office, as per last statement (not extended)	$7,865 77	
Cash received as first payments, being part payment of premium notes		$15,516 36
" for assessments levied in 1887		10,095 34
" " " years prior to 1887		2,594 40
" for premiums on cash system		10,707 52
" for interest		1,209 97
" from extra premiums, etc.		230 36
" debenture matured		500 00
" for re-insurance		1,000 00
" for rebate		22 91
Total receipts		$41,876 86

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management:

Amount paid for commission to agents	$5,643 64
" fuel and light	30 17
" investigation and adjustment of claims	257 91
" statutory assessment and license	143 60
" printing, stationery and advertising	939 89
" rent and taxes	210 00
" salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	2,246 70
" travelling expenses	106 50
" postage, telegrams and express	408 78
" other expenses	143 44
Total expenses of management	$10,130 63

Miscellaneous Payments:

Cash paid for losses which occurred during 1887	$17,612 61	
" " " prior to 1887	1,626 55	
		$19,239 16
" re-insurance		2,779 05
" rebate		1,337 02
" sundry accounts		466 16
" office furniture		236 78
" assessments refunded		112 08
" mortgages		14,000 00
Total expenditure		$48,300 88

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

SYSTEM.	One year or less.	Two years.	Thre years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Mutual	119,014 00	16,150 00	3,547.926 00	3,683,090 00
Cash	319,901 00	101,640 00	1,020,296 00	1,441,837 00
Total at risk	438,915 00	117,790 00	4,568,222 00	5,124,927 00
Re-insured Mutual system	14,000 00	.....	147,250 00	161,250 00
" Cash system	17,000 00	.....	7,666 66	24,666 66
Net risks at 31st December, 1887	407,915 00	117,790 00	4,413,305 34	4,936,010 34

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

System of Insurance.	Number.	Amount.
		$ c.
Mutual System.		
Policies in force 31st December, 1886	2,650	3,251,514 00
" new and renewed during 1887	1,230	1,603,494 00
Gross number during 1887	3,880	4,855,008 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1887	953	1,171,918 00
Net risks in force on mutual system 31st December, 1887	2,927	3,683,090 00
Cash System.		
Policies in force 31st December, 1886	1,476	1,068,245 00
" new and renewed during 1887	1,082	899,197 00
Gross number during 1887	2,558	1,967,442 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1887	646	525,605 00
Net risks in force on cash system 31st December, 1887	1,912	1,441,837 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

Farm and non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

——	One year risks.	Two year risks.	Three year risks.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by company, and legally liable to assessment	5,134 53	634 50	134,340 57	140,109 60
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	2,600 22	504 25	96,572 93	99,677 40
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1887	6,380 58	919 30	65.449 64	72,749 52
Residue of premium notes given for re-insurance	284 46	.....	10,642 25	10,927 11

WATERLOO MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, WATERLOO.

Commenced business 7th March, 1863.

President—CHAS. HENDRY. | *Secretary*—C. M. TAYLOR.

Unassessed premium note capital, $176,961.55.

Deposited with Government of Ontario, $13,585 par value.

ASSETS.

Cash value of real estate, less incumbrances		$14,593 93
Cash value of mortgages		40,820 00
" shares, bonds, debentures and securities		13,379 00
Cash on deposit to the Company's credit, not drawn against, in the Molson's Bank, Waterloo		6,238 22
Cash on deposit to the Company's credit, receipt held by Government in same bank		1,670 00
Cash on hand at head office		118 58
Cash in agents' hands, acknowledged by them to be due, and considered good		1,527 91
Amount unpaid of assessments levied during 1887		2,617 03
" of short date notes or due bills, less than one year overdue		2,874 03
" of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	$176,961 55	
Less residue of premium notes given for re-insurance	4,978 10	
		171,983 45
Amount of interest due and accrued		1,956 26
Rent		58 33
Total assets		$257,836 74

LIABILITIES.

Amount of fire claims outstanding	$8,434 97
Amount required to re-insure all outstanding risk taken on the cash system, being 50 per cent. of gross premiums on all cash system policies in force at 31st December, 1887	41,217 86
Total liabilities	$49,652 83

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office as per last statement (not extended).....	$275 99	
Cash received for matured municipal debentures		$860 00
" as first payments, being part payment of premium notes....		21,167 49
" for assessments of 1887		29,721 15
" " years prior to 1887		1,579 51
" premiums on cash system		46,674 19
" for interest		4,216 20
Cash receipts from transfer fees.....	$196 75	
" extra premiums	579 24	
" rent.....	448 32	
		1,224 31
" re-insurance policies.....		3,500 00
Total receipts		$108,942 85

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Amount paid for commission to agents		$15,546 25
" law costs		352 20
" fuel and light		340 58
" investigation and adjustment of claims.....		1,092 30
" statutory assessment or certificate.....		310 21
" printing, stationery and advertising.....		1,277 90
" taxes and rent		90 00
" salaries, directors' and auditors' fees.....		7,331 30
" postage, telegrams and express		861 02
" other expenses.....		908 83
Total expenses of management		$28,110 59

Miscellaneous payments :

Cash paid for losses which occurred during 1887.....	$2,707 11	
" " " prior to 1887	73,076 95	
		$75,784 06
" re-insurance		3,039 23
" rebate, abatement and returned premiums		2,505 74
" debentures and mortgages		4,500 00
" bonus to agents.....	$2,015 16	
" exchange	141 71	
" janitor	99 50	
		2,256 37
Total expenditure.....		$116,195 99

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

System.	One year or less.	Three years.	Total.
Insurance.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Mutual	.....	3,864,743 67	3,864,743 67
Cash	1,198,554 00	6,612,315 74	7,810,869 74
Total	1,198,554 00	10,477,059 41	11,675,613 41
Re-insurance.			
Mutual	.....	86,750 00	86,750 00
Cash	113,420 00	78,350 00	191,770 00
Net risks carried by Company at December 31, 1887	1,085,134 00	10,311,959 41	11,397,193 41

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

——	Number.	Amount.
Mutual System.		$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1886	2,620	3,557,399 67
" new and renewed during 1887	1,214	1,665,800 00
Gross number during 1887	3,834	5,223,199 67
Less expired and cancelled in 1887	1,078	1,358,456 00
Net risks in force on mutual system, 31st December, 1887	2,756	3,864,743 67
Cash System.		
Policies in force 31st December, 1886	9,377	7,287,261 74
" new and renewed during 1887	4,383	4,346,506 00
Gross number during 1887	13,760	11,633,767 74
Less expired and cancelled in 1887	3,889	3,822,898 00
Net risks in force on cash system 31st December, 1887	9,871	7,810,869 74

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

General Fire Insurance.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

——	Three year risks.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment	315,300 29	315,300 29
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	176,961 55	176,961 55
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1887	119,491 23	119,491 23
Residue of premium notes given for re-insurance	4,978 10	4,978 10

RECAPITULATION

OF

ASSETS, LIABILITIES, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

OF ALL

CASH MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

CASH MUTUAL COMPANIES.

ASSETS FOR YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1887.

Name of Company.	Value of Real Estate, less Encumbrances.	Mortgages, Bonds, Debentures, or other Securities.	Interest Due and Accrued.	Cash at Head Office and Bank Balances.	Agents' Balances.	Due on Assessments of 1887.	Short Date Notes or Due Bills.	Unassessed Premium Notes.	All other Assets.	Total Assets.	Subscribed Capital Stock Uncalled.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
City Mutual, of London	.....	.....	.....	11,317 71	1,502 86	.....	52 32	23,655 39	.....	36,528 28	.....
Fire Insurance Exchange	.....	5,000 00	.....	5,134 12	.....	.....	.....	9,199 60	2,087 71	21,421 43	.....
Gore District	.....	76,250 00	1,907 33	30,164 86	3,266 58	87 94	.....	140,389 92	.....	252,066 63	.....
Hand-in-Hand	.....	40,452 28	289 60	2,357 05	2,402 62	.....	.....	8,722 93	107 66	54,332 14	80,000 00
Millers and Manufacturers	.....	19,600 00	.....	10,665 73	.....	.....	.....	22,537 94	2,144 31	54,947 98	112,500 00
Ontario	.....	2,000 00	16 26	462 47	2,646 87	298 31	1,501 28	30,949 74	.....	37,874 93	.....
Perth County	.....	26,500 00	405 00	1,441 77	848 41	2,767 75	1,122 54	88,750 29	82 01	121,917 77	.....
Waterloo	14,593 93	54,199 00	1,956 26	8,026 80	1,527 91	2,617 03	2,874 03	171,983 45	58 33	257,836 74	.....
Total	14,593 93	224,001 28	4,574 45	69,570 51	12,195 25	5,771 03	5,550 17	496,189 26	4,480 02	836,925 90	192,500 00

Government Deposits, as follows:—City Mutual, $6,000; Gore District, $20,000; Hand-in-Hand, $10,000; Millers and Manufacturers, $10,000; Ontario, $2,000; Perth County, $6,000; Waterloo, $13,585.

CASH MUTUAL COMPANIES.

LIABILITIES FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1887.

Name of Company.	Losses unpaid at December 31, 1887, though subsequently discharged.	Unearned Premiums on Cash System Risks, calculated at 50 per cent. of Gross Premiums.	All other Liabilities.	Total Liabilities.	No. of Policies.	Amount at Risk.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.		$ c.
City Mutual, of London	1,507 58	3,198 27	7,000 00	11,705 85	404	408,344 00
Fire Insurance Exchange	.....	1,739 54	.....	1,739 54	208	986,969 00
Gore District	2,176 84	24,201 96	.....	26,378 80	6,548	7,245,377 01
Hand-in-Hand	1,826 45	4,243 44	1,939 35	8,009 24	1,345	1,962,063 00
Millers and Manufacturers	3,563 04	.....	3,760 29	3,760 29	392	1,363,341 00
Ontario	3,652 43	6,854 00	3,101,03	13,607 46	4,347	2,887,596 00
Perth County	3,191 99	7,753 83	26 17	10,971 99	4,839	5,124,927 00
Waterloo	8,434 97	41,217 86	.....	49,652 83	12,627	11,675,613 41
Total	24,353 30	89,208 90	12,263 80	125,826 00	30,710	31,654,230 42

CASH MUTUAL COMPANIES.

RECEIPTS FOR YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1887.

Name of Company.	First Payments on Premium Notes.	Assessments of 1887.	Assessments due before 1887.	Premiums on Cash System.	Interest.	Fees, Licenses and Extra Premiums.	Sale of Securities.	Other Sources.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
City Mutual, of London	4,693 33	2,139 80	.....	6,217 91	3 55	23 79	.....	2,050 00	15,128 38
Fire Insurance Exchange	17,211 25	.....	.....	3,479 07	236 35	.....	.....	.....	20,926 67
Gore District	17,371 07	31,624 25	.....	34,283 26	4,634 55	.....	24,950 00	8,034 13	120,897 26
Hand-in-Hand	10,758 00	.....	.....	12,329 06	1,899 53	.....	.....	1,448 41	26,435 00
Millers and Manufacturers	27,375 03	.....	.....	.....	946 38	.....	.....	4,536 83	32,858 24
Ontario	4,342 50	3,229 38	459 16	6,307 00	198 07	91 72	.....	3,000 00	17,627 83
Perth County	15,516 36	10,095 34	2,594 40	10,707 52	1,209 97	230 36	500 00	1,022 91	41,876 86
Waterloo	21,167 49	29,721 15	1,579 51	46,674 19	4,216 20	775 99	860 00	3,948 32	108,942 85
Total	118,435 03	76,809 92	4,633 07	119,998 01	13,344 60	1,121 86	26,310 00	24,040 60	384,693 09

CASH-MUTUAL COMPANIES.

EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1887.

Name of Company.	Investment.	Amount paid for Losses.	Commission and Bonus to Agents.	Costs in Law and Equity.	Re-insurance.	Rebate and Returned Premiums.	Interest.	Statutory Assessments, also Fees for Licenses and Certificates.	Salaries and General Expense Account.	Dividends and all other Payments.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
City Mutual, of London	4,000 00	5,667 56	2,093 68	227 50	1,027 78	76 05	.....	40 07	1,765 63	15 00	14.913 27
Fire Insurance Exchange	.....	639 63	.....	.....	3,161 48	1,446 51	.....	30 00	3,323 75	2,000 00	10,601 37
Gore District	34,750 00	52,841 15	12,814 95	819 88	6,892 30	2,028 47	.....	310 61	9,809 51	.....	120,266 87
Hand-in-Hand	.....	10,142 91	4,030 75	.....	2,525 81	2,123 35	.....	103 13	2,120 15	2,000 00	23,046 10
Millers and Manufacturers	.....	13,917 24	.....	.....	4,779 11	1,109 80	.....	24 51	5,102 55	.....	24,933 21
Ontario	.....	9,856 25	2,891 76	330 07	135 33	112 70	297 75	102 11	2,964 29	1,259 23	17,949 49
Perth County	14,000 00	19,239 16	5,643 61	.....	2,779 05	1,337 02	.....	143 60	4,343 39	815 02	48,300 88
Waterloo	4,500 00	75,784 06	15,546 25	352 20	3,039 23	2,505 74	.....	310 21	11,901 93	2,256 37	116,195 99
Total	57,250 00	188,087 96	43,021 03	1,729 65	24,340 09	10,739 64	297 75	1,064 24	41,331 20	8,345 62	376,207 18

STRICTLY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1887.

NOTE.—To avoid delay in publication, the Companies comprised in this class are not arranged in alphabetical order; but the statement of any company can be readily found by referring to the Index-Register at the end of the volume.

STRICTLY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NOTE.—To avoid delay in publication, the Companies comprised in this class are not arranged in alphabetical order; but the statement of any Company can be readily found by referring to the Index-Register at the end of the volume.

ECONOMICAL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, BERLIN.

Commenced business 28th October, 1871.

President—HUGO KRANZ. | *Secretary*—WM. OELSCHLAGER.

Unassessed premium note capital, $155,058.00.

ASSETS.

Cash value of mortgages on real estate		$24,750 00
Cash on deposit to Company's credit in Canadian Bank of Commerce		10,941 42
Cash in Agents' hands, acknowledged by them to be due, and considered good		455 16
Amount unpaid of assessments levied during 1887		1,580 24
" " " in prior years (not extended]	$208 55	
Amount of short date notes, or due bills, less than one year overdue		981 71
" premium notes in force after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	$155,058 00	
Less premium notes given for re-insurance	2,540 40	
		152,517 60
Amount of interest due and accrued		744 63
Total assets		$191,970 76

LIABILITIES.

Amount of loss adjusted	$1,950 00
Total liabilities	$1,950 00

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office, as per last statement (not extended)	$31,572 42	
Cash received as first payments, being part payment of premium notes		$13,316 55
" for assessments levied in 1887		14,762 10
" for assessments levied in years prior to 1887		1,311 11
" for interest		1,785 26
" for transfer fees		110 50
Total receipts		$31,285 52

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management:	
Amount paid for commission to agents	$3,764 46
" statutory assessment	103 70
" printing, stationery and advertising	501 10
" salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	3,040 00
" postage, telegrams and express	311 39
" fuel and light	42 66
" rent and taxes	85 80
" travelling expenses	547 61
" other expenses	18 59
Expenses of Management	$8,415 31
Miscellaneous Payments:	
Cash paid for losses which occurred during 1887	16,949 24
" " " prior to 1887	1,291 65
" re-insurances	369 92
" rebate, abatement and returned premiums	140 40
Total expenditure	$27,166 52

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

SYSTEM.	Three years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.
Mutual	4,151,107 00	4,151,107 00
Re-insured	37,500 00	37,500 00
Net risks actually carried by Company	4,113,607 00	4,113,607 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

——	Number.	Amount.
		$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1886	3,807	3,753,111 00
" new and renewed during 1887	1,694	1,695,772 00
Gross number during 1887	5,501	5,448,883 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1887	1,437	1,297,776 00
Net risks in force on mutual system 31st December, 1887	4,064	4,151,107 00

BUSINESS TRANSACTED:

General Fire Insurance.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1877.

——	Three year risks.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment	225,519 47	225,519 47
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	155,058 00	155,058 00
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1887	90,145 00	90,145 00
Residue of premium notes given for re-insurance	13,316 55	13,316 55

THE HURON AND MIDDLESEX MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

Commenced business 17th December, 1878.

President—L. C. LEONARD. | *Secretary*—JOHN STEPHENSON.

Unassessed premium note capital, $65,423.37.

ASSETS.

Actual cash on hand at head office	$71 26	
" in agency of Bank of British North America, London	207 16	
		$278 42
Cash in agents' hands, acknowledged by them to be due and considered good		860 06
Amount unpaid of assessments levied during 1887		1,725 55
" " " before 1887 (not extended)	$2,114 33	
" short date notes or due bills less than one year overdue		1,563 71
Amount of short date notes, or due bills, more than one year overdue (not extended)	293 80	
" premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	65,423 37	
" less residue of premium notes given for re-insurance	216 95	
		65,206 42
Total assets		$69,634 16

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses supposed or reported	$3,571 00
" loans from banks and other sources	4,086 09
Total liabilities	$7,657 09

CASH RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office, as per statement (not extended)	$214 49	
Cash received as first payments, being part payment of premium notes		13,675 48
" for assessments levied in 1887		4,736 87
" " " in prior years		464 22
Carried forward		$18,876 57

Brought forward	$18,876 57
Cash received for interest	38 04
" from transfers and extra premiums	64 99
" from survey fees	134 95
" from re-insurance	48 00
" for mortgage	506 00
" money borrowed	1,701 23
Total receipts	$21,369 78

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Amount paid for commission to agents	$3,026 37
" " fuel and light	14 50
" " investigation and adjustment of claim	122 03
" " interest	357 79
" " statutory assessment	55 17
" " printing, stationery and advertising	476 16
" " rent and taxes	204 00
" " salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	1,589 08
" " travelling expenses	692 38
" " postage, telegrams and express	206 83
" " law costs	394 31
" " mercantile agency	60 00
" " incidental expenses	12 45
Expenses of management	$7,211 07

Miscellaneous Payments :

Cash paid for losses which occurred prior to 1887	$3,808 58	
" " " " during 1887	9,237 14	
		13,045 72
" " re-insurance		124 95
" " returned premiums		711 21
Total expenditure		$21,092 95

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

System.	One year or less.	Three years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Mutual	175,882 00	1,868,360 00	2,044,242 00
Re-insured	.....	5,000 00	5,000 00
Net risks carried by Company 31st December, 1887	.....	.....	2,039,242 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

——	Number.	Amount.
		$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1886	2,762	1,907,980 00
" new and renewed during 1887	1,264	969,995 00
Gross number during 1887	4,026	2,877,975 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1887	1,244	833,733 00
Net risks in force 31st December, 1887	2,782	2,044,242 00

BUSINESS TRANSACTED:

General Fire Insurance.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

——	One year risks.	Three year risks.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Face of premium notes held by Company and legally liable to assessment	7,926 04	89,594 97	97,521 01
Amount of all premium notes, December 31st, 1887, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	.....	.....	65,423 37
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1887	5,765 41	48,262 03	54,027 44
Residue of premium notes given for re-insurance during the year 1887	.....	.....	216 05

NORTH BLENHEIM MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, CHESTERFIELD.

Commenced business 15th August, 1861.

President—THOMAS LOCKHART. | *Secretary*—GEO. MIDDLEMAS.

Unassessed premium note capital, $39,370.49.

ASSETS.

Amount of premium notes in force after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	$39,370 49
Total assets	$39,370 49

LIABILITIES.

Money borrowed	$150 00
Balance due Treasurer	102 52
Total liability	$252 52

RECEIPTS.

Cash received at taking of applications	$121 50
" for membership fees	84 50
Total receipts	$206 00

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management:

Amounts paid for printing, stationery and advertising	$25 25
" interest	10 50
" travelling expenses	5 00
" salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	118 48
" legal expenses	2 50
" postage, telegrams and express	2 81
" statutory assessment	25 27
" sundry expenses	16 19
Total expenditure	$206 00

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

System.	Three years.	Five years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Mutual	102,000 00	731,250 00	833,250 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

——	Number.	Amount.
		$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1886	360	770,950 00
" new and renewed during 1887	81	174,600 00
Gross number during 1887	441	945,550 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1887	53	112,300 00
Net risk in force on mutual system 31st December, 1887	388	833,250 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

Farm property exclusively.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

——	Three year risks.	Five year risks.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment	3,060 00	36,562 50	39,622 50
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	3,060 00	36,310 09	39,370 49
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1887	3,060 00	3,630 00	6,690 00

NORTH AND SOUTH DORCHESTER MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, HARRIETSVILLE.

Commenced business 8th January, 1869.

President—WILLIAM WOODS. | *Secretary*—FRANCIS KUNZ.

Unassessed premium note capital, $13,152.26.

ASSETS.

Cash on deposit, to the Company's credit, not drawn against, in the Agricultural Savings and Loan Company, London	$1,978 11
Amount unpaid of assessments levied during 1887	58 16
" of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	13,152 26
Total assets	$15,188 53

LIABILITIES.

Due directors and auditors	$100 50
Total liabilities	$100 50

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office, as per last statement (not extended)	$1,987 14	
Cash received as first payments, being part payments of premium notes		$475 77
" for assessments levied in 1887		1,591 45
" for interest		119 23
Total receipts		$2,186 45

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management:		
Amount paid for printing and stationery		$40 75
" " statutory assessment or certificate		31 06
" " rent		5 00
" " salaries and auditors fees		229 00
" " postage, telegrams and express		7 45
Total expenses of management		$313 26
Miscellaneous Payments:		
Cash paid for losses which occurred before 1887	$4 00	
" " " " " during 1887	1,867 43	
		$1, 87143
" " rebate and returned premiuns		10 79
Total expenditure		$2,195 48

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

System.	Three years.	Five years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Mutual	135,975 00	952,376 00	1,088,351 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

——	Number.	Amount.
		$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1886	685	990,876 00
" new and renewed during 1887	224	317,570 00
Gross number during 1887	909	1,308,446 00
Less expired or cancelled in 1887	170	220,095 00
Net risks in force on mutual system 31st December, 1887	739	1,088,351 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS.

Farm and non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

——	Three year risk.	Five year risks.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment	4,037 75	16,023 51	20,161 26
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessment levied	3,622 64	9,529 62	13,152 26
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1887	4,037 75	2,639 90	7,620 85

HOPEWELL CREEK MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, NEW GERMANY.

Commenced business 3rd March, 1880.

President—JOSEPH SPRINGER. | *Secretary*—ANTON FRANK.

Unassessed premium note capital, $59,638.51.

ASSETS.

Actual cash in hand at head office		$334 96
Amount unpaid of assessments levied in 1887		198 73
" of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied		59,638 51
Total assets		$60,172 20

LIABILITIES—None.

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office, as per last statement (not extended)	$132 89	
Cash received for assessments levied in 1887		$1,842 11
" for assessments levied in years prior to 1887		94 11
" for money borrowed		872 75
Total receipts		$2,808 97

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :	
Amount paid for investigation and adjustment of claims	$22 00
" printing	110 70
" salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	185 00
" statutory assessment	30 82
" postage, etc	30 95
" commission	44 75
Expenses of management	$424 22
Miscellaneous Payments :	
Cash paid for losses which occurred during 1887	$1,875 18
" repayment of loans	900 00
" sundries	7 50
Total expenditure	$3,206 90

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

System.	Three years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.
Mutual	1,182,538 00	1,182 538 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

——	Number.	Amount.
		$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1886	876	981,809 00
" new and renewed during 1887	285	340,380 00
Gross number during 1887	1,161	322,189 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1887	156	139,651 00
Net risks in force on mutual system, 31st December, 1887	1,005	1,182,538 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

Farm and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

——	Three year risks.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company and legally liable to assessment	67,724 07	67,724 07
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	59,638 50	59,638 51
Amount of premium notes during the year 1887	18,021 20	18,021 20

NORTH DUMFRIES AND SOUTH WATERLOO FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, AYR.

Commenced business 15th May, 1856.

President—S. HALL. | *Secretary*—WM. DEANS.

Unassessed premium note capital, $172,483.31.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand at head office		$1,087 47
Amount unpaid of assessments levied during 1887		251 67
" of assessments levied before 1887 (not extended)	$74 10	
" of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied		172,483 31
Total assets		$173,822 45

LIABILITIES—None.

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office, per last year statement (not extended)	$473 75	
Cash received for assessments levied in 1887		4,310 67
" in years prior to 1887		496 54
" for interest		9 80
Total receipts		$4,817 01

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management:

Amount paid for statutory assessment or certificate	$101 54
" " printing, stationery and advertising	67 83
" " rent and taxes	69 00
" " salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	632 00
" " postage, telegrams and express	43 02
" " investigation and adjustment of claims	14 70
" " sundries	31 25
Total expenses of management	$959 34

Miscellaneous Payments:

Cash paid for losses that occurred during 1887	3,243 95
Total expenditure	$4,203 29

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

System.	Three years.	Five years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Mutual	518,450 00	3,361,499 00	3,879,949 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

—	Number.	Amount.
		$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1886	1,583	3,670,976 00
" new and renewed during 1887	468	1,089,850 00
Gross number during 1887	2,051	4,760,826 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1887	385	880,877 00
Net risks in force on Mutual system, 31st December, 1887	1,666	3,879,949 00

CLASSICATION OF RISKS.

Farm and non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

—	Three year risks.	Five year risks.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment	23.745 13	159,868 50	183,613 63
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	23,540 24	148,943 07	172,483 31
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1887	22,502 63	24,875 30	47,377 93

NORTH WATERLOO FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, WATERLOO.

Commenced business 1st August, 1874.

President—B. J. BALLARD. | *Manager*—LEVI STAUFFER.

Unassessed premium note capital, $112,359.14.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand at head office		$443 40
Amount unpaid of assessments levied during 1887		614 51
" " " " in prior years (not extended)	$117 97	
" of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied		112,359 14
Total assets		$113,417 05

LIABILITIES.

Unpaid loan	$800 00
Total liabilities	$800 00

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office, as per last statement (not extended)	$649 06	
Cash received for assessments levied in 1887		$3,657 31
" " " " years prior to 1887		745 79
Cash borrowed		4,455 00
Total receipts		$8,858 10

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management:	
Amount paid for investigation and adjustment of claims	$17 00
" interest	214 95
" statutory assessment	68 51
" printing, stationery and advertising	48 58
" salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	558 00
" postage, telegrams and express	49 27
Expenses of management	$956 31
Miscellaneous Payments:	
Cash paid for losses which occurred during 1887	$2,779 00
" loans repaid	5,255 00
" incidentals	73 45
Total expenditure	$9,063 76

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

System.	Three years.	Five years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Mutual	318,954 00	2,131,275 00	2,450,229 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

——	Number.	Amount.
		$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1886	1,325	2,415,174 00
" new and renewed during 1887	336	582,314 00
Gross number during 1887	1,661	2,997,488 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1887	331	547,259 00
Net risks in force on mutual system December 31st, 1887	1,330	2,450,229 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

Farm and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

——	Three year risks.	Five year risks.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment	16,033 00	116,204 53	132,237 53
Amount of premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	16,002 92	96,356 22	112,359 14
Amount of premium notes received during the year 87	16,033 00	13,595 00	29,628 00

SOUTH EASTHOPE FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, TAVISTOCK.

Commenced business 28th December, 1871.

President—WERNER YOUNGBLUT. | *Secretary*—ROBERT REID.

Unassessed premium note capital, $79,792.07.

ASSETS.

Actual cash on hand at head office	$80 59	
Cash on deposit to Company's credit in Bank of Commerce, Stratford	170 62	
		$251 21
Amount of assessments levied during 1887		65 75
Amount of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied		79,792 07
Total assets		$80,109 03

LIABILITIES—None.

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office and in bank, as at last statement (not extended)	$49 23	
Cash received for assessments levied in 1887		$4,006 54
" money borrowed		45 00
Total receipts		$4,051 54

EXPENDITURE,

Expenses of Management:

Amount paid for salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	$195 00
" adjusting claim	9 50
" statutory assessment	45 86
" printing, stationery and advertising	42 50
" postage, telegrams and express	45 45
" travelling expenses	14 00
" interest	1 00
" sundries	44 00
" association fees	5 00
Expenses of management	$402 31

Miscellaneous Payments:

Cash paid for losses which occurred during 1887	$3,402 25
Repayment of loan	45 00
Total expenditure	$3,849 56

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

System.	Three years.	Five years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Mutual	225,120 00	1,476,085 00	1,701,205 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

——	Number.	Amount.
		$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1886	860	1,553,830 00
" new and renewed during 1887	245	488,030 00
Gross number during 1887	1,105	2,041,860 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1887	205	340,655 00
Net risks in force on mutual system 31st December, 1887	900	1,701,205 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

Farm and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

——	Three year risks.	Five year risks.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by the Company, and legally liable to assessment	11,256 00	73,804 25	85,060 25
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	11,153 71	68,638 36	79,792 07
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1887	.....	.....	24,401 50

DOWNIE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, ST. PAULS.

Commenced business 21st April, 1884.

President—JAMES BALLANTYNE. | *Secretary*—PETER SMITH.

Unassessed premium note capital, $15,978.68.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand at head office		$38 49
Amount of assessment levied during 1887		49 79
" premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied		15,978 68
Total assets		$16,066 96

LIABILITIES—None.

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office, as per last statement (not extended)	$77 51	
Cash received for fees at taking of applications		$99 00
" assessments levied during 1887		1,288 53
" " prior to 1887		5 31
" interest		2 54
" borrowed money		1,171 10
Total receipts		$2,566 48

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management;	
Amount paid for fees on application	$89 53
" fuel and light	3 00
" interest	28 90
" statutory assessment	17 14
" salaries, etc	37 00
" printing, stationery and advertising	22 33
" postage, telegrams and express, etc.	7 50
" investigation of claims	6 00
" incidentals	20 00
Total expenses of management	$231 40
Amount paid for loss incurred in 1887	1,200 00
" repaid for loan	1,171 10
" of rebate	3 00
Total expenditure	$2,605 50

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

System.	Three years.	Five years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Mutual	107,800 00	443,290 00	551,090 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

——	Number.	Amount.
		$ c.
Policies in force December 31st, 1886	283	461,680 00
" taken during 1887	75	138,130 00
Gross number during 1887	358	599,810 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1887	35	48,720 00
Net risks in force on mutual system 31st December, 1887	323	551,090 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

Isolated and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS.

——	Three years.	Five years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by the Company, and legally liable to assessment	3,335 00	14,576 15	17,911 15
Amount of all premium notes on Policies in force December 31st, 1887, after deducting all payments thereon, and assessments levied	3,072 85	12,905 83	15,978 68
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1887	3,475 00	1,319 05	4,794 05

CANADIAN MILLERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON.

Commenced business 20th September, 1878.

President—DAVID GOLDIE. | *Secretary*—SENECA JONES.

Unassessed premium note capital, $40,408.80.

ASSETS.

Actual cash on hand at head office		$213 42
Cash on deposit to the Company's credit, not drawn against, in Bank of Hamilton, at Hamilton		13,413 29
Amount of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	$40,408 80	
Less residue of premium notes given by Company for re-insurance	1,743 00	
		38,665 80
Amount unpaid of assessments levied during 1887		482 10
" " first payments " "		256 80
" " other assets		73 00
Total assets		$53,104 41

LIABILITIES—None.

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office and in bank, as per last statement (not extended)	$5,866 73	
Cash received as first payments, being part payment of premium notes		$5,890 30
" for assessments levied during 1887		6,644 50
" " " before 1887		187 50
" for interest		244 39
" carpenters' risks, transfer and other fees		34 00
" mill privileges		17 60
" commission on re-insurance		9 00
Total receipts		$13,027 29

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management:

Amount paid for statutory assessment	$15 30
" printing, stationery and advertising	63 85
" salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	1,429 00
" travelling expenses	201 43
" postage, telegrams and express	57 79
" investigation and adjustment of claims	10 00
" office expenses	18 27
Total expenses of management	$1,795 64

Miscellaneous Payments:

Amount paid for losses which occurred during 1887	$2,596 00
" re-insurance	495 25
" rebate	380 42
Total expenditure	$5,267 31

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

SYSTEM.	Three Years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.
Mutual	534,400 0	534,400 00
" re-insured	.....	21,500 00
Net risks carried by Company December 31st, 1887	.....	512,900 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

—	Number.	Amount.
		$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1886	177	391,900 00
" new and renewed during 1887	97	258,500 00
Gross number during 1887	274	650.400 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1887	63	116,000 00
Net risks in force 31st December, 1887	211	534,400 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

The Company's business is exclusively confined to flouring mills, and their stocks and machinery.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

	Risks.
	Three Year.
	$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company and legally liable to assessment ..	63,155 50
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assesssments levied	40,408 80
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1887.	31,645 00
Residue of premium notes given for re-insurance	1,743 00

DEREHAM AND WEST OXFORD MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE, MT. ELGIN.

Commenced business May 18th, 1887.

President—W. NANCEKIVELL. | *Secretary*—T. R. MAYBERRY.

Unassessed premium note capital, $6,018.33.

ASSETS.

Actual cash on hand at head office	$13 16	
Cash on deposit at agency of Traders' Bank, Ingersoll	83 00	
		$96 16
Cash in agents hands		85 82
Amount of unassessed premium note capital		6,018 33
Total		$6,200 31

LIABILITIES—None.

RECEIPTS.

Amount of cash received for first payment or deposits on premium notes	$315 66
Total income	$315 66

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management:

Amount paid for statutory license, initial	$25 00
" printing, stationery and advertising	50 05
" salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	48 00
" postage	2 38
" other expenses	8 25
Total expenditure	$133 68

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

System.	Three years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.
Mutual	180,518 00	180,518 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

——	Number.	Amount.
		$ c.
Policies taken during 1887	109	180,518 00
Net risks in force 31st December, 1887	109	180,518 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

Farm and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

——	Three year risks.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment	6,333 99	6,333 99
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments theron and assessments levied	6,018 33	6.018 33
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1887	6,333 99	6.333 99

ERAMOSA MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, ROCKWOOD.

Commenced business 9th April, 1861.

President—DAVID REA. | *Secretary*—HUGH BLACK.

Unassessed premium note capital, $13,427.75.

ASSETS.

Actual cash in hand at head office	$ 435 29	
Cash on deposit to the Company's credit, not drawn against, in the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Guelph	1,681 83	
Cash on deposit to the Company's credit, not drawn against, in the Central Bank, Guelph	630 36	
		$2,747 48
Amount of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments therein and assessments levied		13,127 75
Total assets		$16,175 23

LIABILITIES.—None.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand as per last statement (not extended)	$397 74	
Cash received as first payments, being part payment of premium notes		$118 05
Cash received for assessments levied in 1887		149 66
" " " years prior to 1887		113 12
" for interest		94 84
Total receipts		$475 67

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Amount paid for statutory assessment	$15 43
" " printing	50 00
" " salaries, Directors and Auditors' fees	29 00
" " postage, etc	9 59
" " rent and taxes	7 00
" " other expenses	30 45
Total expenses of management	$141 47
Amount paid for losses which occurred during 1887	769 70
Total expenditure	$911 17

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

System.	Three years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.
Mutual	406,260 00	406,260 00

MOVEMENT OF RISKS.

Mutual System.

	Number.	Amount.
		$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1886	205	396,760 00
" new and renewed during 1887	55	76,180 00
Gross number during 1887	260	472,940 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1887	49	66,680 00
Net risks in force on mutual system 31st December, 1887	211	406,260 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

Isolated and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

	Three year risks.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment	14,704 78	14,704 78
Amount of premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	13,427 75	13,427 75
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1887	3,701 75	3,701 75

THE YARMOUTH MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, SOUTH-WEST CORNER LOT NUMBER 7, CON. 9, TOWNSHIP OF YARMOUTH.

Commenced business 17th October, 1881.

President—W. L. VANSYCKLE. | *Secretary*—W. E. LEONARD.

Unassessed premium note capital, $9,931.80.

ASSETS.

Actual cash on hand at head office	$81 01	
Cash on deposit to the Company's credit, not drawn against, in Southern Loan and Savings Company, St. Thomas	818 76	
		$899 77
Amount of assessments levied during 1887		68 11
Amount of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied		9,931 80
Total assets		$10,899 68

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses adjusted	$1,387 85
Total liabilities	$1,387 85

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office, as per last statement (not extended)	$13 87	
Cash received as first payments, being part payment of premium notes		$763 14
" for assessments levied in 1887		1,253 77
" for transfer fees, etc.		15 08
" for interest		10 09
Cash borrowed		250 00
Total receipts		$2,292 08

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management:

Amount paid for statutory assessment or certificate		17 73
" printing, stationery and advertising		46 30
" postage, telegrams and express		11 64
" salaries, director's and auditors' fees		228 00
" investigation of claims		17 00
" interest		2 83
Total expenses of management		$323 50

Miscellaneous:

Cash paid for losses which occurred during 1887	$1,014 87	
" " " before 1887	23 40	
		$1,038 27
" rebate		3 63
" for loan		250 00
Total expenditure		$1,615 40

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

System.	Over one but under two years.	Over two but under three years.	Three years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Mutual	2,600 00	6,100 00	535,345 00	544,045 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

——	Number.	Amount.
		$ c.
Policies in force, 31st December, 1886	358	484,222 00
" new and renewed during 1887	202	310,300 00
Gross number during 1887	560	794,522 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1887	183	250,477 00
Net risks in force 31st December, 1887	377	544,045 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

Farm and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

——	One year risks or under.	Over one but under two year risks.	Over two but under three year risks.	Three years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company and legally liable to assessment	.....	31 00	91 88	12,190 50	12,313 38
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	.....	26 74	68 89	9.836 17	9,931 80
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1887	2 75	21 00	.....	7,797 00	7,820 75

GUELPH TOWNSHIP MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, GUELPH TOWNSHIP, LOT 6, CON. 1, DIV. B.

Commenced business 16th February, 1886.

President—JOHN HOBSON. | *Secretary*—WM. WHITELAW.

Unassessed premium note capital, $21,729.78.

ASSETS.

Actual cash on hand at head office	$212 91	
" in Bank of Commerce, Guelph	790 91	
		$1,013 82
Amount of premium notes in force after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied		21,729 78
Total assets		$22,743 60

LIABILITIES.—None.

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office, as per last statement (not extended)	$779 05	
Cash received as first payments, being part payment of premium notes		$305 07
" for interest during 1887		30 31
Total receipts		$335 38

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management:	
Amount paid for statutory assessment or certificate	$17 61
" printing, stationery and advertising	20 00
" salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	51 00
" postage and stationery	4 50
Expenses of management	$93 11
Miscellaneous Payments:	
Cash paid for losses which occurred during 1887	7 50
Total expenditure	$100 61

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

System.	Three years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.
Mutual	487,340 00	487,340 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

——	Number.	Amount.
		$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1886	271	479,790 00
" new and renewed during 1887	95	168,300 00
Gross number and amount during 1887	366	648,090 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1887	97	160,750 00
Net risks in force 31st December, 1887	269	487,340 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

Farm and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

——	Three year risks.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment	22,492 50	22,492 50
Amount of premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	21,729 78	21,729 78
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1887	7,999 50	7,999 50

LOBO MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, COLDSTREAM.

Commenced business 11th August, 1882.

President—THOMAS T. TURNBULL. | *Secretary*—JACOB MARSH.

Unassessed premium note capital, $14,045.26.

ASSETS.

Cash on deposit to Company's credit, not drawn against, in Agricultural Savings and Loan Company at London		$1,052 36
Amount unpaid of Assessments levied in 1887		71 49
" " " " before 1887 (not extended)	$36 45	
Amount of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied		14,045 26
Total assets		$15,169 11

LIABILITIES.—None.

RECEIPTS.

Cash at Head Office, as per last statement, (not extended)	$1,356 53	
Cash received as first payments, being part payment of premium notes		$251 13
" for assessments levied in 1887		479 41
" " " before 1887		57 24
" interest		46 27
" transfer fee and carpenters' risk		2 00
Total receipts		$836 05

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management:	
Amount paid for statutory assessment	$14 44
" printing and stationery	50 22
" salary	85 00
" agents' commission	41 00
" investigation and adjustment of claims	20 00
" sundries	63
" law costs	3 00
Expenses of management	$214 29
Cash paid for losses which occurred during 1887	907 40
" rebate	18 53
Total expenditure	$1,140 22

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by policies in force 31st Dec., 1887.

System.	Three years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.
Mutual	387,287 00	387,287 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

——	Number.	Amount.
		$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1886	288	359,270 00
" taken during 1887, new and renewed	102	122,596 00
Gross number and amount during 1887	390	481,866 00
Deduct expired and cancelled in 1887	79	94,579 00
Net risks in force on mutual system, 31st December, 1887	311	387,287 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

Farm and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

——	Three year risks.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment	15,491 48	15,491 48
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	14,045 26	14,045 26
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1887	4,903 84	4,903 84

THE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.

HEAD OFFICE, GUELPH.

Commenced business September, 1840.

President—FRED. W. STONE. | *Secretary*—CHARLES DAVIDSON

Unassessed premium note capital, $400,706.94.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand at head office	$1,049 16	
" deposit to Company's credit in Bank of Commerce, Guelph	15,562 02	
		$16,611 18
Cash in Agents' hands, acknowledged by them to be due and considered good		872 02
Amount unpaid of assessments levied during 1887		1,734 74
" " " " in prior years (not extended)	$930 56	
" unpaid due bills less than one year overdue		556 19
" of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied		400,706 94
Total assets		$420,481 07

LIABILITIES.—None.

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office, as per last statement (not extended)	$683 02	
" received as first payments, being part payment of premium notes		$11,175 64
" " for assessments levied in 1887		14,668 07
" " " " years prior to 1887		1,200 93
" " from interest		499 65
" " from promissory notes, etc.		1,007 99
" " from other sources		480 37
Total receipts		$29,032 65

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management:

Amount paid for commissions to agents		$3,390 11
" law costs		128 31
" fuel and light		26 82
" investigation and adjustment of claims		314 21
" statutory assessment		97 47
" printing, stationery and advertising		390 24
" rent and taxes		197 97
" salaries, directors' and auditors' fees		3,410 92
" travelling expenses		92 80
" postage, telegrams and express		341 41
Expenses of management		$8,390 26
Miscellaneous Payments:		
Cash paid for losses which occurred during 1887	$13,869 62	
" " " prior to 1887	2,317 34	
		16,186 96
" rebate, abatements and returned premiums		272 94
" sundries		1,061 11
Total expenditure		$25,911 27

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

SYSTEM.	Three years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.
Mutual	3,839,662 50	3,839,662 50

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

——	Number.	Amount.
		$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1886	2,786	3,516,054 00
" new and renewed during 1887	1,197	1,526,573 50
Gross number and amount in 1887	3,983	5,042,627 50
Less expired and cancelled in 1887	1,004	1,202,965 00
Net risks in force on mutual system, 31st December, 1887	2,979	3,839,662 50

BUSINESS TRANSACTED BY COMPANY:

General Fire Insurance.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

——	Three year risks.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment	440,274 77	440,274 77
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	400,706 94	400,706 94
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1887	182,527 81	182,527 81

LONDON TOWNSHIP MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, ARVA.

Commenced business May 27th, 1882.

President—EDWARD ROBERTS. | *Secretary*—ED. DANN.

Unassessed premium note capital, $13,363.24.

ASSETS.

Actual cash on hand at head office	$28 11	
Cash in Royal Standard Loan Company, London	575 96	
		$604 07
Amount unpaid of assessments levied during 1887		54 04
" " " in prior years (not extended)	$3 60	
Amount of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	$13,363 24	
Less residue of premium notes given for re-insurance	15 75	
		13,347 49
Total assets		$14,005 60

LIABILITIES.—None.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand at head office (not extended)	$400 09	
" received for assessments levied in 1887		$1,008 66
" " " " before 1887		139 83
" " interest		20 87
" " from other sources		2 44
Total receipts		$1,171 80

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Amount paid for commission to agents		$220 90
" statutory assessment		23 97
" printing, stationery and advertising		19 75
" auditors' fees		4 00
" postage		15 45
" interest		35 00
Total expenses of management		$319 07
Cash paid for losses prior to 1887	$105 00	
" " during 1887	28 00	
		133 00
" rebate, etc		15 75
" repayment of loan		500 00
Total expenditure		$967 82

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by policies in force 31st December, 1887.

System.	Three years.	Four years.	Five years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Mutual	570,418 00	1,650 00	180,960 00	753,028 00
Less re-insured	2,650 00	.....	.....	2,650 00
Net risks at 31st December, 1887	.....	.....	.....	750,378 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

——	Number.	Amount.
		$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1886	582	721,481 00
" taken during 1887, new and renewed	210	293,195 00
Gross number during 1887	792	1,014,676 00
Deduct expired and cancelled in 1887	209	261,648 00
Net risks in force 31st December, 1887	583	753,028 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

Farm and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS.

——	Three years.	Four years.	Five years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment.	12,154 43	36 40	5,791 71	17,982 54
Amount of all premium notes on policies in force December 31st, 1887, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	.....	.....	.....	13,363 24
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1887	7,155 88	.....	.....	7,155 88
Residue of premium notes given for re-insurance	.....	.....	.....	15 75

NORFOLK COUNTY FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE, SIMCOE.

Commenced business 30th January, 1882.

President—JOHN MURPHY. | *Secretary*—WM. ROBERTS.

Unassessed premium note capital, $11,319.07.

ASSETS.

Cash in Treasurer's and Secretary's hands	$266 87	
Cash on deposit to Company's credit in Federal Bank of Canada, Simcoe	83 77	
		$350 64
Cash in agents' hands		165 67
Amount of premium notes in force after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied		11,319 07
Amount unpaid of assessments levied during 1887		106 61
" " " prior to 1887 (not extended)	$99 23	
Due bills more than one year overdue (not extended)	4 65	
Other assets		104 00
Total assets		$12,045 99

LIABILITIES.

Amount of loss adjusted		$1,255 60
Money borrowed		400 00
Interest thereon		2 04
Salaries and Directors' fees	$324 60	
Printing	22 50	
Rent, etc.	78 47	
		425 57
Total liabilities		$2,083 21

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Cash at head office (not extended)	$679 79	
Cash received as first payments on deposits, being part payment of premium notes		$933 91
Cash received for assessments levied in 1887		1,592 79
" " " former years		199 82
" interest		11 10
" transfer fees, etc		120 72
Cash borrowed		1,300 00
Total receipts		$4,158 34

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management:	
Amount paid for commission	$96 50
" retainer fee	10 00
" printing, stationery and advertising	29 82
" interest	37 82
" rent and taxes	65 00
" statutory assessment $33.76; cost of transmission, 25c.	34 01
Carried forward	$273 15

Expenses of Management (brought forward)		$273 15
Amount paid for salaries, directors' and auditors' fees		404 64
" postage, telegrams and express		23 45
" investigation of claims		34 80
Expenses of management		$736 04
Miscellaneous Expenses:		
Cash paid for losses which occurred before 1887	$400 00	
" " " during 1887	2,261 50	
		$2,661 50
" repayment of loans		900 00
" rebate		8 10
" Inspector's fees, 1886, $16.75; Treasurer, 1887, $50		66 75
" sundries		115 00
Total expenditure		$4,487 39

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

System.	One year or less.	Two years.	Three years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Mutual	1,200 00	1,050 00	1,130,853 00	1,139,548 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

—	Number.	Amount.
		$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1886	1,179	1,093,638 00
Policies new and renewed during 1887	385	332,150 00
Gross number during 1887	1,564	1,425,788 00
Less expired or cancelled in 1887	329	286,240 00
Net risks in force 31st December, 1887	1,235	1,139,548 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS.

Farm and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS.

On Policies in force December 31st, 1887.

—	One year risks.	Two year risks.	Three year risks.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes legally liable to assessment	11 00	13 00	17,488 56	17,512 56
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	8 80	10 40	11,299 87	11,319 07
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1887	11 00	13 00	5,302 87	5,326 87

VICTORIA MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON.

Commenced business November. 1863.

President—GEO. H. MILLS. | *Secretary*—W. D. BOOKER.

Unassessed premium note capital, $34,834.02.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand at head office	$218 70	
Cash on deposit in Bank of Hamilton	594 40	
		$813 10
Amount unpaid of assessments levied during 1887		897 77
Amount of short date notes or due bills less than one year overdue		279 23
" " " one year or more overdue (not extended)	$114 50	
Amount of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied		34,834 02
Due by W. W. Branch (not extended)	$5,000 00	
Division Court costs (not extended) and Office furniture (not extended)	100 00	
Total assets		$36,824 12

LIABILITIES.

Deposit for future assessments	$14 38
Total liabilities	$14 38

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office, as per last statement (not extended)	$139 15	
Cash as first payments, being part payment of premium notes		$1,157 93
Cash received for assessments levied in 1887		3,800 12
" " " years prior to 1887		818 43
Cash received for interest		28 27
" carpenters' risks	$15 97	
" bills receivable	769 35	
" transfer fees	3 00	
		788 32
Total receipts		$6,593 07

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management:	
Amount paid for commission	$776 95
" investigation and adjustment of claims	12 38
" legal expenses	22 81
" printing, stationery and advertising	261 75
" rent and taxes	415 34
" salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	2,676 00
" postage, telegrams and express	36 91
" fuel and light	54 61
" statutory assessment	36 43
" travelling expenses	4 85
" interest	22 08
" other expenses	54 45
Total expenses of management	$4,374 56
Miscellaneous Payments:	
Cash paid for losses which occurred during 1887	$221 34
" " rebate	7 25
" " repayment of loan	1,241 97
" repaid agents	74 00
Total expenditure	$5,919 12

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount Covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

SYSTEM.	Three years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.
Mutual	1,195,718 00	1,195,718 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

——	Number.	Amount.
		$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1886	981	1,195,179 00
Policies new and renewed during 1887	422	482,831 00
Gross number during 1887	1,403	1,678,010 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1887	430	482,292 00
Net risks in force on mutual system, 31st December, 1887	973	1,195,718 00

BUSINESS TRANSACTED:

General Fire Insurance.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS.

On Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

——	Three year risks.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment	45,559 35	45,559 35
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	34,834 02	34,834 02
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1887	20,614 52	20,614 52

THE WESTMINSTER MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, LOT 14, CON. 4, WESTMINSTER.

Commenced business 11th December, 1857.

President—JOHN NIXON. | *Secretary*—HENRY ANDERSON.

Unassessed premium note capital, $18,523.70.

ASSETS.

Cash at head office	$10 51	
Cash on deposit to the Company's credit, not drawn against, in the Canadian Trust and Loan Company, London	3,507 00	
London Loan and Savings Company, London	5,501 60	
		$9,019 11
Amount of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied		18,523 70
Total assets		$27,542 81

LIABILITIES.—None.

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office on deposit as per last statement (not extended)	$7,467 61	
Cash received for assessments levied in 1887		$2,202 32
" interest		420 31
" application fees		135 89
Total receipts		$2,758 52

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Amount paid for investigation and adjustment of claims	$29 00
" statutory assessment or certificate	35 56
" printing, stationery and advertising	34 10
" salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	350 00
" other expenses	1 70
Expenses of management	$450 36

Miscellaneous payments :

Cash paid for losses which occurred during 1887	$756 66
Total expenditure	$1,207 02

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

System.	Three years.	Five years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Mutual	36,965 00	1,167,995 00	1,204,960 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

——	Number.	Amount.
		$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1886	820	1,162,110 00
" new and renewed during 1887	189	260,376 00
Gross number during 1887	1,009	1,422,486 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1887	173	217,526 00
Net risks in force 31st December, 1887	836	1,204,960 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

Farm and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

——	Three years.	Five years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes, held by Company, and legally liable to assessment	1,108, 95	23,359 90	24,468 85
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	.....	.....	18,523 70
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1887	.....	.....	5,576 30

COUNTY OF PEEL FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, BRAMPTON.

Commenced business 24th June, 1876.

President—THOMAS HOLTBY. | *Secretary*—LUTHER CHEYNE.

Unassessed premium note capital, $55,225.34.

ASSETS.

Cash on deposit in Dominion Bank Agency, Brampton	$337 82	
Actual cash on hand at head office	268 00	
		$605 82
Amount unpaid of assessments levied during 1887		1,349 67
" " " " in prior years (not extended)	$272 63	
Amount of notes, or due bills, more than one year overdue (not extended)	126 88	
Amount of premium notes in force after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied		55,225 34
Total assets		$57,180 83

LIABILITIES.—None.

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office, as per last statement (not extended)	$401 96	
Cash received as first payments, being part payment of premium notes ...		$1,047 27
" for assessments levied in 1887		2,826 97
" " " years prior to 1887		703 10
" for interest		11 90
" money borrowed		400 00
" sundries		3 00
Total receipts		$4,992 24

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management:	
Amount paid for commission to agents	$304 50
" investigation and adjustment of claims	28 45
" interest	3 10
" statutory assessment	82 67
Carried forward	$418 72

Expenses of Management (brought forward)		$418 72
Amount paid for printing, stationery and advertising		200 08
" salaries, directors' and auditors' fees		983 35
" postage, telegrams and express		98 95
" rent		52 00
" law costs		7 00
" other expenses		7 23
Total expenses of management		$1,767 33
Miscellaneous Payments:		
Cash paid for losses which occurred during 1887	$2,380 66	
" " " prior to 1887	221 00	
		$2,601 66
" repayments of loans		400 00
" rebate		19 39
Total expenditure		$4,788 38

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

——	Total.
	$ c.
Mutual	3,169,179 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

——	Number.	Amount.
		$ c.
Net risks in force on mutual system, 31st December, 1887	2,108	3,169,179 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:
Farm and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force December 31st, 1887.

——	Total.
	$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment.	69,063 44
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied.	55,225 34
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1887	19,825 81

DUNWICH FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, WALLACETOWN.

Commenced business September, 1880.

President—SAMUEL MCCOLL. | *Secretary*—JOHN L. PEARCE.

Unassessed premium note capital, $12,588.33.

ASSETS.

Amount of actual cash on hand at head office		$241 98
Amount unpaid of assessments levied prior to 1887 (not extended)	$28 71	
" " " during 1887		183 67
Amount of unassessed premium note capital		12,588 33
Total assets		$13,013 98

LIABILITIES.

Amount of unpaid losses	$550 00
Total liabilities	$550 00

RECEIPTS.

Amount of cash received for fees and surveys	$84 75
" " assessments levied prior to 1887	21 19
" " " " during 1887	1,790 98
" " interest	5 39
" borrowed	200 00
Total income	$2,102 31

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management:

Amount paid for interest	$6 66
" statutory assessment	19 57
" printing, stationery, advertising and postage	59 86
" salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	138 00
" sundries	21 66
Total expenses of management	$245 75
Cash paid for losses which occurred during 1887	1,200 00
Repayment of loans, etc	410 08
Rebate	4 50
Total expenditure	$1,860 33

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

System.	Three years.	Five years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Mutual	115,770 00	339,920 00	455,690 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

——	Number.	Amount.
		$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1886	497	554,026 00
" taken during 1887 (new and renewed)	202	239,985 00
Gross number during 1887	699	794,011 00
Deduct expired and cancelled in 1887	221	338,321 00
Net risks in force 31st December, 1887	478	455,690 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

Farm and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

——	Three year risks.	Five year risks.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment	3,446 70	16,956 02	20,402 72
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	3,446 70	9,141 63	12,588 33
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1887	3,446 70	3,092 38	6,539 08

THE GRAND RIVER FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, YORK.

Business commenced 15th April, 1875.

President—WM. H. HULL. | *Secretary*—F. A. NELLES.

Unassessed premium note capital, $6,315.74.

ASSETS.

Cash on deposit to the Company's credit, not drawn against, in Hamilton Bank Agency, Cayuga		$471 00
Cash in agents' hands acknowledged by them to be due, and considered good		58 50
Amount of unpaid assessments levied before 1887 (not extended)	$26 37	
Amount of premium notes in force after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied		6,315 74
Total assets		$6,845 24

LIABILITIES.—None.

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office and in bank, as per last statement (not extended)	$627 44	
Cash received at taking of applications		54 50
" for assessments levied in years prior to 1887		23 00
" for transfer		1 00
" for interest		25 05
Total receipts		$103 55

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management:

Amount paid for statutory assessment and license	$15 84
" printing and advertising	21 50
" salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	185 00
" travelling expenses	3 00
" postage, telegrams, express and stationery	4 65
Total expenditure	$229 99
Amount paid for loss during 1887	30 00
	$259 99

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

System.	Three years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.
Mutual	430,365 00	430,365 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

——	Number.	Amount.
		$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1886	307	412,535 00
" new and renewed during 1887	105	131,280 00
Gross number during 1887	412	543,815 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1887	90	113,450 00
Net risks in force on mutual system 31st December, 1887	322	430,365 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

All Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

——	Three year risks.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment	6,498 85	6,498 85
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	6,315 74	6,315 74
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1887	1,975 50	1,975 50

ERIE FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, SELKIRK.

Commenced business 2nd September, 1871

President—GUY CULVER. | *Secretary*—J. W. HOLMES.

Unassessed premium note capital, $15,019.13.

ASSETS.

Actual cash on hand at head office	$123 96
Amount unpaid of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	15,019 13
" all other assets	205 00
Total assets	$15,348 09

LIABILITIES.—None.

RECEIPTS.

Cash as per last statement (not extended)	$101 09	
" at taking of applications		$89 62
" received as first payments, being part payment of premium notes at head office		132 59
Total receipts		$222 21

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Amount paid for commission	$89 65
" statutory assessment	21 72
" printing, stationery and advertising	27 75
" salaries of directors and auditors' fees	52 00
" postage, telegrams and express	3 22
" travelling expenses	3 00
" fuel	2 00
Total expenditure	$199 34

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

System.	Three years.	Five years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Mutual	46,800 00	632,302 00	679,105 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

——	Number.	Amount.
		$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1886	583	635,805 00
" new and renewed during 1887	137	146,750 00
Gross number during 1887	720	782,555 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1887	99	103,450 00
Net risks in force 31st December, 1887	621	679,105 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS.

Farm and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

——	Three year risks.	Five year risks.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company and legally liable to assessment	3,056 50	13,979 00	17,035 50
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	2,995 37	12,023 76	15,019 13
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1887.	3,056 50	1,226 00	4,282 50

TOWNSEND FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, WATERFORD.

Commenced business 10th April, 1879.

President—OSCAR MCMICHAEL. | *Secretary*—LYMAN N. COLLVER.

Unassessed premium note capital, $16,951.96.

ASSETS.

Actual cash on hand at head office	$253 05
Amount of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	16,951 96
Total assets	$17,205 01

LIABILITIES—None.

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office, as per last statement (not extended)	$323 11	
Cash received at taking of applications		$109 00
" as first payments, being part payment of premium notes		191 89
Total receipts		$300 89

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management:

Amount paid for statutory assessment	$30 41
" commission	30 80
" printing, stationery and advertising	39 25
" law costs	12 00
" salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	252 20
" postage, telegrams and express	6 29
Total expenditure	$370 95

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

System.	Three years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.
Mutual	977,475 00	977,475 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

——	Number.	Amount.
		$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1886	671	966,455 00
" new and renewed during 1887	218	293,685 00
Gross number during 1887	889	1,260,140 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1887	202	282,665 00
Net risks in force on mutual system 31st December, 1887	687	977,475 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS.

Farm and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

——	Three year risks.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment	18,038 90	18,038 90
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon, and assessments levied	16,951 94	16,951 94
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1887	6,984 14	6,984 14

WALPOLE FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, JARVIS.

Commenced business 27th July, 1867.

President—CHARLES SIMON. | *Secretary*—GEORGE MILLER.

Unassssed premium note capital, $27,277.52.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand at head office	$285 36	
Cash on deposit in Bank of Commerce, Jarvis	796 69	
		$1,082 05
Cash in agents' hands, acknowledged by them to be due, and considered good		40 13
Amount unpaid of assessments levied during 1887		23 49
" of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and asessments levied		27,277 52
Total assets		$28,423 19

LIABILITIES—None.

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office and in bank, as per last statement (not extended)	$928 84	
Cash received at taking of applications		$343 50
" as first payments, being part payments of premium notes		292 47
" for assessments levied in 1887		1,282 84
" for interest		15 46
Total receipts		$1,934 27

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management:

Amount paid to agents for commission and fees on application	$124 50
" for investigation and adjustment of claims	7 50
" statutory assessment	37 66
" printing, stationery and advertising	21 50
" salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	315 40
" postage, telegrams and express	11 50
" fuel and light	4 00
" travelling expenses	1 50
Total expenses of management	$523 56

Miscellaneous Payments:

Cash paid for losses which occurred during 1887	$957 50	
" " " prior to 1887	300 00	
		1,257 50
Total expenditure		$1,781 06

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

System.	One year or less.	Two years.	Three years.	Four years.	Five years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Mutual	1,000 00	16,258 00	521,307 00	10,825 00	724,285 00	1,273,675 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

——	Number.	Amount.
		$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1886	783	1,242,126 00
" new and renewed during 1887	225	402,652 00
Gross number during 1887	1,008	1,644,778 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1887	238	371,103 00
Net risks in force on mutual system 31st December, 1887	770	1,273,675 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

Farm and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

——	One year risks.	Two year risks.	Three year risks.	Four year risks.	Five year risks.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment	9 35	184 93	11,616 71	212 72	18,463 32	30,487
Amount of premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	8 17	164 12	10,790 71	191 28	16,123 24	27,277 52
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1887	9 35	110 18	8,542 64	57 48	1,631 17	10,351 32

THE SOUTHWOLD FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, SHEDDEN.

Commenced business 9th September, 1878.

President—DUGALD MCCOLL. | *Secretary*—R. N. STAFFORD.

Unassessed premium note capital, $7,442.49.

ASSETS.

Actual cash in hand at Head Office		$88 23
Amount unpaid of assessments levied during 1887		204 02
" " " " in prior years (not extended)	$29 90	
" of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied		7,442 49
Total assets		$7,734 74

LIABILITIES.—None.

RECEIPTS.

Cash at Head Office, as per last statement (not extended)	$130 17	
Cash received at taking of application		$31 00
" for assessment levied in 1887		1,989 56
" " in years prior to 1887		83 30
Cash borrowed		450 00
Total receipts		$2,553 86

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management:

Amount paid for commission	$9 00
" statutory assessment	22 28
" printing and stationery	31 45
" salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	225 00
" postage	13 45
" interest	14 72
" travelling expenses	10 00
" rent and taxes	8 00
" sundries	1 90
Total expenses of management	$335 80

Miscellaneous Payments:

Cash paid for losses which occurred prior to 1887	$1,800 00	
" " " during 1887	10 00	
		$1,810 00
Cash in repayment of loan		450 00
Total expenditure		$2,595 80

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

System.	Three years.	Five years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Mutual	46,175 00	587,725 00	633,900 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

—	Number.	Amount.
		$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1886	484	657,200 00
" new and renewed during 1887	62	90,800 00
Gross number during 1887	546	748,000 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1887	90	114,100 00
Net risks in force on Mutual system, 31st December, 1887	456	633,900 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

Farm and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

—	Three year risks.	Five year risks.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment	1,385 25	11,754 50	13,139 75
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	.....	.....	7,442 49
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1887	.....	.....	2,277 75

EAST AND WEST NISSOURI AND WEST ZORRA MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, KINTORE.

Commenced business 25th May, 1878.

President—JOHN ROSS. | *Secretary*—E. J. PEARSON.

Unassessed premium note capital, $65,050.10.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand at head office	$337 00	
Cash deposited to the Company's credit in Traders' Bank, Ingersoll Agency	368 04	
		$705 04
Amount unpaid of assessments levied during 1887		1,313 29
Amount of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon, and assessments levied		65,050 10
Amount unpaid of assessments levied in years prior to 1887 (not extended)	$167 78	
Total assets		$67,068 43

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses resisted	$884 00
" adjusted losses	241 80
" loan	1,600 00
" interest accrued on loan	23 60
Total liabilities	$2,749 40

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office, as per last statement (not extended)	$1,332 34	
Cash received as first payments, being part payment of premium notes		$49 00
" for assessments levied in 1887		4,861 32
" " before 1887		787 89
Cash borrowed		3,700 00
Total receipts		$9,398 21

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Amount paid for statutory assessment	$45 85
" printing and advertising	168 00
" rent	15 00
" salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	273 30
" investigation of claims	71 00
" postage, etc	22 00
" reward, apprehension of incendiary	100 00
" other expenses	43 50
Expenses of management (*carried forward*)	$738 65

Expenses of management (*brought forward*)		$738 65
Miscellaneous Payments:		
Cash paid for losses which occurred before 1887	$1,107 60	
" " during 1887	3,988 45	
		5,096 05
Repayment of loans and interest		4,190 81
Total expenditure		$10,025 51

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

System.	Total.
	$ c.
Mutual	1,542,096 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

—	Number.	Amount.
		$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1886	931	1,553,326 00
" new and renewed during 1887	165	260,560 00
Gross number during 1887	1,096	1,813,886 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1887	175	271,790 00
Net risks in force on mutual system 31st December, 1887	921	1,542,096 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

Farm and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

—	Total.
	$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company and legally liable to assessment	77,076 80
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assesssments levied	65,050 10
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1887	12,999 95

ONEIDA FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, TOWN HALL, ONEIDA.

Commenced business 27th March, 1875.

President—PETER ANDERSON. | *Secretary*—JOHN SENN.

Unassessed premium note capital, $9,792.54.

ASSETS.

Actual cash on hand at head office		$192 97
Amount of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied		9,792 54
Amount of assessments levied in 1887, unpaid		14 31
Total assets		$9,999 82

LIABILITIES—None.

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office, as per last statement (not extended)	$146 73	
Cash received at taking of applications		$116 25
" for assessments levied in 1887		1,278 95
" for steam threshing certificates		16 50
Total receipts		$1,411 70

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management:	
Amount paid for investigation of claim	$2 00
" " statutory assessment or certificate	16 71
" " printing, stationery and postage	19 25
" " salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	116 50
" " postage and telegrams	2 00
" " travelling expenses	5 00
" " sundries	4 00
Expenses of management	$165 46
Miscellaneous Payments:	
Cash paid for losses which occurred during 1887	$1,200 00
Total expenditure	$1,365 46

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

System.	Three years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.
Mutual	443,930 00	443,930 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

	Number.	Amount.
		$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1886	339	445,394 00
" new and renewed during 1887	127	159,260 00
Gross number during 1887	466	604,654 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1887	132	160,724 00
Net risks in force on mutual system 31st December, 1887	334	443,930 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS.

Farm and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

	Three year risks.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment	11,085 80	11,085 80
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments theron and assessments levied	9,792 54	9,792 54
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1887	4,178 45	4,178 45

SYDENHAM MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, ANNAN.

Commenced business August, 1869.

President—GIDEON HARKNESS. | *Secretary*—HUGH REID.

Unassessed premium note capital, $46,909.25.

ASSETS.

Cash on deposit in the Post Office Savings Bank, Ottawa	$195 37	
" Farmers' (Private) Bank, Owen Sound ..	1,922 18	
		$2,117 55
Cash in agents' hands, acknowledged by them to be due and considered good		167 76
Amount unpaid of assessments levied before 1887 (not extended)	$109 23	
Amount of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied		46,909 25
Total assets		49,194 56

LIABILITIES.

Amount of loss, adjusted	$305 78
Total liabilities	$305 78

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office, as per last statement (not extended)	$1,806 44	
Cash received for fees		$174 00
" as first payments, being part payment of premium notes		861 53
" for assessments levied in years prior to 1887		374 89
" interest		112 48
" licenses of steam threshers		45 00
Total receipts		$1,567 90

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management:		
Amount paid for law costs		$12 30
" investigation and adjustment of claims		39 50
" statutory assessment or certificate		60 25
" printing, stationery and advertising		114 71
" rent and taxes		8 00
" salaries, directors' and auditors' fees		381 00
" postage, telegrams and express		67 52
Expenses of management		$683 28
Miscellaneous Payments:		
Cash paid for losses which occurred during 1887	$486 16	
" " " " prior to 1887	30 00	
		$516 16
Other expenses		57 35
Total expenditure		$1,256 79

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

System.	One year or less.	Two years.	Three years.	Four years.	Five years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Mutual	3,700 00	21,825 00	2,165,870 00	75,149 00	142,212 00	2,408,756 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

——	Number.	Amount.
		$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1886	1,884	2,101,569 00
" new and renewed during 1887	696	803,522 00
Gross number during 1887	2,580	2,905,091 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1887	573	496,335 00
Net risks in force 31st December, 1887	2,007	2,408,756 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

Farm and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

——	One year risks.	Two year risks.	Three year risks.	Four year risks.	Five year risks.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company and legally liable to assessment	76 75	452 50	45,403 38	1,593 72	2,819 27	50,345 62
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	74 04	434 27	42,321 30	1,556 49	2,523 15	46,909 25
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1887	76 75	178 00	16,233 17	440 90	26 00	16,954 82

THE USBORNE AND HIBBERT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, FARQUHAR.

Commenced business 28th June, 1876.

President—ROBERT GARDINER. | *Secretary*—ALEX. DUNCAN.

Unassessed premium note capital, $32,071.91.

ASSETS.

Actual cash on hand at head office		$730 03
Amount unpaid of assessments levied during 1887		247 31
" " " in prior years (not extended)	$46 47	
" of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied		32,071 90
Total assets		$33,049 24

LIABILITIES—None.

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office, as per last statement (not extended)	$404 45	
" received for assessments levied in 1887		$2,472 25
" " " " before 1887		156 62
" " " fee		36
" interest		3 84
Total receipts		$2,633 07

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management:

Amount paid for investigation of claims	$15 00
" interest	3 30
" statutory assessment	42 91
" printing, stationery and advertising	42 95
" rent and taxes	20 00
" salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	165 00
" travelling expenses	25 00
" postage, telegrams and express	40 27
" commission	28 06
Expenses of management	$382 49

Miscellaneous Payments:

Amount paid for losses which occurred during 1887	1,925 00
Total expenditure	$2,307 49

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

System.	Three years.	Five years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Mutual	246,945 00	1,667,002 00	1,913,947 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

——	Number.	Amount.
		$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1886	1,171	1,631,755 00
" new and renewed during 1887	362	525,882 00
Gross number during 1887	1,533	2,157,637 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1887	199	243,690 00
Net risks in force on mutual system 31st December, 1887	1,334	1,913,947 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

Farm and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

——	Three year risks.	Five year risks.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment	6,045 11	36,383 86	42,428 97
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	.....	.....	32,071 91
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1887	.....	.....	12,223 73

McKILLOP MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, LOT 17, CON. 5, M'KILLOP.

Commenced business May 20th, 1876.

President—THOS. E. HAYS. | *Secretary*—W. J. SHANNON.

Unassessed premium note capital, $48,367.72.

ASSETS.

Actual cash in hand at head office		$41 50
Amount unpaid of assessments levied during 1887		182 15
" " " prior to 1887, (not extended).	$40 80	
Amount of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied		48,367 72
Total assets		$48,591 37

LIABILITIES.

Amount of loan	$1,000 00
Total liabilities	$1,000 00

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office, as per last statement (not extended)	$377 41	
Cash received for assessments levied in 1887		$3,070 98
" " " years prior to 1887		198 55
" transfer fees		13 00
" borrowed money		1,000 00
" interest		7 36
Total receipts		$4,289 89

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management:		
Amount paid for law costs		$15 85
" investigation and adjustment of claims		18 66
" travelling expenses		15 00
" statutory assessment		59 15
" printing, stationery and advertising		70 98
" salaries, directors' and auditors' fees		531 00
" postage, telegrams and express		10 91
" interest		2 00
" rent and taxes		10 00
Total expenses of management		$733 55
Miscellaneous Payments:		
Cash paid for losses which occurred during 1887	$3,683 50	
" " " prior to 1887	200 00	
		$3,883 50
" rebate and returned premiums		8 75
Total expenditure		$4,625 80

CURRENCY OF RISKS

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

System.	Three years.	Five years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Mutual	1,244,310 00	889,258 25	2,133,568 25

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

——	Number.	Amount.
		$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1886	1,535	2,059,193 75
" new and renewed during 1887	389	539,900 00
Gross number during 1887	1,924	2,599,093 75
Less expired and cancelled in 1887	384	465,525 50
Net risks in force on mutual system 31st December, 1887	1,540	2,133,568 25

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

Farm and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force December 31st, 1887.

——	Three year risks.	Five year risks.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment	32,985 00	23,706 15	56,691 81
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	28,904 72	19,463 00	48,367 72
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1887	14,409 29	.....	14,409 29

BERTIE AND WILLOUGHBY FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, RIDGEWAY.

Commenced business 6th February, 1880.

President—WALTER E. ELLSWORTH. | *Secretary*—H. N. HIBBARD.

Unassessed premium note capital, $9,929.43.

ASSETS.

Actual cash on hand at head office	$111 79
Amount unpaid of assessments levied in 1887	31 18
" of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	9,929 43
Total assets	$10,072 40

LIABILITIES.

Amount of money borrowed	600 00
" interest accrued thereon	4 50
Total liabilities	$604 50

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office as per last statement (not extended)	$50 67	
Cash received for fees		271 50
" as first payments, being part payment of premium notes		177 98
Cash borrowed		600 00
Cash received for assessments of 1887	$1,460 76	
" " prior to 1887	13 80	
		1,474 56
Total receipts		$2,524 04

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management:

Amount paid application fees		$157 25
" statutory assessment and license		22 67
" printing, stationery and advertising		21 31
" salaries, directors' and auditors' fees		266 70
" postage, telegrams, express, etc.		5 21
" travelling expenses		11 60
" incidental expenses		6 90
" commission for collecting assessments		18 35
Total expenses of management		$509 99
Cash paid for losses which occurred during 1887	$1,372 93	
" " " prior to 1887	580 00	
		1,952 93
Total expenditure		$2,462 92

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

System.	Three years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.
Mutual	750,677 00	750,677 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

——	Number.	Amount.
		$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1886	551	671,929 00
" new and renewed during 1887	181	226,815 00
Gross number during 1887	732	898,744 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1887	138	148,067 00
Net risks in force 31st December, 1887	594	750,677 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

Farm and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

——	Three year risks.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment	11,746 38	11,746 38
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	9,929 43	9,929 43
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1887	3,486 02	3,486 02

SALTFLEET AND BINBROOK MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, ELFRIDA.

Commenced business 30th July, 1880.

President—A. D. LEE. | *Secretary*—JNO. C. HARRIS.

Unassessed premium note capital, $6,952.40.

ASSETS.

Actual cash on hand at head office		$229 99
Amount of assessments which were levied during 1887		81 77
" unpaid of assessments levied before 1887 (not extended)	$25 25	
" of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied		6,952 40
Amount in agents' hands		9 79
Total assets		$7,273 95

LIABILITIES—None.

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office, as per last statement (not extended)	$332 85	
Cash received for first payments, being part payment of premium notes		180 12
" assessments which were levied in 1887		295 44
" " " before 1887		18 63
Cash borrowed		100 00
Cash received for fees		3 00
Total receipts		$597 19

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management:

Amount paid to agents for fees and commission	$11 00
" for statutory assessment	15 13
" printing, stationery and advertising	28 68
" salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	107 00
" postage, telegrams and express	7 82
" interest	2 00
" investigation of claims	2 00
" sundries	18 54
Total expenses of management	$192 17

Miscellaneous Payments:

Cash paid for losses which occurred during 1887	$396 92
" repayment of loans	100 00
" rebate	10 96
Total expenditure	$700 05

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

——	One year.	Two years.	Three years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Mutual	850 00	1,500 00	383,372 00	386,122 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

——	Number.	Amount.
		$ c.
Policies in force December 31st, 1886	326	385,357 00
" new and renewed during 1887	98	136,340 00
Gross number during 1887	424	521,697 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1887	118	135,575 00
Net risks in force 31st December, 1887	306	386,122 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

Farm and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

——	One year.	Two years.	Three years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment	27 67	10 00	7,486 78	7,524 45
Amount of all premium notes after deducting all payments thereon, and assessments levied	.....	.....	.....	6,952 40
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1887	21 67	.....	3,472 00	3,493 67

OXFORD FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, EMBRO.

Commenced business 2nd June, 1884.

President—ALEX. MCCORQUODALE. | *Secretary*—ROBERT MURRAY.

Unassessed premium note capital, $27,138.43.

ASSETS.

Cash at head office	$64 24
Amount of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	27,138 43
Amount unpaid of assessments of 1887	106 20
Total assets	$27,308 87

LIABILITIES.

Amount of promissory note	$200 00
" interest accrued thereon	5 87
Total liabilities	$205 87

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office as per last statement (not extended)	$43 63	
Cash received as first payments, being part payment of premium notes		$110 00
" for assessments levied during 1887		1,765 36
" " " in prior years		49 96
Cash borrowed		900 00
Cash for sundries		7 80
Total receipts		$2,833 12

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Cash paid for printing, stationery, postage, etc	$54 50
" interest	38 48
" statutory assessment and license	22 08
" rent	11 00
" salaries, etc	161 45
" other expenses	11 00
Total expenses of management	$298 51
Cash paid for losses during 1887	1,482 25
" being repayment of loans	1,030 00
" paid for rebate	1 75
Total expenditure	$2,812 51

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

System.	Two years.	Three years.	Four years.	Five years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Mutual	500 00	101,205 00	14,200 00	655,425 00	771,330 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

——	Number.	Amount.
		$ c.
Policies in force December 31st, 1886	532	649,725 00
" taken during 1887, new and renewed	111	155,455 00
Gross number during 1887	643	805,180 00
Deduct expired and cancelled in 1887	24	33,850 00
Net risks in force at December 31st, 1887	619	771,330 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

Farm and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

——	Two year risks.	Three year risks.	Four year risks.	Five year risks.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment	20 00	4,031 00	568 00	26,175 00	30,794 00
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,138 43
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,247 50

DOMINION GRANGE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, OWEN SOUND.

President—JESSE TRULL. | *Secretary*—RICHARD J. DOYLE.

Commenced business March 29th, 1877.

Unassessed premium note capital, $134,295.37.

ASSETS.

Cash value of real estate, less incumbrances		$4,284 13
" mortgages		13,800 00
" shares, bonds, debentures, securities, other than foregoing		1,100 00
Actual cash on hand at head office	$514 25	
Cash on deposit to the Company's credit, not drawn against, in the Molson's Bank agency at Owen Sound	95 61	
		609 86
Amount of short date notes or due bills less than one year overdue		3,439 70
Amount of short date notes or due bills one year or more overdue (not extended)	$177 17	
Amount of premium notes in force after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied		134,295 37
Amount of due and accrued interest		930 36
Other securities		2,114 38
Total assets		$160,573 80

LIABILITIES.

Amount of claim in course of adjustment	$500 00
" suspense account	23 02
" balance of unpaid profits to members	203 58
" interest accrued, not due	19 46
" loan	850 00
" agents' bonuses, etc	609 00
Total liabilities	$2,205 06

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office as per last statement (not extended)	$3,986 27	
Cash received as first payments or deposits, being part payment of premium notes		$7,711 17
Cash received for interest		968 32
" due bills or short date notes		13,722 57
" carpenters' risks, etc		151 76
" rent		133 33
" borrowed		850 00
" investment account		1,705 75
Total receipts		$25,242 90

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management:

Amount paid for commission	$433 50
" law costs	876 83
" investigation and adjustment of claims and inspection of agencies	1,023 79
" statutory assessment	204 22
" printing, stationery, advertising and books	1,146 65
" taxes and insurance	91 32
" salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	4,865 56
" travelling expenses and general agency	63 95
" postage, telegrams and express, etc., etc	360 38
" fuel, light and other expenses	232 58
Total expenses of management	$9,298 78

Miscellaneous Payments:

Cash paid for losses which occurred during 1887	$14,707 49	
" " " prior to 1887	1,125 00	
		$15,832 49
" re-insurances		120 48
" refunds to members and rebate		1,134 92
" investment account		2,205 75
" sundries		26 89
Total expenditure		$28,619 31

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

System.	Maritime Provinces.	Province of Ontario.
	Total.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.
Mutual	78,445 00	8,245,602 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

Non-hazardous.

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

—	Maritime Provinces.		Province of Ontario.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		$ c.		$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1886			6,987	7,575,048 00
Policies, new and renewed during 1887			2,497	2,847,841 00
Gross number during 1887			9,484	10,422,889 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1887			1,833	2,177,287 00
Net risks in force on Mutual System 31st December, 1887	76	78,445 00	7,651	8,245,602 00

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

—	Maritime Provinces.	Province of Ontario.
	Total.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company and legally liable to assessment	1,330 79	200,755 12
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	841 54	134,295 37
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1887	325 34	59,130 62

PUSLINCH MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, ABERFOYLE.

Commenced business May, 1859.

President—DUNCAN MCFARLANE. | *Secretary*—JAMES SCOTT.

Unassessed premium note capital, $8,218.64.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand at head office	$72 74	
Cash on deposit to Company's credit in Bank of Commerce, Guelph	123 19	
		$195 93
Amount unpaid of assessments levied in 1887		54 74
Amount of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	$8,218 64	
Less residue of premium notes given for reinsurance	31 20	
		8,187 44
Total assets		$8,438 11

LIABILITIES—None.

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office, as per last statement (not extended	$99 19	
Cash received for membership fees, not being part payment of premium notes		$6 50
Cash received as first payments, being part payment of premium notes		170 39
" for interest		5 74
" for assessments levied in 1887		1,651 49
Total receipts		$1,834 12

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Amount paid for statutory assessment and license fee	$17 05
" printing, stationery and advertising	36 20
" salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	20 00
" postage, telegrams and express	9 70
" investigation of claim	4 00
" law costs	6 00
" commission	2 50
" travelling expenses	4 00
Total expenses of management	$99 45
Amount paid for losses which occurred during 1887	2,148 46
" rebate	2 47
Total expenditure	2,250 38

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

System.	Three years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.
Mutual	474,990 00	474,990 00
Amount carried by Company 31st December, 1887	474,990 00	474,990 00
Re-insured	.....	3,000 00
Net risks carried by Company 31st December, 1887	.....	471,990 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

—	Number.	Amount.
		$ c.
Net risks in force on mutual system, 31st December, 1887	258	474,990 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

Farm and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

—	Three year risks.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment	10,402 80	10,402 80
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	8,218 64	8,218 64
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1887	4,450 20	4,450 20
Residue of premium notes given for re-insurance	31 20	31 20

SAUGEEN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, MOUNT FOREST.

Commenced business March, 1887.

President—JAMES MURDOCH. | *Secretary*—HENRY L. DRAKE.

Unassessed premium note capital, $35,889.53.

ASSETS.

Cash at head office	$238 30	
" J. A. Halstead's bank at Mount Forest	994 22	
		$1,232 52
Amount unpaid of assessments levied during 1887		13,627 29
" " " in prior years (not extended)	$2,159 17	
" of premium notes in force after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	$35,889 53	
Less premium notes given by Company for re-insurance	59 34	
		35,830 19
Total assets		$50.690 00

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses adjusted	$6,183 85
" " supposed or reported	500 00
" unpaid loans	9,450 00
" due for sundry accounts	31 00
Total liabilities	$16,164 85

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office, as per last statement (not extended)	$1,457 65	
Cash received as first payments, being part payment of premium notes		$1,504 48
" for assessments levied in 1887		4,412 83
" " " prior to 1887		3,406 18
" for interest		95 26
" borrowed money		2,100 00
" fees, extra premiums and refunds		121 79
Total receipts		$11,640 54

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management:

Amount paid for commission to agents	$1,401 17
" law costs	468 07
" interest	820 15
" statutory assessment or certificate	38 90
" printing, stationery and advertising	244 06
" salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	823 00
" postage, telegrams, express and telephone	105 24
" investigation and adjustment of claims	122 40
" rent and taxes	71 63
" fuel, light, etc	48 30
Expenses of management	$4,142 92

Miscellaneous Payments:

Cash paid for losses which occurred during 1887	$5,523 06	
" " " prior to 1887	2,075 60	
		$7,598 66
" rebate, abatement and returned premiums		91 61
" re-insurances		32 48
Total expenditure		$11,865 67

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

—	One year.	Three years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Mutual	34,750 00	1,101,944 00	1,137,694 00
Of which was re-insured			2,140 00
Net risks			1,135,554 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

——	Number.	Amount.
		$ c
Policies in force 31st December, 1886	1,643	1,289,166 00
" new and renewed during 1887	687	557,315 00
Gross number during 1887	2,330	1,846,481 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1887	780	708,787 00
Net risks in force 31st December, 1887	1,550	1,137,694 00

BUSINESS DONE BY COMPANY:

General Fire Insurance.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

——	One year risks.	Three year risks.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment	351 08	57,575 08	57,926 16
Amount of premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	.....	.....	35,889 53
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1887	.....	.....	30,559 54
Residue of premium notes given by the Company for re-insurances	.....	.....	59 34

BLANSHARD MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, ST. MARY'S.

Commenced business 27th March, 1876.

President—WM. F. SANDERSON. | *Secretary*—GEO. MOIR.

Unassessed premium note capital, $16,370.98.

ASSETS.

Actual cash on hand at head office		$54 87
Amount unpaid of assessments levied prior to 1887 (not extended)	$36 20	
" " " during 1887		232 50
Amount of premium notes in force after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied		16,370 98
Total assets		$16,658 35

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses adjusted	$359 00
" money borrowed	350 00
Total liabilities	$709 00

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office, as per last statement (not extended)	$87 67	
Cash received as first payments on premium notes		1,714 61
Cash received for assessments levied in years prior to 1887		170 95
Cash received from all other sources		1,915 00
Total receipts		$3,800 56

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Amount paid for commission	$29 50
" travelling expenses	14 00
" statutory assessment	25 94
" interest	163 05
" salaries and directors' fees	48 00
" postage, etc	2 34
" investigation of claims	13 35
" printing, stationery and advertising	32 43
" law costs	3 19
" rent	1 00
Expenses of management	$332 80
Cash paid for losses which occurred during 1887	359 00
" repayment of loans	3,104 93
" rebate	36 63
Total expenditure	$3,833 36

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

System.	Three years.	Five years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Mutual	67,800 00	763,830 00	831,630 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

—	Number.	Amount.
		$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1886	565	796,520 00
" new and renewed during 1887	168	227,000 00
Gross number during 1887	733	1,023,520 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1887	144	191,890 00
Net risks in force on Mutual system, 31st December, 1887	589	831,630 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

Farm and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

—	Three year risks.	Five year risks.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment	2,104 44	19,105 18	21,209 62
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	.....	.....	16,370 98
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1887	2,104 44	3,961 57	6,066 01

GERMANIA FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, LOT 4, CONCESSION 8, TOWNSHIP OF NORMANBY.

Commenced business 16th March, 1878.

President—JNO. ROEDDING. | *Secretary*—GEO. HOPF.

Unassessed premium note capital, $22,147.05.

ASSETS.

Actual cash on hand at head office	$13 02	
" to Company's credit, in Standard Bank, Harriston	404 52	
		$417 54
Amount unpaid of assessments levied during 1887		17 70
Amount of premium notes in force after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied		22,147 05
All other assets		8 00
Total assets		$22,590 29

LIABILITIES—None.

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office as per last statement (not extended)	$4 20	
Cash received for membership fees (not being part payment of premium notes)		$50 00
Cash received for assessments levied in 1887		770 25
" " " in years prior to 1887		1 55
" for interest		15 92
Total receipts		$837 72

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Amount paid for law costs	$35 00
" statutory assessment or certificate	25 28
" printing, stationery and advertising	25 50
" rent and taxes	10 65
" salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	194 90
" travelling expenses	9 00
" postage, telegrams and express	10 89
" investigation of claims	8 00
" interest	6 35
Total expenses of management	325 57
Amount paid for losses which occurred during 1887	98 81
Total expenditure	$424 38

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

System.	Three years.	Five years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Mutual	92,235 00	783,670 00	875,905 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

——	Number.	Amount.
		$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1886	610	771,345 00
" new and renewed during 1887	158	182,510 00
Gross number during 1887	768	953,855 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1887	74	77,950 00
Net risks in force on mutual system 31st December, 1887	694	875,905 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS.

Farm and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

——	Three years risks	Five years risks.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company and legally liable to assessment	3,211 25	19,853 00	23,064 25
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	3,211 25	18,935 80	22,147 05
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1887.	3,211 25	2,149 00	5,360 25

GREY AND BRUCE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, HANOVER.

Commenced business 6th July, 1878.

President—DAVID MCNICOL. | *Secretary*—DUNCAN CAMPBELL.

Unassessed premium note capital, $19,874.45.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand at head office	$38 21	
Cash on deposit to the Company's credit, not drawn against, in the Central Bank agency at Durham	1,813 07	
		$1,851 28
Amount unpaid of assessments of 1887		57 86
Amount of premium notes in force after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied		19,874 45
Total assets		$21,783 59

LIABILITIES.—None.

RECEIPTS.

Cash received for assessments levied of 1887	$501 31
" " " years prior to 1887	109 40
" threshing machine license	1 20
" interest	51 45
Total receipts	$663 36

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Amount paid for salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	$193 00
" statutory assessment	23 08
" postage, stationery, printing, etc	34 00
" commission	49 75
Expenses of management	$299 83

Miscellaneous Payments :

Cash paid for losses which occurred during 1887	$952 00
Total expenditure	$1,251 83

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

System.	One year.	Two years.	Three years.	Four years.	Five years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Mutual	2,100 00	9,750 00	508,722 00	5,250 00	173,406 00	699,228 00

MOVEMENT OF RISKS.

Mutual System.

	Number.	Amount.
		$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1886	653	687,611 00
" new and renewed during 1887	212	254,052 00
Gross number during 1887	865	941,663 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1887	220	242,435 00
Net risks in force 31st December, 1887	645	699,228 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

Farm and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

	One year risk.	Two year risks.	Three year risks.	Four year risks.	Five year risks.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment	49 50	172 68	15,227 01	130 75	4,357 39	19,937 33
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,874 45
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1887	49 50	93 00	11,152 19	.....	.....	11,294 69

FORMOSA MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, FORMOSA.

Commenced business 22nd May, 1880.

President—ANDREW WAECHTER. | *Secretary*—JULIUS NOLL.

Unassessed premium note capital, $23,176.86.

ASSETS.

Amount of unpaid assessments which were levied during 1887		$53 84
" " " " in prior years (not extended)	$13 40	
Amount of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied		23,176 86
Amount of bills receivable, less than one year overdue		1,843 20
Total assets		$25,073 90

LIABILITIES.—None.

RECEIPTS.

Cash received as first payments, being part payment of premium notes	$237 70
" for assessments levied in 1887	441 40
" " " before 1887	13 92
" for interest	80 35
Cash on due bills of 1886	106 10
Total receipts	$879 47

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Commission to agents	$75 00
Amount paid for statutory assessment or certificate	21 90
" salaries	135 15
" postage, telegrams and express	7 02
" printing and stationery	5 15
Total expenses of management	$244 22
Amount paid for loss in 1887	15 00
" rebate	1 20
Total expenditure	$260 42

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

System.	Three years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.
Mutual	789,052 00	789,052 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

——	Number.	Amount.
		$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1886	621	642,792 00
" new and renewed during 1887	288	304,900 00
Gross number during 1887	909	947,692 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1887	142	158,640 00
Net risks in force 31st December, 1887	767	789,052 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS.

Farm and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

——	Three year risks.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment	24,663 00	24,663 00
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	23,176 86	23,176 86
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1887	9,448 00	9,448 00

NICHOL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, FERGUS.

Commenced business 1st May, 1860.

President—WILLIAM TAYLOR. | *Secretary*—JOHN BEATTIE.

Unassessed premium note capital, $61,344.72.

ASSETS.

Actual cash on hand at head office		$407 22
Amount unpaid of assessments levied during 1887		550 38
" " " in prior years (not extended)	$780 07	
Amount of short date notes or due bills, less than one year overdue		16 57
" " " one year or more overdue (not extended)	$110 21	
Amount of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied		61,344 72
Total assets		$62,318 89

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses adjusted	$1,955 16
" money borrowed	3,800 00
Total liabilities	$5,755 16

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office as per last statement (not extended)	$117 62	
Cash received as first payments, being part payment of premium notes		$317 55
" for assessments levied in 1887		3,697 53
" " " years prior to 1887		1,675 98
" for bills receivable		253 30
" for interest		54 42
" on loan		3,800 00
" for extra premiums		7 20
Total receipts		$9,805 98

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Amount paid for interest	$228 17
" investigation and adjustment of claims	60 00
" statutory assessment $51.19 and license fee	56 19
" printing, stationery and advertising	148 15
" commission being fees on applications	210 00
" salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	513 97
" postage, telegrams and express	94 01
" travelling expenses	33 00
" law costs	22 61
" other expenses	6 90
Expenses of management	$1,373 00

Miscellaneous Payments :

Cash paid for losses which occurred prior to 1887	$900 39	
" " during 1887	4,581 30	
		5,481 69
" rebate and refund ...		11 69
Repayment of loans ...		2,650 00
Total expenditure ...		$9,516 38

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

System.	Three years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.
Mutual ...	1,962,902 00	1,962,902 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

——	Number.	Amount.
		$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1886 ...	1,456	1,946,407 00
" new and renewed during 1887 ...	140	170,770 00
Gross number and amounts during 1887 ...	1,596	2,117,177 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1887 ...	117	154,275 00
Net risks in force on mutual system, 31st December, 1887. ...	1,479	1,962,902 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS.

Farm and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

——	Three years risks	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment ...	76,928 58	76,928 58
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied ...	61,344 72	61,344 72
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1887 ...	6,366 97	6,366 97

HOWICK FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, GORRIE.

Commenced business 10th July, 1873.

President—JAMES EDGAR. | *Secretary*—T. F. MILLER.

Unassessed premium note capital, $129,836.84.

ASSETS.

Actual cash on hand at head office and in private bank		$1,492 64
Amount unpaid of assessments levied during 1887		879 54
" " " in prior years (not extended)	$397 72	
Amount of premium notes in force after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied		129,836 84
Total assets		$132,209 02

LIABILITIES.

Amount of residue of premium note retained	$98 25
Total liabilities	$98 25

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office, as per last statement (not extended)	$1,722 98	
Cash received for assessments levied in 1887		$6,267 30
" " " years prior to 1887		397 72
Cash borrowed		2,400 00
Cash received from interest		27 95
Total receipts		$9,092 97

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management:		
Amount paid for travelling expenses		$16 00
" to agents for commission		175 50
" for investigation and adjustment of claims		81 50
" statutory assessment		85 71
" printing, stationery and advertising		104 00
" rent and taxes		9 15
" salaries, directors' and auditors' fees		756 90
" interest		24 72
" postage, telegrams and express		54 31
" law costs		2 00
" other expenses		26 00
Expenses of management		$1,335 79
Miscellaneous Payments:		
Cash paid for losses which occurred during 1887	$5,039 37	
" " " before 1887	548 15	
		$5,587 52
" repayment of loans		2,400 00
Total expenditure		$9,323 31

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

System.	Three years.	Five years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Mutual	345,528 00	2,789,093 00	3,134,621 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

——	Number.	Amount.
		$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1886	2,306	3,068,897 00
" new and renewed during 1887	556	801,793 00
Gross number during 1887	2,862	3,870,690 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1887	554	736,069 00
Net risks in force on mutual system 31st December, 1887	2,308	3,134,621 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS.

Farm and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

——	Three years risks	Five years risks.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company and legally liable to assessment	10,365 84	142,294 65	152,660 49
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	9,821 17	120,015 67	129,836 84
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1887.	10,365 84	23,966 25	34,332 09

SIMCOE COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, KEENANSVILLE.

Commenced business 21st June, 1878.

President—P. B. Skelly. | *Secretary*—Thos. R. Carmichael.

Unassessed premium note capital, $7,595.00.

Assets.

Amount unpaid of assessments levied during 1887	$114 30
Amount of premium notes in force after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	7,595 00
Total assets	$7,709 30

Liabilities.

Amount of loan remaining unpaid	$179 38
Total liabilities	$179 38

Receipts.

Cash received for membership fees	$13 00
Cash received for assessments levied in 1887	633 55
" " " in years prior to 1887	66 85
" on loan	904 38
Total receipts	$1,617 78

Expenditure.

Expenses of Management :

Amount paid for salaries, directors' and auditors' fees		$169 00
" statutory assessment		10 78
" printing and stationery		39 80
" postage, etc.		11 56
" interest		14 64
" investigation of claims		10 00
Total expenses of management		$255 78

Miscellaneous Payments :

Cash paid for losses which occurred during 1887	$725 00	
" " before 1887	32 50	
		$757 50
Repayment of loan		725 00
Total expenditure		$1,738 28

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

System.	Three years.	Five years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Mutual	228,457 00	9,565 00	238,012 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

—	Number.	Amount.
		$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1886	164	220,082 83
" new and renewed during 1887	58	73,540 00
Gross number during 1887	222	293,622 83
Less expired and cancelled in 1887	44	55,610 83
Net risks in force 31st December, 1887	178	238,012 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

Farm and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

—	Three year risks.	Five year risks.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment	7,949 20	334 70	8,283 90
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	.....	.....	7,595 00
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1887	2,530 15	.....	2,530 15

WEST WAWANOSH MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, DUNGANNON.

Commenced business 13th May, 1879.

President—CHAS. GARVIN. | *Secretary*—J. M. ROBERTS.

Unassessed premium note capital, $86,068.85.

ASSETS.

Actual cash on hand at head office	$27 26
Amount unpaid of assessments levied during 1887	465 27
Amount of premium notes in force after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	86,068 85
Total assets	$86,561 38

LIABILITIES.

Amount of unpaid loan	$1,400 00
Total liabilities	$1,400 00

RECEIPTS.

Cash at Head Office, as per last statement (not extended)	$88 69	
Cash received for assessments levied in 1887		$4,260 43
" " " before 1887		175 80
" on surrendered policies		19 76
" from steam thresher certificates		30 00
" transfer fees, etc		10 72
" on loan		1,400 00
Total receipts		$5,896 71

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Amount paid for statutory assessment	$62 68
" petty cash	40
" printing, stationery and advertising	72 25
" salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	581 65
" postage, telegrams and express	48 27
" travelling expenses	39 50
" caretaker and cartage	8 00
Expenses of management	$812 75

Miscellaneous Payments :

Cash paid for losses which occurred during 1887	$5,131 20
" refunds	14 19
Total expenditure	$5,958 14

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

System.	Three years.	Five years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Mutual	295,460 00	2,094,379 00	2,389,839 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

——	Number.	Amount.
		$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1886	1,732	2,193,159 00
" new and renewed during 1887	423	492,557 00
Gross number during 1887	2,155	2,685,716 00
Less expired or cancelled in 1887	288	295,877 00
Net risks in force 31st December, 1887	1,867	2,389,839 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS.

Farm and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

——	Three years risks.	Five years risks.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment	11,818 40	83,775 16	95,593 56
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	.....	.....	86,068 85
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1887	11,894 40	7,807 88	19,702 28

CULROSS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, TEESWATER.

Commenced business June 3rd, 1872.

President—THOMAS ALLISON. | *Secretary*—ALEX. ADAMSON.

Unassessed premium note capital, $21,039.95.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand at head office	$2 61	
Cash on deposit to Company's credit in Hamilton Bank, Wingham agency	234 00	
Cash in Post Office Savings Bank, Teeswater	250 00	
		$486 61
Amount unpaid of assessments levied during 1887		186 92
Amount of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied		21,039 95
Total assets		$21,713 48

LIABILITIES—None.

RECEIPTS.

Cash received for assessments levied in 1887	$141 52
" " " years prior to 1887	178 62
" interest	12 20
" refund	90
Total receipts	$333 24

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Amount paid for investigation of claims	$2 25
" statutory assessment or certificate	18 10
" salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	142 66
" printing, stationery, advertising and postage	62 31
" rent, etc	17 00
" other expenses	12 00
Total expenditure	$254 32

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

System.	Three years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.
Mutual	545,582 00	545,582 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

——	Number.	Amount.
		$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1886	344	498,510 00
" new and renewed during 1887	130	176,881 00
Gross number during 1887	474	675,391 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1887	95	129,809 00
Net risks in force on mutual system on 31st December, 1887	379	545,582 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

Farm and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

——	Three year risks.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment	21,849 60	21,849 60
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon, and assessments levied	21,039 95	21,039 95
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1887	7,085 24	7,085 24

WEST BRUCE FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, KINCARDINE.

Commenced business 3rd July, 1885.

President—ROBERT BAIRD. | *Secretary*—GEORGE BISSELL.

Unassessed premium note capital, $20,478.22.

ASSETS.

Cash in Treasurer's hands	$35 22
Amount of premium notes in force after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	$20,478 22
Amount unpaid of assessments levied during 1887	78 54
Total assets	$20.591 98

LIABILITIES.

Amount of unpaid loans	$300 00
" directors' fees	61 00
" printing account	42 00
" salary due secretary	75 00
Total liabilities	$478 00

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office, as per last statement (not extended)	$20 35	
Cash received for assessments levied in 1887		$1,609 03
" borrowed money		300 00
" transfer fees		1 50
" sundries		9 81
Total receipts		$1,920 34

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management:

Amount paid for commission and fees	$51 70
" postage, etc	21 74
" statutory assessment	17 24
" printing, stationery and advertising	59 74
" interest	25 20
" salaries and directors' fees	88 90
" other expenses	247 00
Total expenses of management	$511 52
Amount paid for losses during 1887	693 95
Amonnt paid for loan during 1886	700 00
Total expenditure	$1,905 47

CURRENCY OF RISKS

Amount Covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

System.	Three years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.
Mutual	592,300 00	592,300 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

——	Number.	Amount.
		$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1886	345	465,525 00
Policies new and renewed during 1887	117	126,775 00
Net risks in force on mutual system, 31st December, 1887	462	592,300 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

Farm and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

——	Three year risks.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment	22,165 89	22,165 89
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	20,478 22	20,478 22
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1887	4,858 54	4,858 54

COUNTY OF BRANT FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, PARIS.

Commenced business 27th May, 1861.

President—M. FREEMAN. | *Secretary*—WM. TURNBULL.

Unassessed premium note capital, $95,936.74.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand at head office		$248 25
Amount unpaid of assessments levied during 1887		1,850 96
" " " in prior years (not extended)	$68 18	
Amount of premium notes in force after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied		95,936 74
Total assets		$98,035 95

LIABILITIES.

Amount of borrowed money	$950 00
Total liabilities	$950 00

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office as per last statement (not extended)	$589 10	
Cash received for assessments levied in 1887		$3,575 00
" " " prior to 1887		1,070 37
Cash borrowed		3,950 00
Cash receipts from cancelled and short term policies		40 08
Total receipts		$8,635 45

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management:		
Amount paid for commission		$511 37
" fuel and light		6 70
" investigation and adjustment of claims		72 30
" interest		148 49
" statutory assessment		93 57
" printing, stationery and advertising		138 35
" rent and taxes		50 00
" salaries, directors' and auditors' fees		647 70
" postage, telegrams and express		22 40
" travelling expenses		24 00
" sundries		11 30
Total expenses of management		$1,726 18
Miscellaneous Payments:		
Cash paid for losses which occurred before 1887	$1,550 00	
" " " during 1887	2,100 12	
		$3,650 12
Repayment of loans		3,600 00
Total expenditure		$8,976 30

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

System.	Three years.	Five years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Mutual	382,741 00	3,215,605 00	3,598,346 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

——	Number.	Amount.
		$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1886	2,439	3,367,746 00
" new and renewed during 1887	648	845,590 00
Gross number during 1887	3,087	4,213,336 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1887	485	614,990 00
Net risks in force 31st December, 1887	2,602	3,598,346 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

Farm and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

——	Three years risks	Five years risks.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessments	11,416 95	96,340 95	107,757 90
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	.....	.....	95,936 74
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1887	11,416 95	13,862 85	25,279 80

CARADOC FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, MOUNT BRYDGES.

Commenced business 28th June, 1884.

President—Wm. Young. | *Secretary*—Wm. E. Sawyer.

Unassessed premium note capital, $9,871.10.

Assets.

Amount of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied		$9,871 10
Amount of unpaid assessments levied during 1887		19 73
" " " in prior year (not extended).	$12 52	
Total assets		$9,890 83

Liabilities.

Amount of loss adjusted	$150 00
" balance due Treasurer	31 35
Total liabilities	$181 35

Receipts.

Cash at Head Office, as per last statement (not extended)	$25 87	
Cash received for fees at taking of applications		$ 28 50
" as first payments, being part payment of premium notes		33 51
" for assessments levied in 1887		617 76
" " " in years before 1887		31 85
" for transfer fees		1 50
Total receipts		$713 12

Expenditure.

Expenses of Management :

Cash paid for commission to agents	$27 50
" salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	50 00
" travelling expenses	4 00
" statutory certificate	14 00
" law costs	10 00
" printing, stationery and advertising	20 00
" postage, telegrams and express, etc	6 37
" investigation and adjustment of claims	6 00
" interest	15 75
" sundries	7 90
Total expenses of management	$161 52
Cash paid for losses which occurred during 1887	250 00
" rebate	5 04
" repayment of loans	350 00
Total expenditure	$766 56

CURRENCY OF RISKS

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

System.	One year.	Three years.	Five years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Mutual	350 00	25,130 00	350,126 00	375,606 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

——	Number.	Amount.
		$ c
Policies in force 31st December, 1886	272	342,271 00
" taken during 1887, new and renewed	57	58,511 00
Gross number during 1887	329	400,782 00
Deduct expired and cancelled in 1887	23	25,176 00
Net risks in force 31st December, 1887	306	375,606 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

Farm and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

——	One year.	Three years.	Five years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment	10 50	753 90	10,503 78	11,268 18
Amount of all premium notes on policies in force December 31st, 1887, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied				9,871 10
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1887				1,755 33

TOWNSHIP OF EAST WILLIAMS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, NAIRN.

Commenced business 8th August, 1875.

President—NEIL MCTAGGART. | *Secretary*—WM. MCCALLUM.

Unassessed premium note capital, $5,797.01.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$115 16	
Cash in Bank of Commerce at Parkhill	313 43	
On loan to municipality	1,000 00	
		$1,428 59
Cash in agents' hands, acknowledged by them to be due and considered good		39 30
Amount unpaid of assessments levied during 1887		101 82
" " " " in prior years (not extended) $63 62		
Amount of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied		5,797 01
Total assets		$7,366 72

LIABILITIES.

Claim in suspense	$1,000 00
Total liabilities	$1,000 00

RECEIPTS.

Cash at Head Office as per last statement (not extended)	$956 28	
Cash received as first payments on premium notes		$218 52
" for assessments levied during 1887		277 18
" " " prior to 1887		107 68
" for agents' balances		16 10
" for interest		17 73
Total receipts		$637 21

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management:

Amount paid for statutory assessment	$13 30
" printing, stationery and advertising	26 10
" salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	106 00
" postage, etc.	2 10
" travelling expenses	10 00
Expenses of management	$157 50

Miscellaneous Payments:

Cash paid for rebate	$7 40
Total expenditure	$164 90

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by policies in force 31st Dec., 1887.

System.	Three years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.
Mutual	314,980 00	314,980 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

——	Number.	Amount.
		$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1886	266	315,915 00
" new and renewed during 1887	103	128,910 00
Gross number during 1887	369	444,825 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1887	102	129,845 00
Net risks in force on mutual system, 31st December, 1887	267	314,980 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

Farm and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

——	Three year risks.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment	6,995 40	6,995 40
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments theron and assessments levied	5,797 01	5,797 01
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1887	3,293 30	3,293 30

HAY TOWNSHIP FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, ZURICH.

Commenced business 3rd February, 1875.

President—DANIEL SURARUS. | *Secretary*—HENRY EILBER.

Unassessed premium note capital, $50,229.63.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand at Head Office		$66 65
Amount of unpaid assessments levied during 1887		42 69
" " " " in prior years (not extended)	$16 30	
Amount of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied		50,229 63
Total assets		$50,338 97

LIABILITIES.

Amount of adjusted losses	$233 00
" borrowed money	100 00
Total liabilities	$333 00

RECEIPTS.

Cash at Head Office as per last statement (not extended)	$428 86	
Cash received as first payments, being part payment of premium notes		$254 90
" for assessments levied during 1887		2,820 00
" " " before 1887		2 55
" borrowed money		100 00
" interest		17 38
Total receipts		$3,194 83

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management:		
Amount paid for commission		$136 10
" statutory assessment		52 89
" printing, stationery and advertising		87 20
" salaries, directors' and auditors' fees		195 25
" travelling expenses		7 70
" postage, telegrams and express		47 15
" investigation and adjustment of claims		23 85
" other expenses		9 75
Expenses of management		$559 89
Miscellaneous Payments:		
Cash paid for losses which occurred during 1887	$1,743 15	
" " " before 1877	1,254 00	
		$2,997 15
Total expenditure		$3,557 04

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

System.	Three years.	Five years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Mutual System	312,400 00	1,578,517 00	1,890,917 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

——	Number.	Amount.
		$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1886	1,361	1,821,202 00
" new and renewed during 1887	335	475,270 00
Gross number during 1887	1,696	2,296,472 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1887	314	405,555 00
Net risks in force on mutual system 31st December, 1887	1,382	1,890,917 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

Isolated and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

——	Total.
	$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment.	50,488 60
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	50,229 63
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1887	14,465 50

THE LAMBTON FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, WATFORD.

Commenced business 5th November, 1875.

President—GEORGE DEWAR. | *Secretary*—W. G. WILLOUGHBY.

Unassessed premium note capital, $36,712.07.

ASSETS.

Cash value of debentures		$748 20
Cash on hand	$70 05	
" deposit to Company's credit in Traders Bank, Watford	5,129 56	
" " " " Toronto Bank, Petrolea	2,160 00	
		7,359 61
Amount of short date notes, or due bills, less than one year overdue		1,040 53
" " " " one year or more overdue (not extended)	$10 60	
Amount of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied		36,712 07
Total assets		$45,860 41

LIABILITIES—(None).

RECEIPTS.

Cash at head office and in bank, as per last statement (not extended)	$6,635 58	
Cash received as first payments, being part payment of premium notes		$6,790 59
" for interest		308 02
" for debentures		2,206 80
" borrowed		1,975 00
" sundries		11 75
Total receipts		$11,292 16

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management:	
Amount paid for commission to agents	$513 50
" statutory assessment	78 32
" printing, stationery and advertising	123 10
" salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	508 40
" postage, telegrams and express	65 45
" travelling expenses	23 00
" investigation on adjustment of claims,	28 00
" sundries	11 90
Total expenses of management	$1,351 67
Miscellaneous Payments:	
Cash paid for losses which occurred during 1887	4,060 96
" rebate	196 00
" debentures and other security	2,959 50
" loan	2,000 00
Total expenditure	$10,568 13

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

System.	Three years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.
Mutual	3,078,374 00	3,078,374 00
Less re-insured, cash system		2,050 00
Total		3,076,324 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

	Number.	Amount.
		$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1886	2,578	2,787,971 00
" new and renewed during 1887	1,027	1,154,915 00
Gross number during 1887	3,605	3,942,886 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1887	776	864,512 00
Net risks 31st December, 1887	2,829	3,078,374 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS.

Farm and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

	Three year risks.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company and legally liable to assessment	55,187 19	55,187 19
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	36,712 07	36,712 07
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1887	26,417 18	26,417 18

ELMA FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, ATTWOOD.

Commenced business 22nd March, 1884.

President—W. SHEARER. | *Secretary*—ROBT. CLELAND.

Unassessed premium note capital, $20,971.32.

ASSETS.

Amount of cash on hand at Head Office	$5 83
Amount unpaid of assessments levied in 1887	74 73
Amount of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	20,971 32
Total assets	$21,051 88

LIABILITIES.—None.

RECEIPTS.

Cash received for fees at taking of application	$62 00
" assessments levied in 1887	664 90
" assessments levied in 1886	61 00
" on loan	400 00
Total receipts	$1,187 90

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management:

Amount paid for agents' fees	$31 00
" statutory assessment and license	14 78
" printing and stationery	20 00
" salaries	114 00
" postage	4 55
" adjusting claims	4 00
" rent	4 00
" small accounts	2 00
Total expenses of management	$194 33
Amount paid for losses which occurred during 1887	$532 80
Amount paid for note and interest	402 60
Amount refunded Treasurer	52 34
Total expenditure	$1,182 07

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by policies in force 31st December, 1887.

System.	Three years.	Five years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Mutual	59,364 00	408,116 00	467,480 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

——	Number.	Amount.
		$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1886	284	372,011 00
" taken during 1887	89	95,469 00
Gross number in force on mutual system, 31st December, 1887	373	467,480 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1887	13	13,530 00
Net risks in force 31st December, 1887	360	453,950 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

Farm and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

——	Three years risks	Five years risks.	Total.
	$	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company and legally liable to assessment	2,968 20	19,984 80	22,953 20
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	2,930 89	18,040 43	20,971 32
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1887	2,968 20	1,805 25	4,773 45

McGILLIVRAY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, WEST M'GILLIVRAY.

Commenced business 2nd May, 1877.

President—ANDREW ROBINSON. | *Secretary*—WM. FRASER.

Unassessed premium note capital, $8,554.96.

ASSETS.

Amount of cash at Head Office	$320 94	
" on deposit in Bank of Commerce, Parkhill	34 18	
Loan to municipality	2,100 00	
		$2,455 12
Amount of notes or due bills less than one year overdue		210 15
Amount of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied		8,554 96
Amount of accrued interest		78 74
Total assets		$11,298 97

LIABILITIES.—None.

RECEIPTS.

Cash at Head Office, as per last statement (not extended)	$193 77	
Cash received as first payments or deposits, being part payment of premium notes		$465 04
Cash received for interest		26 53
" securities and interest		2,033 65
Total receipts		$2,525 22

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management:	
Amount paid for statutory assessment	$13 77
" postage, $5 ; travelling expenses, $4.50	9 50
" salary, auditors' and directors's fees	72 00
" printing and stationery	14 00
" commission	57 50
Total expenses of management	$166 77
Miscellaneous Payments:	
Cash paid for losses which occurred prior to 1887	78 50
" promissory notes written off	16 60
" petty cash	2 00
Total expenditure	$263 87

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

System.	Three years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.
Mutual	357,240 00	357,240 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

	Number.	Amount.
		$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1886	327	333,540 00
" taken during 1887, new and renewed	115	113,265 00
Gross number and amount of risks in force on 31st December, 1887	442	446,805 00
Deduct expired and cancelled in 1887	92	89,565 00
Net risks in force 31st December, 1887	350	357,240 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

Farm and Non-hazardous,

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

	Three year risks.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment	8,554 96	8,554 96
Amount of all premium notes after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	8,554 96	8,554 96
Amount of premium notes received during year 1887	3,339 95	3,339 95

OTTER MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, NORWICH.

Commenced business 13th August, 1887.

President—JOHN TOPHAM. | *Secretary*—H. J. DAGER.

Unassessed premium note capital, $3,734.11.

ASSETS.

Amount of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	$3,734 11
Total assets	$3,734 11

LIABILITIES.

Amount of money borrowed	$100 00
" balance due Treasurer	88 24
Total liabilities	$188 24

RECEIPTS.

Cash received from application fees	$69 00
" on loan	100 00
" advance by Treasurer	88 24
Total receipts	$257 24

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Amount paid for salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	$163 94
" stationery, printing and advertising	89 10
" furniture	4 20
Total expenditure	77

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

System.	Three years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.
Mutual	110,325 00	110,325 00

MOVEMENT OF RISKS.

Mutual System.

——	Number.	Amount.
		$ c.
Policies new during 1887	69	110,325 00
Net risks in force 31st December, 1887	69	110,325 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

Farm and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

——	Three year risks.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment	3,734 11	3,734 11
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	3,734 11	3,734 11
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1887	3,734 11	3,734 11

PEEL AND MARYBOROUGH MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, DRAYTON.

Commenced business 1st July, 1887.

President—CALEB LOWES. | *Secretary*—W. H. STUBBS.

Unassessed premium note capital, $3,137.22.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand at Head Office	$49 32	
" Traders' Bank, Drayton	70 00	
		$119 32
Amount of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied		3,137 22
Total assets		$3,256 54

LIABILITIES.

Amount of money borrowed	$100 00
" accrued interest	4 00
Total liabilities	$104 00

RECEIPTS.

Cash borrowed from Traders' Bank	$100 00
Cash received as first payments, being part payment of premium notes	130 45
" for application fees	98 00
" transfer fees	1 50
Total receipts	$329 95

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management:	
Amount paid for agents' fees	$48 40
" license fees	25 00
" printing, stationery and advertising	36 45
" salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	40 00
" corporate seal	6 00
" postage and stationery	22 95
" investigation and adjustment of claims	4 00
" travelling expenses	8 00
Expenses of management	$190 80
Miscellaneous Payments:	
Cash paid on cancelled policy	2 20
" expenses refunded	17 63
Total expenditure	$210 63

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1886.

System.	One year.	Three years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Mutual System	1,600 00	108,735 00	110,335 00

MOVEMENT OF RISKS.

Mutual System.

——	Number.	Amount.
		$ c.
Policies taken during 1887	101	114,435 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1886	3	4,100 00
Net risks in force on mutual system 31st December, 1887	98	110,335 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS.

Isolated and Non-Hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1886.

——	One year risks.	Five years risks.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment	48 00	3,219 67	3,267 67
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	46 08	3,091 14	3,137 22
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1887	.....	.....	3,255 42

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, NAPANEE.

Commenced business 17th August, 1876.

President—J. B. AYLESWORTH. | *Secretary*—NATHAN A. CATON.

Unassessed premium note capital, $5,918 70.

ASSETS.

Actual cash on hand at head office		$105 25
Amount unpaid of assessments levied during 1887		208 16
" " in prior years (not extended)	$298 22	
Amount of premium notes in force, after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied		5,918 70
Total assets		$6,232 11

LIABILITIES.

Amount of borrowed money	$550 00
Total liabilities	$550 00

RECEIPTS.

Cash at Head Office, as per last statement (not extended)	$157 97	
Cash received for assessments levied in 1887		647 99
" " " in years prior to 1887		161 93
Cash borrowed		550 00
Total receipts		$1,359 92

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management:

Amount paid for commission	$180 70
" statutory assessment	14 61
" printing	74 50
" salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	262 08
" postage, etc.	11 64
" interest	1 46
Total expenses of management	$544 99

Miscellaneous Payments:

Cash paid for losses which occurred during 1887	817 65
Payment of loans	50 00
Total expenditure	$1,412 64

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

System.	Three years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.
Mutual	366,375 00	366,375 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

——	Number.	Amount.
		$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1886	416	365,521 00
" new and renewed during 1887	137	152,435 00
Gross number during 1887	553	517,956 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1887	171	151,581 00
Net risks in force on mutual system 31st December, 1887	382	366,375 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS:

Farm and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

——	Three year risks.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment	8,194 60	8,194 60
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payments thereon, and assessments levied	5,918 70	5,918 70
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1887	3,106 02	3,106 02

BAY OF QUINTE AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, PICTON.

Commenced business 31st October, 1874.

President—ARCHELAUS SOUTHARD. | *Secretary*—J. ROLAND BROWN.

Unassessed premium note capital, $17,841.82.

ASSETS.

Actual cash on hand at head office		$427 36
Amount unpaid of assessments levied in 1887		265 07
" " " before (not extended)	$142 86	
Amount of premium notes in force after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied		17,841 82
Total assets		$18,534 25

LIABILITIES.

Amount of loss adjusted	$15 00
" balance of account	0 03
Total liabilities	$15 03

RECEIPTS.

Balance of cash on hand as per last statement (not extended)	$105 62	
Cash received for first payments, being part payment of premium notes		$686 13
" assessments levied in 1887		1,745 74
" " " before 1887		100 91
" borrowed money		924 75
" transfer fees		4 00
Total receipts		$3,461 53

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Amount paid for commission to agents	$151 50
" interest	42 65
" salaries, directors' and auditors' fees	476 00
" rent and taxes	2 00
" statutory assessment	32 88
" printing, stationery and advertising	33 63
" postage, telegrams and express	13 55
" adjustment of claims	7 00
Total expenses of management	$759 21
Cash paid for losses which occurred during 1887	$1,140 79
" repayment of loans	1,225 00
" rebate	14 66
" bank exchange	0 13
Total expenditure	$3,139 79

CURRENCY OF RISKS

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

SYSTEM.	Three years.	Four years.	Five years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Mutual	1,068,490 00	400 00	77,745 00	1,146,635 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

—	Number.	Amount.
		$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1886	792	1,060,405 00
" new and renewed during 1887	303	432,195 00
Gross number during 1887	1,095	1,492,600 00
Less expired and cancelled in 1887	268	345,965 00
Net risks in force on mutual system 31st December, 1887	827	1,146,635 00

CLASSIFICATION OF RISKS.

Farm and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

—	Risks.			Total.
	Three years.	Four years.	Five years.	
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company, and legally liable to assessment	19,973 38	8 00	1,700 52	21,681 90
Amount of all premium notes after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied	16,613 87	5 00	1,222 95	17,841 82
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1887	9,765 85	.....	52 50	9,818 35

THE GLOBE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, BRANTFORD.

Commenced business 5th November, 1873.

President—JOHN STRICKLAND. | *Secretary*—EDWIN SIMS.

Unassessed premium note capital, $9,874.83.

ASSETS.

Actual cash on hand at head office		$164 31
Amount of unpaid assessments levied during 1887		661 57
" " " before 1887 (not extended)	$291 07	
" notes or due bills less than one year overdue		65 79
" " " one year or more overdue (not extended)	$225 28	
Amount of premium notes in force after deducting all payments thereon and assessments levied		9,874 83
Total assets		$10,766 50

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses adjusted	$1,719 50
" due directors	190 75
" of money borrowed	1,200 00
" accrued interest	22 37
Total liabilities	$3,132 62

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand, as per last statement (not extended)	$136 68	
Cash received as first payments, being part payment of premium notes		$644 29
" for assessments levied in 1887		1,289 45
" " " years prior to 1887		1,195 96
" transfer fees		9 50
Total receipts		$3,139 20

EXPENDITURE.

Expenses of Management :

Amount paid for commission to agents		$326 63
" statutory assessment		25 12
" printing, stationery and advertising		78 60
" salaries, directors' and auditors' fees		641 53
" postage, telegrams and express		43 75
" law costs		41 10
" interest		79 39
Expenses of management		$1,236 12

Miscellaneous Payments :

Cash paid for losses which occurred during 1887	$678 84	
" " " prior to 1887	1,137 50	
		$1,816 34
" rebate, abatement and returned premiums		12 73
" sundries		46 38
Total expenditure		$3,111 57

CURRENCY OF RISKS.

Amount covered by Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

SYSTEM.	One year or less.	Three years.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Mutual	7,200 00	645,015 00	652,215 00

MOVEMENT IN RISKS.

Mutual System.

——	Number.	Amount.
		$ c.
Policies in force 31st December, 1886	1,232	765,278 00
New and renewed during 1887	237	147,370 00
Gross number during 1887	1,469	912,648 00
Less expired or cancelled in 1887	370	260,433 00
Net risks in force 31st December, 1887	1,099	652,215 00

BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

Mercantile and Non-hazardous.

PREMIUM NOTES OR UNDERTAKINGS

On Policies in force 31st December, 1887.

——	One year risks.	Three year risks.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of face of all premium notes held by Company and legally liable to assessment.....	484 03	14,623 00	15,107 03
Amount of all premium notes, after deducting all payment thereon and amounts levied.....	269 32	9,605 51	9,874 83
Amount of premium notes received during the year 1887....	186 00	3,983 75	4,169 75

GLOBE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(*In Liquidation.*)

Supplementary Statement.

The Globe Mutual Fire Insurance Company went into voluntary liquidation on the 24th March, 1888—W. S. Brewster, Brantford, Liquidator.

All outstanding Policies have either been cancelled on payment of assessments, or have become, by operation of the Statute, void as against the Company through non-payment of assessments.

The Liquidator reports the assets and liabilities to stand, at 24th September, 1888, as follows:—

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank	$ 722 30
Assessments due and unpaid	1,905 95
Total	$2,628 25

LIABILITIES.

Fire claims admitted	$798 68
" in suspense	200 00
Claim of ex-Agent (resisted)	610 18
Liquidator's fees	175 00
Legal fees	50 00
Total	$1,833 86

RECAPITULATION

OF

ASSETS, LIABILITIES, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

OF ALL

STRICTLY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

PURELY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

ASSETS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1887.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Real Estate, Cash Value.	Mortgages, Bonds, Debentures, and other Securities.	Cash.	Agents' Balances.	Assessments Unpaid of 1887.	Bills receivable less than one year overdue.	Unassessed Premium Note Capital.	Interest Due and Accrued.	All other Assets.	Total Assets.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Bay of Quinté	.....	.....	427 36	.....	265 07	.....	17,841 82	.....	.....	18,534 25
Bertie and Willoughby	.....	.....	111 79	.....	31 18	.....	9,929 43	.....	.....	10,072 40
Blanshard	.....	.....	54 87	.....	232 50	.....	16,370 98	.....	.....	16,658 35
Blenheim, North	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,370 49	.....	.....	39,370 49
Brant County	.....	.....	248 25	.....	1,850 96	.....	95,936 74	.....	.....	98,035 95
Bruce, West	.....	.....	35 22	.....	78 54	.....	20,478 22	.....	.....	20,591 98
Canadian Millers'	.....	.....	13,626 71	.....	738 90	.....	38,665 80	.....	73 00	53,104 41
Caradoc	.....	.....	.....	.....	19 73	.....	9,871 10	.....	.....	9,890 83
Culross	.....	.....	486 61	.....	186 92	.....	21,039 95	.....	.....	21,713 48
Dereham and West Oxford	.....	.....	96 16	85 82	.....	.....	6,018 33	.....	.....	6,200 31
Dominion Grange	4,284 13	14,900 00	609 86	.....	.....	3,439 70	134,295 37	930 36	2,114 38	160,573 80
Dorchester, North and South	.....	.....	1,978 11	.....	58 16	.....	13,152 26	.....	.....	15,188 53
Downie	.....	.....	38 49	.....	49 79	.....	15,978 68	.....	.....	16,066 96
Dumfries North and Waterloo South	.....	.....	1,087 47	.....	251 67	.....	172,483 31	.....	.....	173,822 45
Dunwich	.....	.....	241 98	.....	183 67	.....	12,588 33	.....	.....	13,013 98
Easthope, South	.....	.....	251 21	.....	65 75	.....	79,792 07	.....	.....	80,109 03
Economical	.....	24,750 00	10,941 42	455 16	1,580 24	981 71	152,517 60	744 63	.....	191,970 76
Elma Farmers'	.....	.....	5 83	.....	74 73	.....	20,971 32	.....	.....	21,051 88
Eramosa	.....	.....	2,747 48	.....	.....	.....	13,427 75	.....	.....	16,175 23
Erie Farmers'	.....	.....	123 96	.....	.....	.....	15,019 13	.....	205 00	15,348 09
Formosa	.....	.....	.....	.....	53 84	1,843 20	23,176 86	.....	.....	25,073 90
Germania Farmers'	.....	.....	417 54	.....	17 70	.....	22,147 05	.....	8 00	22,590 29
Globe	.....	.....	164 31	.....	661 57	65 79	9,874 83	.....	.....	10,766 50
Grand River	.....	.....	471 00	58 50	.....	.....	6,315 74	.....	.....	6,845 24

Grey and Bruce			1,851 28		57 86		19,874 45			21,783 59
Guelph Township			1,013 82				21,729 78			22,743 60
Hay Township Farmers'			66 65		42 69		50,229 63			50,338 97
Hopewell Creek			334 96		198 73		59,638 51			60,172 20
Howick Farmers'			1,492 64		879 54		129,836 84			132,209 02
Huron and Middlesex			278 42	860 06	1,725 55	1,563 71	65,206 42			69,634 16
Lambton Farmers'		748 20	7,359 61			1,040 53	36,712 07			45,860 41
Lennox and Addington			105 25		208 16		5,918 70			6,232 11
Lobo Township			1,052 36		71 49	14,045 26				15,169 11
London Township Farmers'			604 07		54 04		13,347 49			14,005 60
McGillivray		2,100 00	355 12			210 15	8,554 96	78 74		11,298 97
McKillop			41 50		182 15		48,367 72			48,591 37
Nichol			407 22		550 38	16 57	61,344 72			62,318 89
Nissouri Farmers'			705 04		1,313 29		65,050 10			67,068 43
Norfolk			350 64	165 67	106 61		11,319 07		104 00	12,045 99
Oneida			192 97		14 31		9,792 54			9,999 82
Otter							3,734 11			3,734 11
Oxford			64 24		106 20		27,138 43			27,308 87
Peel and Maryborough			119 32				3,137 22			3,256 54
Peel County			605 82		1,349 67		55,225 34			57,180 83
Puslinch			195 93		54 74		8,187 44			8,438 11
Saltfleet and Binbrook			229 99	9 79	81 77		6,952 40			7,273 95
Saugeen			1,232 52		13,627 29		35,830 19			50,690 00
Simcoe					114 30		7,595 00			7,709 30
Southwold			88 23		204 02		7,442 49			7,734 74
Sydenham			2,117 55		167 76		46,909 25			49,194 56
Townsend			253 05				16,951 96			17,205 01
Usborne and Hibbert			730 03		247 31		32,071 90			33,049 24
Victoria			813 10		897 77	279 23	34,834 02			36,824 12
Walpole			1,082 05	40 13	23 49		27,277 52			28,423 19
Waterloo, North			443 40		614 51		112,359 14			113,417 05
Wawanosh, West			27 26		465 27		86,068 85			86,561 38
Wellington			16,611 18	872 02	1,734 74	556 19	400,706 94			420,481 07
Westminster			9,019 11				18,523 70			27,542 81
Williams, East			1,428 59	39 30	101 82		5,797 01			7,366 72
Yarmouth			899 77		68 11		9,931 80			10,899 68
Total	4,284 13	42,498 20	86,338 32	2,586 45	31,664 49	24,042 04	2,519,860 87	1,753 73	2,504 38	2,715,532 61

PURELY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

LIABILITIES FOR YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1887.

Name of Company.	Losses. Adjusted.	Losses. Reported but not adjusted.	Losses. Resisted.	Borrowed money.	Interest accrued.	Salaries and directors' fees.	Other liabilities.	Total liabilities.	Number of Policies in force.	Amount at risk.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.		$ c.
Bay of Quinté	15 00						03	15 03	827	1,146,635 00
Bertie and Willoughby				600 00	4 50			604 50	594	750,677 00
Blanshard	359 00			350 00				709 00	589	831,630 00
Blenheim, North				150 00			102 52	252 52	388	833,250 00
Brant County				950 00				950 00	2,602	3,598,346 00
Bruce, West				300 00		136 00	42 00	478 00	462	592,300 00
Canadian Millers'								*nil.*	211	534,400 00
Caradoc	150 00					31 35		181 35	306	375,606 00
Culross								*nil.*	379	545,582 00
Dereham and West Oxford								*nil.*	109	180,518 00
Dominion Grange	500 00			850 00	19 46		835 60	2,205 06	7,651	8,245,602 00
Dorchester, North and South						100 50		100 50	739	1,088,351 00
Downie								*nil.*	323	551,090 00
Dumfries, North and Waterloo, South								*nil.*	1,666	3,879,949 00
Dunwich	550 00							550 00	478	455,690 00
Easthope, South									900	1,701,205 00
Economical	1,950 00							1,950 00	4,064	4,151,107 00
Elma								*nil.*	360	453,950 00
Eramosa								*nil.*	211	406,260 00
Erie								*nil.*	621	679,105 00
Formosa								*nil.*	767	789,052 00
Germania								*nil.*	694	875,905 00
Globe	1,719 50			1,200 00	22 37	190 75		3,132 62	1,099	652,215 00
Grand River								*nil.*	322	430,365 00

Grey and Bruce								*nil.*	645	699,228 00
Guelph Township								*nil.*	269	487,340 00
Hay Township	233 00			100 00				333 00	1,382	1,890,917 00
Hopewell Creek								*nil.*	1,005	1,182,538 00
Howick							98 25	98 25	2,308	3,134,621 00
Huron and Middlesex		3,571 00		4,086 09				7,657 09	2,782	2,044,242 00
Lambton								*nil.*	2,829	3,078,374 00
Lennox and Addington				550 00				550 00	382	366,375 00
Lobo								*nil.*	311	387,287 00
London Township								*nil.*	583	753,028 00
McGillivray								*nil.*	350	357,240 00
McKillop				1,000 00				1,000 00	1,540	2,133,568 25
Nichol	1,955 16			3,800 00				5,755 16	1,479	1,962,902 00
Nissouri	241 80		884 00	1,600 00	23 60			2,749 40	921	1,542,096 00
Norfolk	1,255 60			400 00	2 04	347 10	78 47	2,083 21	1,235	1,139,548 00
Oneida								*nil.*	334	443,930 00
Otter				188 24				188 24	69	110,335 00
Oxford				200 00	5 87			205 87	619	771,330 00
Peel and Maryborough				100 00	4 00			104 00	98	110,335 00
Peel County								*nil.*	2,108	3,169,179 00
Puslinch								*nil.*	258	474,990 00
Saltfleet and Binbrook								*nil.*	306	386,122 00
Saugeen	6,183 85	500 00		9,450 00			31 00	16,164 85	1,550	1,137,694 00
Simcoe				179 38				179 38	178	238,012 00
Southwold								*nil.*	456	633,900 00
Sydenham	305 78							305 78	2,007	2,408,756 00
Townsend								*nil*	687	977,475 00
Usborne and Hibbert								*nil.*	1,334	1,913,947 00
Victoria							14 38	14 38	973	1,195,718 00
Walpole								*nil.*	770	1,273,675 00
Waterloo, North				800 00				800 00	1,330	2,450,229 00
Wawanosh, West				1,400 00				1,400 00	1,867	2,389,839 00
Wellington								*nil.*	2,979	3,839,662 50
Westminster								*nil.*	836	1,204,960 00
Williams, East		1,000 00						1,000 00	267	314,980 00
Yarmouth	1,387 85							1,387 85	377	544,045 00
Total	16,806 54	5,071 00	884 00	28,253 71	81 84	805 70	1,202 25	53,105 04	63,686	80,897,187 75

PURELY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1887.

Name of Company.	Fees or Surveys.	First Payments on Premium Notes.	Assessments for 1887.	Arrears of prior Assessments.	Interest.	Bills receivable, etc.	Licenses, extra Risks, Transfer Fees, etc.	Investments.	Borrowed Money.	Other sources.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Bay of Quinté		686 13	1,745 74	100 91			4 00		924 75		3,461 53
Bertie and Willoughby	271 50	177 98	1,460 76	13 80					600 00		2,524 04
Blanshard		1,714 61		170 95						1,915 00	3,800 56
Bleuheim, North	206 00										206 00
Brant County			3,575 00	1,070 37					3,950 00	40 08	8,635 45
Bruce, West			1,609 03				1 50		300 00	9 81	1,920 34
Canadian Millers		5,890 30	6,644 50	187 50	244 39		34 00			26 60	13,027 29
Caradoc	28 50	33 51	617 76	31 85			1 50				713 12
Culross			141 52	178 62	12 20					90	333 24
Dereham and West Oxford		315 66									315 66
Dominion Grange		7,711 17			968 32	13,722 57	151 76	1,705 75	850 00	133 33	25,242 90
Dorchester, North and South		475 77	1,591 45		119 23						2,186 50
Downie	99 00		1,288 53	5 31	2 54				1,171 10		2,566 48
Dumfries, North, and Waterloo, South			4,310 67	496 54	9 80						4,817 01
Dunwich	84 75		1,790 98	21 19	5 39				200 00		2,102 31
Easthope, South			4,006 51						45 00		4,051 54
Economical		13,316 55	14,762 10	1,311 11	1,785 26		110 50				31,285 52
Elma	62 00		664 90	61 00					400 00		1,187 90
Eramosa		118 05	149 66	113 12	94 84						475 67
Erie	89 62	132 59									222 21
Formosa		237 70	441 40	13 92	89 35	106 10					879 47
Germania	50 00		770 25	1 55	15 92						837 72
Globe		644 29	1,289 45	1,195 96			9 50				3,139 20
Grand River	54 50			23 05	25 00		1 00				103 55

Grey and Bruce			501 31	109 40	51 45		1 20				663 36
Guelph Township		305 07			30 31						335 38
Hay		254 90	2,820 00	2 55	17 38				100 00		3,194 83
Hopewell			1,842 11	94 11					872 75		2,808 97
Howick			6,267 30	397 72	27 95				2,400 00		9,092 97
Huron and Middlesex		13,675 48	4,736 87	464 22	38 01		199 94	506 00	1,701 23	48 00	21,369 78
Lambton		6,790 59			308 02			2,206 80	1,975 00	11 75	11,292 16
Lennox and Addington			647 99	161 93					550 00		1,359 92
Lobo	2 00	251 13	479 41	57 24	46 27						836 05
London Township			1,008 66	139 83	20 87					2 44	1,171 80
McGillivray		465 04			26 53			2,033 65			2,525 22
McKillop			3,070 98	198 55	7 36		13 00		1,000 00		4,289 89
Nichol		317 55	3,697 53	1,675 98	54 42	253 30	7 20		3,800 00		9,805 98
Nissouri		49 00	4,861 32	787 89					3,700 00		9,398 21
Norfolk		933 91	1,592 79	199 82	11 10		120 72		1,300 00		4,158 34
Oneida	116 25		1,278 95				16 50				1,411 70
Otter	69 00								100 00	88 24	257 24
Oxford	110 00	1,765 36	49 96						900 00	7 80	2,833 12
Peel and Maryborough	98 00	130 45					1 50		100 00		329 95
Peel County		1,017 27	2,826 97	703 10	11 90				400 00	3 00	4,992 24
Puslinch	6 50	170 39	1,651 49		5 74						1,834 12
Saltfleet and Binbrook	3 00	180 12	295 44	18 63					100 00		597 19
Saugeen		1,504 48	4,412 83	3,406 18	95 26		121 79		2,100 00		11,640 54
Simcoe	13 00		633 55	66 85					904 38		1,617 78
Southwold	31 00		1,989 56	83 30					450 00		2,553 86
Sydenham	174 00	861 53	374 89		112 48		45 00				1,567 90
Townsend	109 00	191 89									300 89
Usborne and Hibbert			2,472 25	156 62	3 84		36				2,633 07
Victoria		1,157 93	3,800 12	818 43	28 27	769 35	18 97				6,593 07
Walpole	343 50	292 47	1,282 84		15 46						1,934 27
Waterloo, North			3,657 31	745 79					4,455 00		8,858 10
Wawanosh, West			4,260 43	175 80			40 72		1,400 00	19 76	5,896 71
Wellington		11,175 64	14,668 07	1,200 93	499 65	1,007 99				480 37	29,032 65
Westminster	135 89		2,202 32		420 31						2,758 52
Williams, East		218 52	277 18	107 68	17 73					16 10	637 21
Yarmouth		763 14	1,253 77		10 09		15 08		250 00		2,292 08
Total	2,157 01	73,956 17	125,774 44	16,769 25	5,223 72	15,859 31	915 74	6,452 20	36,999 21	2,803 18	286,910 23

PURELY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1887.

Name of Company.	Losses.	Re-insurance.	Refunds, Rebate and Returned Premiums.	Repayment of Loans.	Investments.	General Expense Account.	Agents' Commission, etc.	Law and Division Court Costs.	Interest.	Statutory Assessments, etc.	All other Expenditure.	Total.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Bay of Quinté	1,140 79	.....	14 66	1,225 00	.....	532 18	151 50	.....	42 65	32 88	13	3,139 79
Bertie and Willoughby	1,952 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	311 72	157 25	.....	.....	22 67	18 35	2,462 92
Blanshard	359 00	.....	36 63	3,104 93	.....	111 12	29 50	3 19	163 05	25 94	.....	3,833 36
Blenheim, North	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	170 23	.....	.....	10 50	25 27	.....	206 00
Brant County	3,650 12	.....	.....	3,600 00	.....	972 75	511 37	.....	148 49	93 57	.....	8,976 30
Bruce, West	693 95	.....	.....	700 00	.....	417 38	51 70	.....	25 20	17 24	.....	1,905 47
Canadian Millers'	2,596 00	495 25	380 42	.....	.....	1,780 34	.....	.....	.....	15 30	.....	5,267 31
Caradoc	250 00	.....	5 04	350 00	.....	94 27	27 50	10 00	15 75	14 00	.....	766 56
Culross	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	236 22	.....	.....	.....	18 10	.....	254 32
Dereham and West Oxford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108 68	.....	.....	.....	25 00	.....	133 68
Dominion Grange	15,832 49	120 48	1,134 92	.....	2,205 75	7,784 23	433 50	876 83	.....	204 22	26 89	28,619 31
Dorchester, North and South	1,871 43	.....	10 79	.....	.....	282 20	.....	.....	.....	31 06	.....	2,195 48
Downie	1,200 00	.....	3 00	1,171 10	.....	185 36	.....	.....	28 90	17 14	.....	2,605 50
Dumfries N. and Waterloo S.	3,243 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	857 80	.....	.....	.....	101 54	.....	4,203 29
Dunwich	1,200 00	.....	4 50	410 08	.....	219 52	.....	.....	6 66	19 57	.....	1,860 33
Easthope, South	3,402 25	.....	.....	45 00	.....	355 45	.....	.....	1 00	45 86	.....	3,849 56
Economical	18,240 89	369 92	140 40	.....	.....	4,547 15	3,764 46	.....	.....	103 70	.....	27,166 52
Elma	532 80	.....	.....	402 60	.....	148 55	31 00	.....	.....	14 78	52 34	1,182 07
Eramosa	769 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	126 04	.....	.....	.....	15 43	.....	911 17
Erie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87 97	89 65	.....	.....	21 72	.....	199 34
Formosa	15 00	.....	1 20	.....	.....	147 32	75 00	.....	.....	21 90	.....	260 42
Germania	98 81	.....	.....	.....	.....	258 94	.....	35 00	6 35	25 28	.....	424 38
Globe	1,816 34	.....	12 73	.....	.....	763 88	326 63	41 10	79 39	25 12	46 38	3,111 57
Grand River	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	214 15	.....	.....	.....	15 84	.....	259 99

Grey and Bruce	952 00					227 00	49 75			23 08		1,251 83
Guelph Township	7 50					75 50				17 61		100 61
Hay	2,997 15					370 90	136 10			52 89		3,557 04
Hopewell Creek	1,875 18			900 00		348 65	44 75			30 82	7 50	3,206 90
Howick	5,587 52			2,400 00		1,047 86	175 50	2 00	24 72	85 71		9,323 31
Huron and Middlesex	13,045 72	124 95	711 21			3,377 43	3,026 37	394 31	357 79	55 17		21,092 95
Lambton	4,060 96		196 00	2,000 00	2,959 50	759 85	513 50			78 32		10,568 13
Lennox and Addington	817 65			50 00		348 22	180 70		1 46	14 61		1,412 64
Lobo	907 40		18 53			155 85	41 00	3 00		14 44		1,140 22
London Township	133 00		15 75	500 00		39 20	220 90		35 00	23 97		967 82
McGillivray	78 50					95 50	57 50			13 77	18 60	263 87
McKillop	3,883 50		8 75			656 55		15 85	2 00	59 15		4,625 80
Nichol	5,481 69		11 69	2,650 00		856 03	210 00	22 61	228 17	56 19		9,516 38
Nissouri	5,096 05			4,190 81		692 80				45 85		10,025 51
Norfolk	2,661 50		8 10	900 00		557 71	96 50	10 00	37 82	34 01	181 75	4,487 39
Oneida	1,200 00					148 75				16 71		1,365 46
Otter						257 24						257 24
Oxford	1,482 25		1 75	1,030 00		237 95			38 48	22 08		2,812 51
Peel and Maryborough						117 40	48 40			25 00	19 83	210 63
Peel County	2,601 66		19 39	400 00		1,370 06	304 50	7 00	3 10	82 67		4,788 38
Puslinch	2,148 46		2 47			73 90	2 50	6 00		17 05		2,250 38
Saltfleet and Binbrook	396 92		10 96	100 00		164 04	11 00		2 00	15 13		700 05
Saugeen	7,598 66	32 48	91 61			1,414 63	1,401 17	468 07	820 15	38 90		11,865 67
Simcoe	757 50			725 00		230 36			14 64	10 78		1,738 28
Southwold	1,810 00			450 00		289 80	9 00	22 28	14 72			2,595 80
Sydenham	516 16					610 73		12 30		60 25	57 35	1,256 79
Townsend						297 74	30 80	12 00		30 41		370 95
Usborne and Hibbert	1,925 00					308 22	28 06		3 30	42 91		2,307 49
Victoria	221 34		7 25	1,241 97		3,516 29	776 95	22 81	22 08	36 43	74 00	5,919 12
Walpole	1,257 50					361 40	124 50			37 66		1,781 06
Waterloo, North	2,779 00			5,255 00		672 85			214 95	68 51	73 45	9,063 76
Wawanosh	5,131 20		14 19			750 07				62 68		5,958 14
Wellington	16,186 96		272 94			4,774 37	3,390 11	128 31		97 47	1,061 11	25,911 27
Westminster	756 66					414 80				35 56		1,207 02
Williams, East			7 40			144 20				13 30		164 90
Yarmouth	1,038 27		3 63	250 00		302 94			2 83	17 73		1,615 40
Total	154,289 31	1,143 08	3,145 91	34,051 49	5,165 25	46,780 24	16,528 62	2,092 66	2,351 15	2,289 95	1,637 68	269,475 34

FIRE INSURANCE.—MUTUAL COMPANIES OF ALL CLASSES.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF ASSETS AND PREMIUM NOTES FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1887.

Name of Company.	Gross Amount at Risk on Mutual Plan.	Premium Notes, unasssessed amount.	Surplus of General Assets over Liabilities.	New business taken during year 1887.	Premium Notes taken during year 1887.	Rate per cent. of said Premium Notes to New Business.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Bay of Quinte	1,146,635 00	17,841 82	18,519 22	432,195 00	9,818 35	2.27
Bertie and Willoughby	750,677 00	9,929 43	9,467 90	226,815 00	3,486 02	1.54
Blanshard	831,630 00	16,370 98	15,949 35	227,000 00	6,066 01	2.67
Blenheim, North	833,250 00	39,370 49	39,117 97	174,600 00	6,690 00	3.83
Brant County	3,598,346 00	95,936 74	97,085 95	845,590 00	25,279 80	2.99
Bruce, West	592,300 00	20,478 22	20,113 98	126,775 00	4,858 54	3.83
Canadian Millers'	534,400 00	40,408 80	53,104 41	258,500 00	31,645 00	12.24
Caradoc Farmers'	375,606 00	9,871 10	9,709 48	58,511 00	1,755 33	3.00
City Mutual, of London	389,311 00	25,462 86	24,832 43	252,553 00	23,491 80	9.30
Culross	545,582 00	21,039 95	21,713 48	176,881 00	7,085 24	4.01
Dereham and West Oxford	180,518 00	6,018 33	6,200 31	180,518 00	6,333 99	3.51
Dominion Grange	8,245,602 00	134,295 37	158,368 74	2,847,841 00	59,130 62	2.08
Dorchester, North and South	1,088,351 00	13,152 26	15,088 03	317,570 00	7,620 85	2.40
Downie	551,090 00	15,978 68	16,066 96	138,130 00	4,794 05	3.47
Dumfries, North, and Waterloo South	3,879,949 00	172,483 31	173,822 45	1,089,850 00	47,377 93	4.35
Dunwich	455,690 00	12,588 33	12,463 98	239,985 00	6,539 08	2.72
Easthope, South	1,701,205 00	79,792 07	80,109 03	488,030 00	24,401 50	5.00
Economical	4,151,107 00	155,058 00	190,020 76	1,695,772 00	90,145 00	5.32
Elma Farmers'	453,950 00	20,971 32	21,051 88	95,469 00	4,773 45	5.00
Eramosa	406,260 00	13,427 75	16,175 23	76,180 00	3,701 75	4.86
Erie	679,105 00	15,019 13	15,348 09	146,750 00	4,282 50	2.92
Fire Insurance Exchange	986,969 00	10,333 00	19,681 89	986,969 00	20,666 00	2.09
Formosa	789,052 00	23,176 86	25,073 90	304,900 00	9,448 00	3.10
Germania	875,905 00	22,147 05	22,590 29	182,510 00	5,360 25	2.94
Globe	652,215 00	9,874 83	7,633 88	147,370 00	4,169 75	2.83
Gore District	2,751,822 05	144,421 95	225,687 83	1,178,688 50	100,639 00	8.54
Grand River	430,365 00	6,315 74	6,845 24	131,280 00	1,975 50	1.50
Grey and Bruce	699,228 00	19,874 45	21,783 59	254,052 00	11,294 69	4.45
Guelph Township	487,340 00	21,729 78	22,743 60	168,300 00	7,999 50	4.75
Hand-in-Hand	778,888 00	9,709 45	46,322 90	794,302 00	9,709 45	1.22

Hay Township	1,890,917 00	50,229 63	50,005 97	475,270 00	14,465 50	3.04
Hopewell Creek	1,182,538 00	59,638 51	60,172 20	340,380 00	18,021 20	5.29
Howick	3,134,621 00	129,836 84	132,110 77	801,793 00	34,332 09	4.28
Huron and Middlesex	2,044,242 00	65,423 37	61,977 07	969,995 00	54,027 44	5.57
Lambton	3,078,374 00	36,712 07	45,860 41	1,154,915 00	26,417 18	2.29
Lennox and Addington	366,375 00	5,918 70	5,682 11	152,435 00	3,106 02	2.04
Lobo	387,287 00	14,045 26	15,169 11	122,596 00	4,903 84	4.00
London Township	753,928 00	13,363 24	14,005 60	293,195 00	7,155 88	2.44
McGillivray	357,240 00	8,554 96	11,298 97	113,265 00	3,339 95	3.00
McKillop	2,133,568 25	48,367 72	47,591 37	539.900 00	14,409 29	2.67
Millers' and Manufacturers'	1,363,341 00	27,162 67	51,187 69	1,523,109 00	28,555 83	1.88
Nichol	1,962,902 00	61,344 72	56,563 73	170,770 00	6,366 97	3.73
Nissouri	1,542,096 00	65,050 10	64,319 03	260,560 00	12,999 95	4.99
Norfolk Farmers'	1,139,548 00	11,319 07	9,962 78	332,150 00	5,326 87	1.60
Oneida Farmers'	443,930 00	9,792 54	9,999 82	159,260 00	4,178 45	2.62
Otter	110,325 00	3,734 11	3,545 87	110,325 00	3,734 11	3.38
Ontario	1,260,898 00	32,251 55	24,267 47	469,425 00	29,631 22	6.31
Oxford Farmers'	771,330 00	27,138 43	27,103 00	155,455 00	6,247 50	4.02
Peel and Maryborough	110,335 00	3,137 22	3,152 54	114,435 00	3,267 67	2.84
Peel County	3,169,179 00	55,225 34	57,180 83	.....	19,825 81	.....
Perth County	3,683,090 00	99,677 40	110,945 78	1,603,494,00	72,749 52	4.54
Puslinch	474,990 00	8,218 64	8,438 11	.....	4,450 20	.....
Saltfleet and Binbrook	386,122 00	6,952 40	7,273 95	136,340 00	3,493 67	2.56
Saugeen	1,137,694 00	35,889 53	34,525 15	557,315 00	30,559 54	5.48
Simcoe County	238,012 00	7,595 00	7,529 92	73,540 00	2,530 15	3.44
Southwold	633,900 00	7,442 49	7,734 74	90,800 00	2,277 75	2.51
Sydenham	2,408,756 00	46,909 25	48,888 78	803,522 00	16,954 82	2.11
Townsend	977,475 00	16,951 94	17,205 01	293,685 00	6,984 14	2.38
Usborne and Hibbert	1,913,947 00	32,071 91	33,049 24	525,882 00	12,223 73	2.32
Victoria	1,195,718 00	34,834 02	36,809 74	482,831 00	20,614 52	4.27
Walpole	1,273,675 00	27,277 52	28,423 19	402,652 00	10,351 32	2.57
Waterloo	3,864,743 67	176,961 55	208,183 91	1,665,800 00	119,491 23	7.17
Waterloo, North	2,450,229 00	112,359 14	112,617 05	582,314 00	29,628 00	5.09
Wawanosh	2,389,839 00	86,068 85	85,161 38	492,557 00	19,702 28	4.00
Wellington	3,839,662 50	400,706 94	420,481 07	1,526,573 50	182,527 81	11.95
Westminster	1,204,960 00	18,523 70	27,542 81	260,376 00	5,576 30	2.14
Williams, East	314,980 00	5,797 01	6,366 72	128,910 00	3,293 30	2.55
Yarmouth	544,045 00	9,931 80	9,511 83	310,300 00	7,820 75	2.52
Total	95,976,260 47	3,065,493 19	3,375,527 47	32,440,011 00	1,402,080 75	.....

FIRE LOSSES FOR 1887.

SHEWING:

(*a*) LOCALITIES, MONTHS OF OCCURRENCE, AND TOTAL CLAIMS PAID;

(*b*) LOCALITIES, CAUSES, AND NUMBER OF LOSSES.

the Amount

posed.	s.	rn, stable.	ning.
..	....	....	....
..	....	....	....
..	....	....	1
..	....	....	2
..	1	....	....
..	1	....	1
..	....	....	...
..	....	....	....
..	....	....	....
..	....	....	....
..	....	....	...
..	....	....	....
..	....	...	1
..	...	....	....
..	1	....	....
..	....	....	1
..	...	....	....
..	....	....	..
..	....	....	....
..	....	....	....
..	....	....	....
..	....	....	1
1	....	....	2
..	2	....	1
.	....	....	....
...	1	....	1
..	....	....	1
..	....	...	....
..	....	...	....
1	....	....	....
..	1	....	....
..	....	....	....
..	....	....	....
..	....	....	....
..	....	....	1
..	....	....	...
..	1	....	4
1	....	....	...
...	....	....	...
...	1	....	...
...	....	....	...
1	....	...	...
...	....	...	...
...	....	....	...
..	....	....	...
...	....	...	...
...	....	....	...
1	....	...	...
...	....	....	...
...	....	....	...
...	1	....	...
...	....	....	...

FIRE-LOSSES PAID

During year ending 31st December, 1887, shewing Localities, Months of Occurrence, and Causes of Fire also the Amount of Losses sustained in each locality

Column heads (Date of Occurrence): January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December, Not stated, Total number of fires. (Causes of Fire): Ashes, [illegible], Benzine, Blacksmith's forge, Bush fire, Candles, Chimney, defective, Chimney, sparks, Grates, Coffee roasting, Dry kiln, Drying corn, Explosion chemicals, Fire-crackers, Friction in machinery, Furnace, Gas, Ignition from adjacent, Incendiarism, Incendiarism, supposed, Lamps, Lantern, stable, Lightning, Locomotives or railways, Matches, Oils, fats and varnish, Poker, Plumber's or Tin smith, [illegible].

Locality	Total number of fires	Amount of losses
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Acton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Adelaide	[illegible]	[illegible]
Adjala	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alliston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ailsa Craig	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allandale	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allanford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alma	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alvinston	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]burgh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amherstburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ancaster	[illegible]	[illegible]
Anderson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Angus	[illegible]	[illegible]
Appin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arkell	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arran	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arthur	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ashfield	[illegible]	[illegible]
Athol	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atwood	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aughrim	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aylmer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ayr	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bamberg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barnett	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bartonville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barrie	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bayfield	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beachfield	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beachville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beamsville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belleville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bellfountain	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beatrice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Berlin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bertie	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beverley	[illegible]	[illegible]
Biddulph	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blanchard	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blenheim	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blyth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bosanquet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bradford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bradshaw	[illegible]	[illegible]
Branchton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brant	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brantford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brighton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bromsley	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brisbane	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brooke	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brougham	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brownsville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bruce	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buckland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Caledon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Camilla	[illegible]	[illegible]
Campbellford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Campden	[illegible]	[illegible]
Caradoc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carrick	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cavan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cayuga	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Grove	[illegible]	[illegible]
Centreville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chatham	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chatsworth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cherrywood	[illegible]	40 00
Chesley	[illegible]	117 56
Chevalier	[illegible]	40 00
Clifford	[illegible]	10 00
Clinton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colborne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coldwater	[illegible]	[illegible]
Collingwood	[illegible]	[illegible]
Constance	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cornell	[illegible]	[illegible]
Craigvale	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cumminsville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delhi	[illegible]	[illegible]
Derby	[illegible]	[illegible]
Don	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dorchester	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dorking	[illegible]	[illegible]
Douro	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downie	[illegible]	[illegible]
Drayton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dresden	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dumble[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dumfries	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dundalk	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dunnville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dunwich	[illegible]	[illegible]
Durham	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dutton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Easthope	[illegible]	[illegible]
Egremont	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ekfrid	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elderslie	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ellice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elma	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elmwood	[illegible]	[illegible]
Embro	[illegible]	[illegible]
Emily	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eramosa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ernestown	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Esquesing	[illegible]	[illegible]
Essex Centre	[illegible]	[illegible]
Euphemia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Euphrasia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exeter	[illegible]	[illegible]
Farquhar	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fergus	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fingal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flamboro'	[illegible]	[illegible]
Florence	[illegible]	1,100 00
Ferywich	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forest	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fullarton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Garafraxa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Garden Hill	[illegible]	[illegible]
Georgetown	[illegible]	[illegible]
Georgian Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]
Glen Allen	[illegible]	[illegible]
Glencoe	[illegible]	[illegible]
Glen Eden	[illegible]	[illegible]
Glenelg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Glen Williams	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goble's Corners	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goderich	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gorrie	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Valley	[illegible]	[illegible]
Granton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gravenhurst	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greenbank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greenock	[illegible]	10 00
Grey	[illegible]	[illegible]
Guelph	[illegible]	[illegible] 17
Hallowell	[illegible]	40 00
Hamilton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hanover	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harrington	[illegible]	700 00
Harrison's Corners	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harriston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hawkestone	[illegible]	10 00
Hawkesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hay	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heidelberg	[illegible]	600 00
Hepworth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hibbert	[illegible]	200 00
Houghton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Howick	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hullet	[illegible]	200 00
Ilderton	[illegible]	110 00
Ingersoll	[illegible]	[illegible]
Innerkip	[illegible]	11 00
Inwood	[illegible]	800 00
Ione Station	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iroquois	[illegible]	17 00
Jericho	[illegible]	100 00
Keppel	[illegible]	300 00
Keswick	[illegible]	800 00
Kettleby	[illegible]	51 00
Kincardine	[illegible]	2,178 59
Kingston	[illegible]	12 13
Kinloss	[illegible]	4 75
Kinlough	[illegible]	20 00
Kirkton	[illegible]	2,500 00

1		
	1	
1	1	3
1		
		1
		1
	3	
1		1
		1
1	1	
2		
	1	
1		
46	46	38

Locality	Not stated	Total number of fires	Amount of loss ($ c)
Lansdowne	1	1	10 00
Listowel		1	126 11
Lindsay		1	22 26
Little Britain		1	100 00
Lobo	3	1	207 40
Logan		1	350 00
London	7	16	4,813 15
London East	5	7	1,956 04
London Township		2	133 00
Loran	1	4	1,049 20
Lucknow		1	300 00
Luther	2	4	1,767 17
Lynedoch	1	1	60 00
Manchester	1	1	640 00
Markdale		1	12 25
Markham		4	4,199 31
Marysburgh	1	2	106 17
McGillivray		1	78 00
McKillop		4	3,079 50
Meadowvale		1	1,400 10
Meaford	1	2	1,482 00
Medonte		1	296 15
Merriton	1	1	241 39
Middleton	1	2	8 50
Midhurst	1	2	618 00
Millbrook		1	138 42
Mildmay		2	168 28
Millbank	1	1	3,110 00
Milton		2	1,046 75
Minden		1	424 00
Minto		2	12 00
Mitchell	1	4	2,164 34
Mohawk		1	8 00
Monkton		1	275 00
Moore		3	130 55
Mornington		2	340 00
Morris		1	40 00
Moss	1	2	1,109 50
Mt. Forest	11	15	7,397 82
Nanticoke	1	1	810 00
Nelson		2	20 00
Newstadt		1	25 00
Newbury		10	1,932 50
New Hamburg		1	6 20
Newmarket		6	23,473 34
Nichol		2	11 85
Nilestown		1	21 00
Nissouri	1	18	6,214 15
Normandy		2	33 11
Norwich		1	340 00
Nottawasaga		1	381 00
Oakville		1	20 00
Oil City	1	1	2 00
Oil Springs		1	1,210 50
Oneida	1	1	1,990 60
Ops		1	449 00
Orangeville		1	109 00
Orchard		1	307 85
Oshawa		1	207 71
Osgoode		1	17 00
Osprey		1	24 [illegible]
Ottawa		3	883 75
Otterville		1	2 00
Ottonabee		1	1,475 00
Oxford		1	325 00
Owen Sound		1	1,797 00
Paisley		2	410 00
Palmerston		3	7,020 00
Paris	2	8	95 93
Parkhill	1	5	1,630 67
Peel	1	4	1,210 58
Pelham		1	772 93
Pelee Island		1	45 50
Peterborough	1	2	2,402 00
Petersburg	1	2	235 00
Peterson's Corners		1	443 00
Petrolia	1	7	4,767 75
Pickering	1	1	3 00
Picton	1	1	221 62
Pilkington	1	7	2,952 50
Plympton		5	535 66
Port Burwell	1	1	423 00
Port Colborne		1	26 00
Port Dover		1	4,000 00
Port Perry	1	1	45 00
Port Sanfield	1	1	600 00
Port Stanley		1	300 00
Preston		1	4,765 00
Prince Albert	1	1	107 40
Proton		1	29 00
Puslinch	1	1	1,253 46
Renfrew	1	1	41 80
Ridgetown	4	1	918 18
Rochester		1	68 65
Rockton		1	600 00
Rockwood		1	600 00
Rodney	10	11	2,252 85
Rosedene	1	1	12 38
Roseville	1	1	3 65
Rutherford		1	100 00
St. Ann's		1	6 00
St. George	11	13	7,706 74
St. Mary's		2	80 00
St. Thomas	2	3	775 00
St. Vincent		1	1 16
Sarnia	2	1	61 50
Saugeen	2	2	291 00
Schomberg		1	80 00
Scotland Village	1	1	15 00
Seaforth	1	5	139 02
Seneca	1	1	30 00
Shelburne		1	132 80
Shipka		1	611 26
Silver Hill		1	110 00
Simcoe		2	3,434 77
Sophiasburgh		1	15 00
Southampton	1	7	640 50
Southwold	1	2	1,810 00
Smith	1	1	1,000 00
Smithville	1	1	4 25
Stanley		1	76 [illegible]
Stayner		2	1,760 00
Stephen		6	922 92
Stewarton		1	44 00
Stouffville		4	3,219 00
Stratford	2	9	2,630 12
Straffordville	1	1	250 00
Strathroy		2	114 00
Stroud		1	75 00
Tavistock		2	130 00
Tecumseth		1	725 00
Teeterville	1	1	114 29
Teeswater	1	5	1,542 60
Thedford	1	2	4,064 00
Thomasburg	1	1	559 80
Tilsonburg	4	6	1,859 03
Tiverton		1	5 64
Toronto	25	52	13,926 93
Tottenham	1	3	157 00
Townsend		2	13 50
Trafalgar		2	150 00
Trenton	2	2	186 70
Troy		1	11 50
Tuckersmith		2	271 25
Turnberry		3	90 50
Union	2	3	4,100 00
Usborne		4	103 00
Uxbridge		1	2 00
Vanessa		1	6 55
Vaughan		2	108 00
Victoria		1	25 00
Vienna	1	8	1,161 80
Walkerton		1	14 85
Wallace	1	7	4,001 62
Wallaceburg	6	6	1,900 00
Walpole	2	6	1,367 50
Walsingham Centre	2	3	912 50
Walton	1	1	1,375 00
Wardsville	1	1	10 00
Waterloo	6	17	9,037 16
Watford	2	3	166 97
Warwick	1	5	2,016 50
Wawanosh		1	2 00
Welland	1	3	2,006 10
Wellesley		1	120 00
Westminster	6	8	771 18
Westbrook	1	1	176 00
Whitby		2	567 85
Willfrid		1	137 25
Windham	1	5	1,606 28
Windsor	3	4	1,773 75
Wingham	10	16	4,327 57
Winthrop		1	870 00
Wisbeach		1	63 00
Woodham		4	1,363 00
Woodstock	8	20	18,047 87
Woolwich	1	2	1,166 00
Wroxeter	1	1	3 55
Yarmouth	2	6	1,046 27
Zorra		3	816 50
Not stated	2	2	979 00
Total	43[illegible]	1068	398,034 10

Date of occurrence	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Not stated	Total number of fires
Total	87	83	79	89	97	77	10[illegible]	103	80	70	90	46	24	1068

INDEX REGISTER

OF

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INCLUDING ALL COMPANIES AUTHORIZED TO TRANSACT BUSINESS AT THE DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THIS REPORT.

REGISTER OF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES, INCLUDING ALL COMPANIES, AUTHORIZED TO TRANSACT BUSINESS AT THE DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THIS REPORT.

Page.	Name of Company.	System.	Head Office.	President.	Post Office.	Secretary.	Post Office.
177	Bay of Quinté Agricultural	Mutual	Picton	Arch. Southard	Picton	J. Roland Brown	Picton.
123	Bertie and Willoughby Farmers'.	Mutual	Ridgeway	W. E. Ellsworth	Ridgeway	H. N. Hibbard	Ridgeway.
137	Blanshard	Mutual	Woodham	W. T. Sanderson	St. Mary's	Geo. Moir	St. Mary's.
60	Blenheim, North	Mutual	Chesterfield	Joseph Pettigrew	Ratho	Geo. Middlemas	Chesterfield.
157	Brant County Farmers'	Mutual	Paris	Thos. Lloyd Jones.	Burford	Wm. Turnbull	Paris.
155	Bruce, West, Farmers'	Mutual	Kincardine	Robt. Baird	Kincardine	Geo. Bissett	Kincardine.
74	Canadian Millers'	Mutual	Hamilton	D. Goldie	Ayr	Seneca Jones	Hamilton.
159	Caradoc Farmers'	Mutual	Mount Brydges	W. Young	Mount Brydges	Wm. E. Sawyer	Mt. Brydges.
21	City Mutual of London	Cash-Mutual	London	James Cowan	London	Hugh Vallance	London.
153	Culross	Mutual	Teeswater	Sam. Kirkland	Teeswater	Alex. Adamson	Teeswater.
77	Dereham and W. Oxford	Mutual	Mt. Elgin	W. Nancekivell	Ingersoll	T. R. Mayberry	Salford.
129	Dominion Grange	Mutual	Owen Sound	Jesse Trull	Oshawa	R. J. Doyle	Owen Sound.
62	Dorchester, North and South	Mutual	Harrietsville	Wm. Woods	Crumlin	Francis Kunz	Harrietsville.
72	Downie	Mutual	St. Paul's	Jas. Ballantyne	Sebringville	Peter Smith	Sebringville.
66	Dumfries, N., and Waterloo, S.	Mutual	Ayr	Thomas Marshall	Ayr	Wm. Deans	Galt.
101	Dunwich Farmers'	Mutual	Wallacetown	Sam. McColl	Cowal	John L. Pearce	Wallacetown.
70	Easthope, South, Farmers'	Mutual	Tavistock	Werner Youngblut.	Tavistock	Robert Reid	Tavistock.
54	Economical	Mutual	Berlin	Hugo Kranz	Berlin	W. Oelschlager	Berlin.
167	Elma Farmers'	Mutual	Attwood	Wm. Shearer	Listowel	Robert Cleland	Listowel.
79	Eramosa	Mutual	Rockwood	David Rea	Fergus	Hugh Black	Rockwood.
105	Erie Farmers'	Mutual	Selkirk	Guy Culver	Rainham Centre.	J. W. Holmes	Selkirk.
24	Fire Insurance Exchange	Mutual & Guarantee.	Toronto	Fred. Wyld	Toronto	Hugh Scott	Toronto.
143	Formosa	Mutual	Formosa	Andrew Waechter	Walkerton	J. Schumacher	Formosa.
139	Germania Farmers'	Mutual	Lot 4, con. 8, Normanby	John Roedding	Alsfeldt	Geo. Hopf	Moltke.
180	*Globe	Mutual	Brantford	John Strickland	Brantford	Edwin Sims	Brantford.
27	Gore District	Cash-Mutual	Galt	Hon. J. Young	Galt	R. S. Strong	Galt.
103	Grand River	Mutual	York	Wm. H. Hull	Caledonia	F. A. Nelles	York.
141	Grey and Bruce	Mutual	Hanover	David McNichol	Lamlash	Duncan Campbell	Hanover.
83	Guelph Township	Mutual	Guelph	John Hobson	Mosborough	Wm. Whitelaw	Guelph.
31	Hand-in-Hand	Mutual and Stock	Toronto	W. H. Howland	Toronto	Hugh Scott	Toronto.
163	Hay Township Farmers'	Mutual	Zurich	John Torrance	Varna	Henry Eilber	Crediton.
64	Hopewell Creek	Mutual	New Germany	Joseph Springer	Kossuth	Anton Frank	New Germany.
147	Howick Farmers'	Mutual	Gorrie	James Edgar	Gorrie	Thos. F. Miller	Wroxeter.
57	Huron and Middlesex	Mutual	London	L. C. Leonard	London	John Stevenson	London.
	†Kent and Essex	Mutual	Wheatley			T. C. Renwick	Romney.

165	Lambton Farmers'	Mutual	Watford	George Dewar	Kertch	W. G. Willoughby	Walnut.
175	Lennox and Addington	Mutual	Napanee	John B. Aylesworth	Newburgh	Nathan A. Caton	Napanee.
85	Lobo Township	Mutual	Coldstream	D. Steel	Lobo	Jacob Marsh	Coldstream.
90	London Township Farmers'	Mutual	Arva	Edward Roberts	Bryanston	E. Dann	Bryanston.
169	McGillivray	Mutual	Lot 15, con. 14, W. McGillivray	Andrew Robinson	W. McGillivray	W. Fraser	W. McGillivray
121	McKillop	Mutual	Lot 17, con. 5, McKillop	Thos. E. Hays	Seaforth	W. J. Shannon	Seaforth.
7	Mercantile	Stock	Waterloo	J. E. Bowman	St. Jacobs	P. H. Sims	Waterloo.
35	Millers and Manufacturers'	Stock and Mutual	Toronto	James Goldie	Guelph	Douglas Sutton	Toronto.
145	Nichol	Mutual	Nichol	Wm. Taylor	Fergus	John Beattie	Fergus.
113	Nissouri Farmers'	Mutual	Kintore	Thos. Duffin	Rebecca	E. J. Pearson	Kintore.
92	Norfolk Farmers'	Mutual	Simcoe	Jno. Murphy	Silver Hill	W. Roberts	Simcoe.
115	Oneida Farmers'	Mutual	Town Hall, Oneida	Peter Anderson	Cranston	John Senn	York.
38	Ontario	Cash-Mutual	London	A. McCormick	London	P. F. Boyle	London.
171	Otter	Mutual	Norwich	John Topham	Burgessville	H. J. Dager	Norwich.
127	Oxford Farmers'	Mutual	Embro	A. McCorquodale	Nissouri	Robert Murray	Embro.
173	Peel and Maryborough	Mutual	Drayton	Caleb Lowes	Bosworth	W. H. Stubbs	Drayton.
99	Peel County Farmers'	Mutual	Brampton	Thomas Holtby	Brampton	L. Cheyne	Brampton.
41	Perth County	Cash-Mutual	Stratford	James Trow, M.P.	Stratford	Chas. Packert	Stratford.
132	Puslinch	Mutual	Aberfoyle	D. McFarlane	Aberfoyle	James Scott	Aberfoyle.
11	Queen City	Stock	Toronto	W. H. Howland	Toronto	T. Walmsley	Toronto.
125	Saltfleet and Binbrook	Mutual	Elfrida	A. D. Lee	Stoney Creek	J. C. Harris	Hamilton.
134	‡Saugeen	Mutual	Mount Forest	James Murdoch	Yeovil	H. L. Drake	Mount Forest.
149	Simcoe County	Mutual	Keenansville	Geo. C. Morrow	Tottenham	T. R. Carmichael	Tottenham.
111	Southwold Farmers'	Mutual	Sheddon	Dugald McColl	Iona	R. N. Stafford	Sheddon.
117	Sydenham	Mutual	Annan	Gideon Harkness	Annan	Hugh Reid	Annan.
107	Townsend Farmers'	Mutual	Waterford	Oscar McMichael	Waterford	L. N. Collver	Waterford.
119	Usborne and Hibbert	Mutual	Farquhar	Robert Gardiner	Farquhar	Alex. Duncan	Farquhar.
91	Victoria	Mutual	Hamilton	George H. Mills	Hamilton	W. D. Booker	Hamilton.
109	Walpole Farmers'	Mutual	Jarvis	George Jepson	Selkirk	George Miller	Jarvis.
44	Waterloo	Cash-Mutual	Waterloo	Chas. Hendry	Waterloo	C. M. Taylor	Waterloo.
68	Waterloo, North, Farmers'	Mutual	Waterloo	Valentine Otterbein	Heidelburg	L. Stauffer	Waterloo.
151	Wawanosh, West	Mutual	Dungannon	Chas. Girvin	Nile	J. M. Roberts	Dungannon.
87	Wellington	Mutual	Guelph	F. W. Stone	Guelph	Chas. Davidson	Guelph.
97	Westminister Township	Mutual	Lot 14, c. 4, Westminster	George Rutledge	Belmont	Henry Anderson	Wilton Grove.
161	Williams, East	Mutual	Nairn	N. McTaggart	Nairn	Wm. McCallum	Nairn.
81	Yarmouth	Mutual	Lot 13, c. 8, Yarmouth	W. L. Vansycle	Dexter	W. H. Elliot	New Sarum.

*The Globe Mutual Fire Insurance Company went into voluntary liquidation on the 24th March, 1888. W. S. Brewster, Brantford, liquidator.
†Licensed on and from 1st July, 1888, to transact isolated and non-hazardous Fire Insurance on the premium note plan only.
‡The Directors of the Saugeen Mutual Fire Insurance Company have intimated that it is the intention of the Company to go into voluntary liquidation.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

UPON THE

HOUSES OF REFUGE

AND

ORPHAN AND MAGDALEN ASYLUMS

AIDED BY THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1888.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly,

Toronto:
PRINTED BY WARWICK & SONS, 68 & 70 FRONT STREET WEST.
1889.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
TORONTO, December, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Nineteenth Annual Report upon the Houses of Refuge and Orphan and Magdalen Asylums aided by the Province, being for the year ending 30th September, 1888.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,
Inspector.

The Honourable
ARTHUR STURGIS HARDY, Q.C., M.P.P.,
Secretary of the Province of Ontario.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Houses of Refuge	6–52
Number of additions to list of Refuges aided by the Province	6
Table shewing names and operations of Refuges	6
Sexes of inmates	7
Religious denominations of inmates	7
Nationalities of inmates	7
Previous residences of inmates	7
Aggregate and average stay of inmates	8
Grants to Refuge for 1889, table shewing	9
Table of amounts expended for maintenance	10
Separate Reports upon Refuges	10–52
House of Industry, Toronto	11–12
House of Providence, Toronto	13–15
Home for Incurables, Toronto	15–16
Aged Women's Home, Toronto	17
St. John's Hospital, Toronto	18–20
Convalescent Home, Toronto	20–22
The Church Home, Toronto	22–24
House of Refuge, Hamilton	25–26
Home for Aged Women, Hamilton	26–27
House of Industry, Kingston	27–29
House of Providence, Kingston	29–30
Protestant Home for Aged and Friendless, London	31–32
Roman Catholic House of Refuge, London	32–33
Home for Aged Women, London	33–35
St. Patrick's Refuge, Ottawa	35–36
St. Charles' Hospice, Ottawa	36–38
Home for the Aged, Ottawa	38–39
Refuge Branch, Orphan's Home, Ottawa	40–41
House of Providence, Guelph	41–42
Protestant Home, St. Catharines	43
The Thomas Williams' Home, St. Thomas	43–45
House of Providence, Dundas	45–46
Home for the Friendless, Chatham	46–48
The Widows' Home, Brantford	48–49
The Home for the Friendless, Belleville	49–50
The Protestant Home, Peterborough	51–52

PAGE.

ORPHAN ASYLUMS 53
Operations of Orphanages, table shewing 53
Sex, religious denominations, etc., of the children 54
Grants to Orphan Asylums for 1889, table of 55
Cost of maintaining Asylums, table of 56

SEPARATE REPORTS UPON ORPHAN ASYLUMS 57–87
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Toronto 57–58
Protestant Orphans' Home, Toronto 58–59
Girls' Home, Toronto 59–60
Boys' Home, Toronto 61–62
Newsboys' Lodgings, Toronto 62–63
Infants' Home, Toronto 63–65
St. Nicholas Home, Toronto 65–66
Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto 66–67
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Hamilton 68–69
Protestant Orphan Asylum, Hamilton 69
Boys' Home, Hamilton 70
Girls' Home, Hamilton 71–72
Home for the Friendless, Hamilton 72–73
Orphans' Home, Kingston 73–74
House of Providence Orphanage, Kingston 75–76
Hotel Dieu Orphanage, Kingston 76–77
Orphans' Home, Ottawa 77–78
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Ottawa 78–79
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Ottawa 79–80
Roman Catholic Orphans' Home, London 81
Protestant Orphans' Home, London 82–83
Women's Refuge and Infants' Home, London 83–84
Protestant Home (Orphanage Branch), St. Catharines 84–85
St. Agatha's Orphan Asylum 85–86
The Thomas Williams Home (Orphanage Branch), St. Thomas 86
Orphans' Home, Fort William 87

MAGDALEN ASYLUMS 88–93
Table shewing movements of inmates 88
Religious denominations, etc., of inmates 88
Government grants, table of 89
Maintenance, cost of 89

SEPARATE REPORTS 90–93
Industrial Refuge, Toronto 90
Good Shepherd's Refuge for Fallen Women, Toronto 91
Good Shepherd Magdalen Asylum, Ottawa 92–93

HOUSES OF REFUGE AND ORPHAN AND MAGDALEN ASYLUMS.

NINETEENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Prisons & Public Charities

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
Toronto, October, 1888.

To the Honourable SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, K.C.M.G.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:—

Herewith I beg to submit the Nineteenth Annual Report upon the Houses of Refuge and the Orphan and Magdalen Asylums aided by the Province of Ontario, being for the official year ending on the 30th September, 1888.

I have the honour to be,
Your Honour's most obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,
Inspector.

HOUSES OF REFUGE.

During the year ending on the 30th September, 1888, five institutions of this class were added to the list of those receiving Government aid, namely: The St. John's Hospital for Women, Toronto; the Convalescent Home, Toronto; the Church Home, Toronto; the Home for the Aged, Ottawa; and the Refuge Branch of the Orphans' Home, Ottawa. Details of the nature, etc., of these new institutions are given in the separate reports upon each.

The first table gives a summary of the operations of each institution during the year. The totals of a similar table included in the report for 1887 are also added, so that comparison can be made :—

NAMES OF REFUGES.	Location.	Number of persons in the Refuges on 1st October, 1887.	Number admitted to Refuges during the year.	Total number under lodgment during the year ending 30th Sept., 1888.	Number discharged during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Number of persons remaining in Refuges on the 30th Sept., 1888.
House of Industry	Toronto	69	42	111	39	9	63
House of Providence	"	283	237	520	183	41	296
Home for Incurables	"	64	38	102	11	12	79
Aged Women's Home	"	18	8	26	5	6	15
St. John's Hospital	"	9	84	93	85	3	5
Convalescent Home	"	1	175	176	165	.....	11
The Church Home	"	12	10	22	7	3	12
House of Refuge	Hamilton	75	117	192	74	16	102
Home for Aged Women	"	20	2	22	.....	.....	22
House of Industry	Kingston	41	91	132	82	6	44
House of Providence	"	46	66	112	23	22	67
Home for Aged and Friendless	London	6	.....	6	.....	.....	6
Roman Catholic Home of Refuge	"	46	26	72	15	10	47
Home for Aged Women	"	12	8	20	8	.....	12
St. Patrick's House of Refuge	Ottawa	106	148	254	130	16	108
St. Charles Hospice	"	74	43	117	26	16	75
Home for the Aged	"	10	17	27	9	.....	18
Orphan's Home (Refuge Branch)	"	10	12	22	5	3	14
House of Providence	Guelph	40	64	104	62	2	40
Protestant Home (Refuge Branch)	St. Catharines	.....	2	3	.....	.....	3
The Thomas Williams Home	St. Thomas	14	14	28	8	2	18
House of Providence	Dundas	90	32	122	26	8	88
Home for the Friendless	Chatham	12	11	23	7	2	14
Widow's Home	Brantford	11	3	14	3	.....	11
Home for the Friendless	Belleville	10	3	13	2	2	9
Protestant Home	Peterboro'	12	17	29	11	1	17
Totals		1,091	1,271	2,362	986	180	1,196
Totals for 1887		1,048	978	2,026	812	152	1,062

A comparison of the totals for 1887 and 1888, shews that 336 more persons were cared for in 1888 than in 1887. This number just represents the total population of the five institutions added to the list. The deaths numbered 180 against 152, being 7.62 per cent. against 7.50 per cent.

The usual information obtained from each Refuge, in respect of sex, religious denominations, nationalities, and previous residences of the inmates, has been summarized as under :—

Sex.

Male	986	
Female	1,376	
		2,362

Religious Denominations.

Roman Catholic	1,794	
Protestant	568	
		2,362

Nationalities.

Canadian	410	
English	400	
Irish	1,317	
Scotch	130	
United States	63	
Other Countries	42	
		2,362

Previous Residence.

Received from Cities or Towns in which the Refuges are located	1,594	
Received from Counties in which the Refuges are located	210	
Received from other Counties in the Province	333	
Emigrants and Foreigners	225	
		2,362

The next table shews the aggregate stay of the inmates, upon which the amount of aid to be granted by the Government to each refuge is based. The average stay per inmate is also given :—

NAMES OF REFUGES.	Location.	Total number of Inmates during the year.	Total stay in days during the year.	Average stay per Inmate in days.
House of Industry	Toronto	111	25148	223
House of Providence	"	520	108135	208
Home for Incurables	"	102	26268	258
Aged Women's Home	"	26	5971	230
St. John's Hospital	"	93	3378	36
Convalescent Home	"	176	2958	17
The Church Home	"	22	4179	189
House of Refuge	Hamilton	192	36431	189
Home for Aged Women	"	22	7573	343
House of Industry	Kingston	132	16718	127
House of Providence	"	112	21774	194
Home for the Aged and Friendless	London	6	2099	350
Roman Catholic House of Refuge	"	72	15290	212
Home for Aged Women	"	20	4455	223
St. Patrick's House of Refuge	Ottawa	254	40963	161
St. Charles' Hospice	"	117	29095	247
Home for Aged	"	27	5763	213
Orphans' Home	"	22	3978	180
House of Providence	Guelph	104	15208	146
Protestant Home (Refuge Branch)	St. Catharines	3	1095	365
The Thomas Williams Home	St. Thomas	28	6705	236
House of Providence	Dundas	122	31770	260
Home for the Friendless	Chatham	23	4780	208
Widows' Home	Brantford	14	4487	320
Home for the Friendless	Belleville	13	3403	261
Protestant Home	Peterboro'	29	5755	198
Totals		2362	433279	184
Totals for 1887		2026	399290	197

The totals shew that while the aggregate days stay was greater, as was to be expected, owing to the larger number of persons relieved, the average stay per inmate was less. The difference between the total stay in 1887 and 1888 is 34,089 days.

The next table shews the amounts which will be submitted to the Legislature for approval, as the grants to the institutions named. These amounts are based on the aggregate stay of the inmates in each refuge. The sum recommended for 1889 is greater than that voted in 1888, the refuges having done more work, as is shewn by the increased stay. The five new institutions before referred to also partly account for the increase.

NAME OF REFUGES.	Location.	Aggregate stay of inmates.	Fixed allowance of 5 cents per day for aggregate stay of inmates.	Amount received from all sources other than Government.	Supplementary allowance of ¼ of such receipts, provided amount does not exceed the 2 cents allowance.	Supplementary allowance of 2 cents per day.	Total Government allowance to each House of Refuge for the year 1889.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
House of Industry	Toronto	25148	1257 40	12543 00	.....	502 96	1760 36
House of Providence	"	79813	3990 65	15709 18	.....	1596 26	9835 21
Do do (Incurable Ward)	"	28322	2832 20			1416 10	
Home for Incurables	"	26268	2626 80	9202 40	.....	1313 40	3940 20
Aged Women's Home	"	5971	298 55	.....	.....	119 42	417 97
St. John's Hospital	"	3378	337 80	2121 00	.....	168 90	506 70
Convalescent Home	"	2958	295 80	2189 95	.....	147 90	443 70
The Church Home	"	4179	208 95	1374 41	.....	83 58	292 53
House of Refuge	Hamilton	36431	1821 55	4850 31	.....	728 62	2550 17
Home for Aged Women	"	7573	378 65	.....	.....	151 46	530 11
House of Industry	Kingston	16718	835 90	1647 75	.....	334 36	1170 26
House of Providence	"	21774	1088 70	5217 38	.....	435 48	1524 18
Home for the Aged and Friendless	London	2099	104 95	4944 31	.....	41 98	146 93
Roman Catholic House of Refuge	"	15290	764 50	10727 42	.....	305 80	1070 30
Home for Aged Women	"	4455	222 75	1133 70	.....	89 10	311 85
St. Patrick's House of Refuge	Ottawa	40963	2048 15	.....	.....	819 26	2867 41
St. Charles Hospice	"	29095	1454 75	3100 09	.....	581 90	2036 65
Home for Aged	"	5763	288 15	1652 74	.....	115 26	403 41
Orphan's Home (Refuge Branch)	"	3978	198 90	.....	.....	79 56	278 46
House of Providence	Guelph	15208	760 40	1370 37	.....	304 16	1064 56
Protestant Home (Refuge Branch)	St. Catharines	1095	54 75	.....	.....	21 90	76 65
The Thomas Williams Home	St. Thomas	6705	335 25	973 41	.....	134 10	469 35
House of Providence	Dundas	31770	1588 50	4229 92	.....	635 40	2223 90
Home for the Friendless	Chatham	4780	239 00	2609 20	.....	95 60	334 60
Widows' Home	Brantford	4487	224 35	530 59	.....	89 74	314 09
Home for the Friendless	Belleville	3403	170 15	302 00	.....	68 06	238 21
Protestant Home	Peterboro'	5755	287 75	1083 61	.....	115 10	402 85
Totals	.....	433379	24815 25	87512 74	.....	10495 36	35210 61
Totals 1887	.....	399290	22461 25	76793 42	.....	9543 85	32105 10

The last table shews the cost of maintaining the Refuges. Following it are the separate reports upon each of the institutions aided :—

NAME OF REFUGE.	LOCATION.	Aggregate stay of Inmates.	Cost of Dietaries.	Expenditure for fuel, salaries and wages, and all general expenses.	Total expenditure, exclusive of extraordinary repairs.	Average cost per inmate per day.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	Cents.
House of Industry	Toronto	25148	6896 95	8073 85	14970 80	59.53
House of Providence	"	108135	9500 08	15867 55	25367 63	23.55
Home for Incurables	"	26268	4093 09	7060 54	11153 63	42.42
Aged Women's Home	"	5971	.....	.....	*	.....
St. John's Hospital	"	3378	914 90	1426 52	2341 42	69.30
Convalescent Home	"	2958	1117 55	1158 72	2276 27	76.92
The Church Home	"	4179	308 04	934 09	1242 13	29.72
House of Refuge	Hamilton	36431	3910 39	3133 72	7044 11	19.33
Home for Aged Women	"	7573	.....	.....	*	.....
House of Industry	Kingston	16718	1432 15	1453 77	2885 92	17.26
House of Providence	"	21774	3017 19	3469 70	† 6486 89	.....
Home for the Aged and Friendless	London	2099	1591 45	1996 37	† 3587 82	.....
Roman Catholic House of Refuge	"	15290	5248 01	7321 02	† 12569 03	.....
Home for Aged Women	"	4455	607 65	1108 15	1715 80	37.67
St. Patrick's House of Refuge	Ottawa	40963	.....	.....	*	.....
St. Charles' Hospice	"	29095	1931 38	3130 67	5062 05	17.39
Home for Aged	"	3763	593 83	1323 35	1917 18	50.95
Orphans' Home	"	3978	.....	.....	*	.....
House of Providence	Guelph	15208	1466 60	1776 73	3243 33	21.59
Protestant Home (Refuge Branch)	St. Catharines	1095	.....	.....	*	.....
The Thomas Williams Home	St. Thomas	6705	671 85	753 94	1425 79	.....
House of Providence	Dundas	31770	5579 05	4272 30	9851 35	31.01
Home for the Friendless	Chatham	4780	513 74	2285 33	2799 07	56.47
Widows' Home	Brantford	4487	357 67	478 13	835 80	18.63
Home for the Friendless	Belleville	3403	360 72	179 27	539 99	15.87
Protestant Home	Peterboro'	5755	662 52	798 43	1460 95	25.38
Totals		433379	50774 81	68002 15	118776 96	.....
Totals, 1887		399290	43579 63	50848 07	94427 70	.....

* Included with Orphanage Branch.
† Includes expenditure of Orphanage Branch,

SEPARATE REPORTS.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries.

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	69	
Admitted	42	
Total number of inmates		111
Discharged	39	
Died	9	
In residence, 30th September, 1888	63	
		111

Places Admitted From.

From the City of Toronto	106	
From the County of York and other counties	3	
Emigrants and foreigners	2	
		111

Sex.

Males	79	
Females	32	
		111

Nationalities.

Canadian	11	
English	8	
Irish	45	
Scotch	39	
United States	4	
Other countries	4	
		111

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	94	
Roman Catholic	17	
		111

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$2,013 97
From the City of Toronto	8,000 00
From inmates	270 35
Income from property belonging to the House	1,170 50
Subscriptions and donations of private individuals	2,178 80
From other sources	923 35
	$14,556 97

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$6,896 95
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	565 86
Fuel, light and cleaning	4,302 96
Salaries and wages	1,025 00
Other expenditures	2,180 03
	$14,970 80

Government Aid for 1889.

Allowance for 25,148 days, at 5 cents	$1,257 40
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	502 96
Total	$1,760 36

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government are annexed :—

" The House of Industry, Toronto, was inspected by me on the 22nd February, when there were in residence 78 persons, namely, 57 males and 21 females, who were receiving due care.

" By reference to the records I found that there has been quite an increase in the number of cases of out-door relief up to the close of last year. The number of families relieved during the year ending 12th April, 1887, was 1,105, while during the following eleven months 1,168 families had been aided.

" There are also about 115 " casuals " cared for each night, in the wards set apart for the purpose.

" Greater and more satisfactory facilities for the distribution of bread by tickets have been adopted, and more extended relief has recently been afforded in this way.

" Everything pertaining to the institution was in a very satisfactory condition and reflects much credit upon the Board of Managers."

" On the 14th August I made a second inspection of the House of Industry Toronto.

" There were then 64 inmates in charge, 44 males and 20 females. My visit extended to all departments of the Institution, and I found all to be in good order, neatly kept and clean. In view of the class and character of the occupants the condition of the building throughout was quite commendable. No unusual feature worthy of note in the ordinary working of the Institution has transpired since my last visit.

" The usual decreased number of casuals provided for is noted, but as the more severe weather of autumn and winter sets in no doubt a rapid increase will take place in the numbers. I understand that the Board of Managers are debating the question of what is the best description of work at which the inmates can be employed, and oakum picking has been highly recommended as being most suitable in many respects, on account of space to be occupied, etc., together with the undoubted ability of most indigent persons to perform the labour, and it is possible that this employment will be adopted as a tentative measure to accomplish the purpose. Funds have been provided and a building is to be erected with a view to carrying out the arrangements to the best advantage."

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries.

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	283	
Admitted	237	
Total number of inmates		520
Discharged	183	
Died	41	
In residence, 30th September, 1888	296	
		520

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	345	
County of York, and other counties of Ontario	155	
Emigrants and foreigners	20	
		520

Sex.

Male	192	
Female	328	
		520

Nationalities.

Canadian	92	
English	30	
Irish	381	
Scotch	6	
Other countries	11	
		520

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	24	
Roman Catholic	496	
		520

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$9,673 93
From the City of Toronto	1,000 00
From inmates, in payment of board	2,467 50
Subscriptions, donations, and bequests of private individuals	9,125 43
From other sources	3,116 25
	$25,383 11

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$9,500 08
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	2,551 40
Fuel, light and cleaning	3,746 97
Wages	160 00
Ordinary repairs	618 75
Additions to buildings	.....
Other expenditures	8,790 43
	$25,367 63

Government Aid for 1889.

Allowance for 79,813 days, at 5 cents	$3,990 65	
Supplementary aid, 2 cents per day	1,596 26	
		$5,586 91

Incurable Branch.

Allowance for 28,322 days, at 15 cents	4,248 30
Total	$9,835 21

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government are annexed:—

"I made an inspection of the House of Providence, Toronto, on the 8th of March, when the inmates numbered 444; of whom 82 males and 147 females were in the general wards, 24 males and 52 females in the incurable wards, and 139 youths in the orphanage branch.

"Due care appeared to be observed in the administration of the affairs of the institution. The books are kept in accordance with the provision made for a separate and distinct record of the admissions to the incurable ward. Those so afflicted were duly certified to by the physician in charge, according to instructions.

"The refectories and all the departments in the main building, from basement to attic, were clean and neat and in good order. The only defect apparent was a leak in the roof, which had stained the ceiling of the attic.

"A new wing is about to be added to the institution for the use of adult males. The structure will, no doubt, be a substantial one, and contribute very much to the well-being of the inmates."

"An inspection of the House of Providence, Toronto, was made by me on the 26th October. On the day of my visit there were the names of 109 adult males and 188 females recorded, making a total of 297 inmates. Of the males, 27 were duly certified to be incurable, and of the females 49 were also so registered. The remaining 221 (82 males, 139 females) were provided for in the general wards of the house.

"I found the books to be carefully kept, and medical certificates appended to the lists of the inmates of the incurable ward, in accordance with the special order in that regard.

"Several improvements of a structural character have been made since the date of my last visit. A new roof has been put on the north wing, where it was formerly noted to be defective. The plumbing of the entire building is under-

going thorough repair, and new fixtures, with additional bath-rooms, are being added in each storey of the building. The total expenditure, I was informed, would equal about $4,000. In making these improvements, the sanitary condition and conveniences will be greatly improved.

"The house was in good order, and clean throughout."

HOME FOR INCURABLES, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	64	
Admitted	38	
Total number of inmates		102
Discharged	11	
Died	12	
In residence 30th September, 1888	79	
		102

Places admitted from.

From City of Toronto	86	
From the County of York and other counties	16	
		102

Sex.

Male	46	
Female	56	
		102

Nationalities.

Canadian	21	
English	44	
Irish	22	
Scotch	10	
United States	3	
Other countries	2	
		102

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	97	
Roman Catholic	3	
Other religions	2	
		102

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$3,307 80
From the City of Toronto	1,250 00
From other municipalities	100 00
Payments from inmates	2,234 58
Subscriptions and donations	5,402 69
Other sources	215 13
	$12,510 20

Expenditure.

Food of all kinds	$4,093 09
Clothing and furnishings	820 20
Fuel, light, and cleaning	1,619 61
Salaries and wages	2,815 20
Repairs	244 26
Other expenses	1,561 27
	$11,153 63

Government Aid for 1889.

Allowance for 26,268 days at 10 cents per day	$2,626 80
Supplementary grant, 5 cents per day	1,313 40
Total	$3,940 20

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government are annexed :—

"The Home for Incurables, Toronto, was visited by me on the 24th February. On that day there were 70 persons being cared for, namely, 31 males and 39 females. The new wing which was added to the building last year is about completed. It contains laundry, dining room, board room, doctor's room and matron's room. Seven bathrooms with closets attached are also provided. In the new bed-rooms are 66 beds, but accommodation for a larger number could be had without crowding the building. Capacious verandahs are attached. Every provision appears to have been made for the comfort of the inmates.

"Ventilation is effected by ducts from the outside of the building, which convey the air over heated iron surfaces, and afterwards distributed by separate shafts throughout the building. In the winter season at least, this arrangement will no doubt work very satisfactorily."

"On the 11th September I made a second inspection of the Home for Incurables. On that day there were 41 males and 40 females resident as wards of the institution. All these persons appeared to be receiving the care which was necessary to meet their special wants and conditions. Those of the inmates spoken to referred in grateful terms to the kind and considerate treatment they were constantly receiving.

"I found the institution in an excellent state of order and cleanliness, and evidences of good management throughout. The books were neatly and properly kept."

AGED WOMENS' HOME, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	18	
Admitted	8	
Total number of inmates		26
Discharged	5	
Died	6	
In residence, 30th September, 1888	15	
		26

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	26	
		26

Nationalities.

Canadian	7	
English	9	
Irish	10	
		26

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	21	
Town of Ingersoll	5	
		26

The receipts and expenditures of this Home are included with those of the Industrial Refuge.

Government aid for 1889.

Allowance for 5,971 days at 5 cents	$298 55
Supplementary aid at 2 cents per day	119 42
Total	$417 97

INSPECTION.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government are annexed :—

"I visited the Aged Women's Home, Toronto, on the 14th March, when there were 14 inmates, all of whom appeared to be properly cared for.

"The records were correctly entered up, and the Home was in good order."

"I made a second inspection of the Aged Womens' Home, Toronto, on the 10th August, and saw the aged women then in residence. Ample provisions of a structural character is made for the frail and infirm persons received into this Home, and many indications exist shewing care and good management in the daily routine operations for their well being.

"I found the Home in excellent order, and clean in every department."

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

An application having been made to the Government by the Sisterhood of St. John the Divine, for aid in support of the Hospital established by them, I was desired to visit the institution and to report upon it. This I did and a copy of my report is annexed:—

"In accordance with instuructions received, I beg to report upon the institution, known as the St. John's Hospital, Toronto, and I hereto append the petition of the Mother Superior of the Sisterhood of St. John the Divine, the prayer of which is that the Hospital may be placed on the list of institutions receiving aid under the provisions of the Charity Aid Act. As will be noted from the rules attached, the Hospital has been established with a view to the care and treatment of females only, and as largely as possible of surgical cases.

"I made a visit to the Hospital on the 1st March and found 9 patients under treatment. Two persons had just been discharged from the Hospital, which at present will only accommodate 11 persons. There was abundant evidence that the nursing was of the best description and the character of the medical staff of the Hospital will insure that so far as professianal attendance is concerned the patients will be well looked after. I found the bedrooms to be neat and clean, and that the strictest order was observed.

"The Mother Superior informed me that the Hospital had been established immediately on the return of those members of the order who had been nursing the sick and wounded in the Northwest, that within a very short time of their taking possession of the house they are now in, they had application for the admission of a great many more persons than they could find room for, and that the work has been growing so rapidly that the Sisterhood in their own right have purchased a property on Major Street, where building operations will be at once commenced. When the new structure, which is estimated to cost $40,000 is completed, 25 to 30 patients can be received. The room to be thus provided will be in no sense superfluous in view of the number of applications which have of necessity been refused.

"I see no reason to doubt the permanency and proper working of the Hospital under the charge of the Sisterhood as measures are to be taken to secure these ends, and I am of opinion, in view of the growing population of the city and province and of the evident need of such an institution as shewn by the number of applications, that this Hospital will supply a long-felt want and will be instrumental in doing good work in the particular and special branch for which it has been established. In this respect it occupies a similar position to that of the Sick Children's Hospital. I am further of opinion that as an institution for the carrying out of the special work contemplated the St. John's Hospital might well be taken as named in the Schedule of the Charity Aid Act and be allowed 15 cents per day for each patient treated and cared for therein. I would therefore recommend that an Order in Council pass granting aid to the St. John's Hospital, Toronto, from the 1st October, 1887, at the rate of 15 cents per day per patient, and that the sum of $408 be paid to the Hospital as an allowance for work done in it from the time of opening to the day above-named."

The recommendations made by me were approved of, and the Order in Council passed placing the name of the St. John's Hospital on the list of charities aided by the Government, subject, of course, to the ratification by the order of the Legislature.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	9	
Admitted	84	
Total number of inmates		93
Discharged	85	
Died	3	
In residence, 30th September, 1888	5	
		93

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	46	
County of York and other counties	5	
Other places	42	
		93

Sex.

Male	..	
Female	93	
		93

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	84	
Roman Catholic	9	
		93

Nationalities.

Canadian	47	
English	31	
Irish	3	
Scotch	8	
Other countries	4	
		93

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$408 00
" City of Toronto	300 00
" Inmates	1,351 00
" Subscriptions	470 00
	$2,529 00

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$914 90
Clothing, furnishings, etc	130 46
Fuel	255 35
Salaries and wages	259 44
Ordinary repairs	32 15
Other expenses	749 12
	$2,341 42

Government Aid for 1889.

Allowance for 3,378 days, at 10 cents per day	$337 80
Supplementary Grant at 5 cents	168 90
	$506 70

INSPECTION.

I instructed Mr. Hayes to inspect this Institution. A copy of his report to me is annexed:—

"Acting under your instructions I made an inspection of the St. John's Hospital, Toronto, on the 28th December. There were then 10 female patients under treatment.

"In the house now occupied, it not having been originally built and planned for hospital purposes, the arrangements are not all that could be desired. However, the new building in the course of erection is to be ready for occupation in about three months' time, and then the Sisterhood will have at their disposal a building well adapted to hospital purposes. The present building was in as good order and as comfortable as could be expected.

"The books were examined and found to be properly kept."

THE CONVALESCENT HOME, TORONTO.

This institution, which was opened in the summer of 1887, was established through the liberality of an English lady, who gave $12,000 towards the object, and of a resident of Toronto, who gave the land on which to build the Home. It is intended for the benefit "of patients who have been discharged from the General Hospital, but who are without resources and unable to go to the country for change of air." The trustees petitioned the Government for a grant under the Charity Aid Act. The petition was referred to me with a request to visit the Home and report. A copy of my report, dated 29th November, 1887, to the Government is appended:—

"I have the honour to report that according to instructions I visited the Convalescent Home at Hillcrest, in this city, on the 14th February last, and found that the building erected for the purposes of this charity was about completed and in the temporary charge of a keeper who, with two patients, were occupying it.

"In view of the provisions of chapter 223, R.S.O., limiting the aid to charitable institutions to the actual work accomplished and which makes no allowance for anticipating the work to be done, I was unable to make a satisfactory report at the date of my first visit. I have, however, obtained a memorandum of the form of organization and the rules and regulations governing the institution, which are hereto appended and from which it would appear that there can be little doubt as to the reasonable provision made for its permanency. The rules and regulations adopted, while they may be regarded as in a measure tentative, are sufficient for the present working of the institution.

"The trustees in their petition represent the necessity for the establishment of such a charity in a large centre like Toronto, and in view of the number of patients under treatment in the hospital from all sections of the country, it will, no doubt, accomplish a good work, and many special reasons might be advanced to shew that their representations in this regard are well founded. They also urge that this institution will prove an auxiliary to the hospital, and as such should receive an equivalent to the aid granted thereto.

"The rules and regulations very rightly provide that the stay of each patient shall be limited to one month. Notwithstanding this restriction, however, the expenditure for the maintenance of patients in this institution must be much below that required for the care and maintenance of patients in the hospital, as neither in medical supervision, dietary nor attendance can the outlay be equal to that required in hospital practice.

"I am, therefore, of opinion if the Government accede to the prayer of the petitioners to grant aid to this charity under the conditions of chapter 223, R.S.O., that a fair and proportionate grant would be at the rate of 15 cents per diem for each patient.

"Up to the 30th October last I find from the records that 49 patients have been cared for, representing 938 days stay, which, at 15 cents per day, would amount to $140.70 for the year ending 30th September, 1887.

"I would therefore recommend that an Order in Council be passed ordering that the Convalescent Home, Toronto, be taken as named in R. S. O., chapter 223, and that it receive aid at the rate of 15 cents per day per patient maintained, and that such aid be limited to thirty, or such less number of days as patients may be in actual residence, such aid to commence on the 1st October, 1887, and I would further recommend that the sum of $140.70 be allowed for work done prior to that date."

My recommendation was approved of and an Order in Council passed giving effect to it, subject to the ratification of the order by the Legislative Assembly.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	1	
Admitted	175	
Total number of inmates		176
Discharged	165	
Died	..	
In residence, 30th September, 1888	11	
		176

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	147	
County of York	2	
Other places	27	
		176

Sex.

Male	77	
Female	99	
		176

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	138	
Roman Catholic	23	
Other denominations	15	
		176

Nationalities.

Canadian	38	
English	82	
Irish	23	
Scotch	10	
Other Countries	23	
		176

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$145 70
From the City of Toronto	843 05
Payment from inmates	346 92
Subscriptions and donations	999 98
	$2,335 65

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,117 55
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	237 40
Fuel	293 35
Salaries and wages	398 37
Repairs, ordinary	67 96
Other expenses, including rent and taxes	161 64
	$2,276 27

Government Aid for 1889.

Allowance for 2,958 days, at 10 cents	$295 80
Supplementary allowance at 5 cents	147 90
	$443 70

INSPECTION.

A copy of my report to the Government is annexed :—

" I made an inspection of the Convalescent Home, Toronto, on the 26th October, and found that there were 6 males, and 13 females and 2 youths under 12 being cared for. Due attention appeared to be given to the comfort and wants of the inmates. The number of persons cared for during the past year has been 171, many of whom, I am informed, were very infirm but were greatly benefited by their stay at the Home.

" No death has occurred in the institution and the work is being carried on in a very satisfactory way."

THE CHURCH HOME FOR THE AGED, TORONTO.

Application was made to the Government in December, 1887, by the trustees of this Home, for a grant under the provisions of the Charity Aid Act. The Home was then known as "The St. George's Home for the Aged," and the trustees were the Rector and Churchwardens of the Church of St. George the Martyr, Toronto, the Home being the exclusive property of the parish. This arrangement was no doubt a sufficient guarantee for the correct oversight and administration of the affairs of the charity as an attachment to the parish and an appendage of the church for parish purposes, but I was not of the opinion that the Charity Aid Act contemplated the sub-division of aid for charitable work to such an extent. It is evident that in the event of such a Home being recognized as a public charity, a precedent would be established by which similar organizations might lay claim to aid without regard to the limited scope of their operations. It is hardly necessary to point out how onerous and cumbersome the distribution of aid would become if each parish in a city or large town were to be granted aid for work in its respective district, instead of such work being accomplished by a

central institution, so situated and supervised as to embrace the work to be done over the city, as is the case with all the other charities under government inspection. For these reasons, I reported to the Government that I was of the opinion that the St. George's Home should not be recognized unless it embraced a larger range in its organization and a wider field for its operations.

After this report was made the Home was incorporated under the name of the "Church Home for the Aged," with the Bishop of Toronto at the head of the trustees, the Bishop having accepted the office of Governor and placed the Home on the footing of a diocesan institution, and also having nominated representatives to sit on the Board. This action having removed the disabilities referred to in my report to the Goverment, I recommended that the Church Home should in future be aided under the provisions of the Charity Aid Act. This recommendtion was approved of and an Order-in-Council passed granting aid to the Home from the 1st October, 1888.

Before making my first report to the Government I visited the Home The premises used were formerly two small houses, which have now been thrown into one. All the room that the place affords was occupied at the time of my visit by the fourteen persons then in residence. The Home was comfortably furnished and with the exception of the crowded condition of the dormitories in consequence of the smallness of those apartments, the provision made for those who may be admitted appears to be all that is required.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	12	
Admitted	10	
Total number of inmates		22
Discharged	7	
Died	3	
In residence, 30th September, 1888	12	
		22

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	18	
County of Wentworth	1	
Other counties of Ontario	3	
		22

Sex.

Male	7	
Female	15	
		22

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	22	
		22

Nationalities.

Canadian	...	
English	10	
Irish	8	
Scotch	4	
		22

Receipts.

From the City of Toronto	$100 00
From payments made by inmates	314 00
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	960 41
	$1,374 41

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$308 04
Clothing and furnishings	47 09
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	162 66
Salaries and wages	100 50
Repairs	46 50
Other expenses	577 34
	$1,242 13

Government Aid for 1889.

Allowance for 4179, days, at 5 cents per day	$208 95
Supplementary grant, at 2 cents	83 58
Total	$292 53

INSPECTION.

A copy of my report to the Government is annexed :—

"I made an inspection of the Church Home, Toronto, on the 13th February, when there were 14 persons being cared for. This is the full number that can be accommodated in the two cottages forming the Home.

"The register was examined and shewed that the returns made were proper and correct.

"The premises are heated by two hot air furnaces. The Home was found to be in good order throughout."

I instructed Mr. Hayes to make an inspection of this Home. A copy of his report to me is appended :—

"As directed by you I visited the Church Home for the Aged, Toronto, on the 12th April. An examination of the books, which were properly kept and entered up, shewed that on the 1st October last there were 14 persons in residence, that 3 had been admitted that 1 had died, and that 6 had been discharged, leaving 10 persons in the Home on the day of my visit. These persons were all seen and appeared to be of the class for which such a home should be maintained.

"The Home, which is under the supervision of a board of trustees and of a committee, is managed by two Sisters of the Order of St. John the Divine, one of whom is on duty during the day and both are in the Home at night.

"The place was in very good order throughout, and the beds appeared comfortable and clean.

"Service is held in the Home twice a week by the parochial clergy and daily by the Sisters."

HOUSE OF REFUGE, HAMILTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	75	
Admitted	117	
Total number of inmates		192
Discharged	74	
Died	16	
In residence, 30th September, 1888	102	
		192

Places Admitted From.

City of Hamilton	182	
County of Wentworth and other counties	7	
Other places	3	
		192

Sex.

Male	133	
Female	59	
		192

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	118	
Roman Catholic	74	
		192

Nationalities.

Canadian	24	
English	38	
Irish	93	
Scotch	26	
Other countries	11	
		192

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$2,193 80
" City of Hamilton	3,955 31
" Municipalities	491 00
" Inmates	404 00
	$7,044 11

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$3,910 39
Clothing, furnishings, etc	589 58
Fuel	676 60
Salaries and wages	909 01
Ordinary repairs	275 42
Other expenses	683 11
	$7,044 11

Government aid for 1889.

Allowance for 36,431 days, at 5 cents - - -	$1,821 55
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day - - -	728 62
Total - - - - - - - - -	$2,550 17

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government are annexed:—

"I made an inspection of the House of Refuge, Hamilton, on the 19th July. The inmates numbered 63 males, 35 females and 2 children. I was pleased to find a very great improvement in the condition of the institution as compared with past years. The small addition to the front of the old building has rendered it possible to make the house present a better appearance than heretofore."

"I inspected the House of Refuge, Hamilton, on the 25th October. The inmates on that date were 74 males, 35 females and 2 children—total 111. The most that can be is made of this institution. It is doing its work as well as can be expected considering the many disadvantages under which it labours."

HOME FOR AGED WOMEN, HAMILTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887 - - - - - - -	20	
Admitted - - - - - - - - - - -	2	
Total number of inmates - - - - - - -		22
In residence 30th September, 1888 - - - -	22	
		22

Places admitted from.

City of Hamilton - - - - - - - - - -	22	
		22

Religious Denomination.

Protestant - - - - - - - - - - -	22	
		22

Nationalities.

Canadian - - - - - - - - - - - -	3	
English - - - - - - - - - - -	9	
Irish - - - - - - - - - - - -	5	
Scotch - - - - - - - - - - - -	5	
		22

The receipts and expenditures of this Institution are included with those of the Protestant Orphans' Home, Hamilton, and therefore details cannot be given here.

Government aid for 1889.

Allowance for 7,573 days, at 5 cents	$378 65
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents	151 46
Total	$530 11

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly are annexed :—

"The Home for Aged Women, Hamilton, was inspected by me on the 19th July. There were then 21 old ladies in residence, all of whom I saw and for whom every comfort is provided that they could reasonably desire. The only defect I noticed about the Institution is a structure at the east end of the building which purports to be a fire-escape. Should the occasion unfortunately arise for these old ladies to escape from a fire in the building by means of this iron ladder, I fear the attempt would not be very successful. Such an 'escape' could only be available for young and nimble people. It is to be hoped the occasion will never arise for making such a test."

"The Home for Aged Women, Hamilton, was inspected by me on the 25th October. There were 22 old women in residence on that day. The Home was in all respects in commendable order."

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, KINGSTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	41	
Admitted	91	
Total number of inmates		132
Discharged	82	
Died	6	
In residence, 30th September, 1888	44	
		132

Places admitted from.

City of Kingston	53	
County of Frontenac	10	
Other counties of Ontario	61	
Other places	8	
		132

Sex.

Male	99	
Female	33	
		132

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	90	
Roman Catholic	42	
		132

Nationalities.

Canadian	23	
English	27	
Irish	67	
Scotch	11	
Other countries	4	
		132

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,108 03
From the City of Kingston	800 00
Payment from inmates	374 00
Subscriptions and donations	473 75
	$2,755 78

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,432 15
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	165 57
Fuel	473 21
Salaries and wages	420 00
Repairs, ordinary	51 32
Other expenses, including rent and taxes	343 67
	$2,885 92

Government Aid for 1889.

Allowance for 16,718 days, at 5 cents	$835 90
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	334 36
	$1,170 26

INSPECTIONS.

Instructions were given by me to Mr. Hayes to inspect this place. A copy of his report is annexed :—

"As directed by you, I made a visit to the House of Industry, Kingston, on the 6th June. I regret I cannot speak very highly of the state in which the place was. No doubt with the class of inmates found therein it is very difficult to keep the house in a very neat and orderly condition ; but still, I think, with a little more method an improvement could be effected. The dilapidated condition of parts of the building is noticeable, and some repairs and renovations are very much needed. It is to be hoped that the Board of Managers will be able to put this institution, which houses many a poor person who would otherwise have difficulty in getting shelter, in a better position.

"The inmates numbered 39—23 men, 16 women. With one or two exceptions they were all seen. These persons appeared to be proper subjects for such a home."

A copy of my report to the Government is appended:—

"The second inspection of the House of Industry, Kingston, was made by me on the 2nd August. There were on that day thirty-eight old people being cared for, many of whom were very old and feeble, and needed the comfortable attention which could be bestowed in such an institution."

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, KINGSTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	46	
Admitted	66	
Total number of inmates		112
Discharged	23	
Died	22	
In residence, 30th September, 1888	67	
		112

Places admitted from.

City of Kingston	22	
County of Frontenac	8	
Other counties and places	82	
		112

Sex.

Male	51	
Female	61	
		112

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	4	
Roman Catholic	108	
		112

Nationalities.

Canadian	21	
English	9	
Irish	62	
Scotch	9	
Other countries	11	
		112

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,621 57
From Municipalities	.....
Income from property	134 60
Payment from inmates	867 11
Subscriptions and donations	2,974 14
Other sources	1,241 53
	$6,838 95

Expenditure.

Food of all kinds	$3,017 19
Clothing and furnishing	1,422 04
Salaries and wages	....
Fuel, light and cleaning	586 36
Repairs, ordinary and extraordinary	598 72
Other expenses	862 58
	$6,486 89

Government Aid for 1889.

Allowance for 21,774 days, at 5 cents	$1,088 70
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	435 48
Total	$1,524 18

INSPECTIONS.

I instructed Mr Hayes to inspect this Home. A copy of his report is attached :—

"As instructed by you I visited the House of Providence, Kingston, on the 6th June. The inmates then numbered 25 males and 23 females, a total of 48. These persons were all seen. Several were in bed, and all appeared to be proper subjects for maintenance in an institution of this kind. During the past winter the death-rate of the old people was rather high.

"The house was in good order. The beadsteads have all been fitted with woven wire mattresses, which is a great improvement and conducive to more perfect cleanliness.

"The books are correctly kept."

A copy of the report made by me to the Government upon this Refuge is annexed :—

"I made an inspection of the House of Providence, Kingston, on the 2nd August, and saw the 60 inmates who were in residence on that day. All the indications were that the old people were receiving the usual good care and attention paid to them. The house and dormitories were scrupulous'y clean and neat, and the room vacated by the removal of the orphan children has afforded much needed space, and the children have likewise been benefited by the change. The dormitories in this charity are very neatly kept, and the good bedding, together with the generally tasteful manner in which they are fitted, shews admirable provision in this respect for those indigent and infirm persons who have the good fortune to receive the benefits of this institution."

PROTESTANT HOME FOR THE AGED AND FRIENDLESS, LONDON.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	6	
Admitted	..	
Total number of inmates		6
Discharged	..	
Died	..	
In residence, 30th September, 1888	6	
		6

Place admitted from.

City of London	6	
		6

Sex.

Male	1	
Female	5	
		6

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	6	
		6

Nationalities.

Canadian	1	
English	2	
Irish	1	
Other countries	2	
		6

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$514 51
From inmates in part payment of board	596 20
Income from property	911 75
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	2,835 16
From other sources	601 20
	$5,458 82

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,591 45
Salaries and wages	860 02
Other expenses	1,136 35
	$3,587 82

There is an orphanage connected with this Home, and the accounts of both are included in these statements.

Government aid for 1889.

Allowance for 2,099 days, at 5 cents	$104 95
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	41 98
Total	$146 93

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly are annexed :—

"On the 31st July, I made an inspection of the Home for the Aged and Friendless, London. The portion of the building used for the purposes of this charity was in fairly good order."

"I again inspected the Home for the Aged and Friendless, London, on the th October, and saw the old people who were then receiving the benefits of this Refuge. The house was in satisfactory condition."

ROMAN CATHOLIC HOUSE OF REFUGE, LONDON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	46	
Admitted	26	
Total number of inmates		72
Discharged	15	
Died	10	
In residence, 1st September, 1888	47	
		72

Places admitted from.

City of London	28	
County of Middlesex	2	
Other counties of Ontario	42	
		72

Sex.

Male	29	
Female	43	
		72

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	1	
Roman Catholic	71	
		72

Nationalities.

Canadian	15	
English	1	
Irish	50	
Other countries	6	
		72

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,822 10
From the City of London	420 41
Payment from inmates	1,331 80
Subscriptions and donations	8,975 21
	$12,549 52

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$5,248 01
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	1,582 77
Fuel	1,193 85
Salaries and wages	362 60
Repairs, ordinary	670 48
Other expenses, including rent and taxes	3,511 32
	$12,569 03

Government aid for 1889.

Allowance for 15,290 days at 5 cents	$764 50
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	305 80
Total	$1,070 30

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly are annexed:

"I made an inspection of the Roman Catholic House of Refuge, London, on the 31st July. There were then 44 inmates, viz: 17 males and 27 females. The house was found to be in perfect order in every respect."

"I inspected the Roman Catholic House of Refuge, London, on the 9th October. It contained on that date 17 males and 29 females; total, 46. The house throughout was in the best of order."

HOME FOR AGED WOMEN, LONDON.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	12	
Admitted	8	
Total number of inmates		20
Discharged	8	
Died	...	
In residence, 30th September, 1888	12	
		20

Places Admitted From.

City of London	20	
County of Middlesex	...	
Other counties in Ontario	...	
		20

Sex.

Male	...	
Female	20	
		20

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	19	
Roman Catholic	1	
		20

Nationalities.

Canadian	10	
English	9	
Irish	1	
		20

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$ 190 96
" City of London	430 94
From payments made by inmates	291 75
Subscriptions, donations, etc	411 01
	$1,324 66

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$607 65
Clothing and Furnishings	216 94
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc	204 70
Salaries and wages	129 45
Repairs, ordinary and extraordinary	557 06
Other expenses	.....
	$1,715 80

Government Aid for 1889.

Allowance for 4,455 days, at 5 cents per day	$222 75
Supplementary grant, at 2 cents	89 10
Total	$311 85

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly are annexed:

"I visited the Home for Aged Women, London, on the 31st July.

"There were twelve old persons in residence on the day of my inspection. They are in the full enjoyment of a comfortable home, which is well managed in all respects."

"The Aged Women's Home, London, was inspected by me on the 9th October. There were twelve old women in residence on the day of my visit, who found here a sufficiently comfortable home.

"The institution seems to be doing thoroughly well the work which it has undertaken.

"The daily record was not found to be kept up to date, which was probably the result of a lack on the matron's part of appreciation of its importance. It was only necessary for me to call attention to it, however, to secure amendment in that trifling respect."

ST. PATRICK'S REFUGE, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution are shewn in the annexed summaries :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	106	
Admitted	148	
Total number of inmates		254
Discharged	130	
Died	16	
In residence, 30th September, 1888	108	
		254

Sex.

Male	147	
Female	107	
		254

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	....	
Roman Catholic	254	
		254

Nationalities.

Canadian	26	
English	87	
Irish	135	
Scotch	4	
Other Countries	2	
		254

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	107	
County of Carleton and other counties	70	
Emigrants	77	
		254

The receipts and expenditure of this charity are included with those of the Orphanage branch.

Government aid for 1889.

Allowance for 40,963 days, at 5 cents - - -	$2,048 15
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day - - -	819 26
Total - - - - - - - - - -	$2,867 41

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government upon this Refuge are annexed:—

"An inspection of the St. Patrick's Refuge was made by me on the 21st June, when there were 104 old people (51 males and 53 females) being cared for.

"The routine work of the institution was being carried on in the usual way, and I found that no change worthy of note had taken place since my previous visit.

"The building was in an orderly and clean condition."

"I made an inspection of the St. Patrick's Refuge, Ottawa, on the 5th October. There were the names of 49 adult males and 68 adult females under charge on the day of my visit. A few of the number were absent from the house, having been sent out as messengers for different purposes. Those seen by me, were many of them frail and old and infirm, and require the care of the institution

"I found the premises in good order, and that no change had taken place in the management and routine work of the institution since the date of my last visit.

ST. CHARLES' HOSPICE, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1887 - - - - - - -	74	
Admitted - - - - - - - - - - -	43	
Total number of inmates - - - - - - -		117
Discharged - - - - - - - - - - -	26	
Died - - - - - - - - - - -	16	
In residence 30th September, 1888 - - - - - -	75	
		117

Sex.

Male - - - - - - - - - - - -	45	
Female - - - - - - - - - - -	72	
		117

Religious Denominations.

Protestant - - - - - - - - - - -	...	
Roman Catholic - - - - - - - - - -	117	
		117

Nationalities.

Canadian	102	
English	2	
Other countries	13	
		117

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	70	
County of Carleton	30	
Other counties	17	
		117

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$1,921 36
" County of Carleton	.....
Income	99 59
From payments made by inmates	1,529 75
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	1,470 75
	$5,021 45

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,931 38
Clothing and furnishings	207 77
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	664 83
Salaries and wages	123 85
Repairs, ordinary and extraordinary	147 22
Other expenses	1,987 00
	$5,062 05

Government Aid for 1889.

Allowance for 29,095 days, at 5 cents per day	$1,454 75
Supplementary grant, at 2 cents	581 90
Total	$2,036 65

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government upon this Home are annexed :—

"I made an inspection of the St. Charles' Hospice, Ottawa, on the 20th June. There were then in residence 30 males and 54 females, a total of 84.

"No changed condition in regard to the management or working of this institution has occurred since my last visit. Quite a number of the old people who were then in residence have died, and their places have been filled by others, who appear to be equally destitute and in need of the shelter afforded here. One noticeable feature was the increased number of imbecile and feeble people being cared for.

"The house was in its usual condition of cleanliness and order, and the books were neatly kept."

"My second inspection of the St. Charles' Hospice, Ottawa, was made on the 3rd October. There were then 74 old people under charge, namely 30 males and 44 females. With the exception of eight males, who were reported to be at work on the small farm attached to the institution, I saw all the inmates, who, as a rule, were old and feeble, and no doubt required much care and attention from day to day.

"I found the premises in good order, but crowded to the utmost capacity both in the living rooms and dormitories.

"The books were properly and well kept."

THE HOME FOR THE AGED, OTTAWA.

The managers of this Home having petitioned the Government for aid, I was directed to make a report upon it. After visiting the institution, I submitted the following report to the Honourable the Provincial Secretary:—

"I beg to report that, in accordance with instructions, I made an inspection of the Protestant Home for the Aged, Ottawa. The petition of the President and Board of Directors prays that this charity may be reported upon and recognized under the provisions of the Act in regard thereto.

"This institution is located on the corner of Cathcart and Sussex Streets, in a substantial building, well appointed as regards heating, ventilation aud general accommodation for the number of inmates being cared for at the time of my visit. The premises have been tenanted and used for the purposes of the institution since the 12th August, 1887, and the objects of the charity appear to have been duly promoted during the term of its existence.

"On the day of my visit I found nineteen indigent persons being cared for, namely, 18 men and 1 woman, the latter the wife of one of the old men, all of whom appeared to be requiring the aid and shelter afforded them. I was assured that it is the intention of the Board of Directors to extend the benefits and enlarge the operations of the charity in so far as the means at the disposal of its promoters will warrant.

"The rules and regulations for the government of the institution are such as to assure the proper administration of its affairs.

"I would therefore recommend that the prayer of the petition be granted, and an Order in Council be passed ordering that the Protestant Home for the Aged, Ottawa, be taken as named in Schedule B of the Charity Aid Act, and that it receive aid in accordance with the provisions of that Act from the 1st October, 1887."

The Order in Council was passed as recommended, and, subject to the ratification of the Order by the Legislature, the name of the institution has been added to the schedule of those aided under the Charity Aid Act.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	10	
Admitted	17	
Total number of inmates		27
Discharged	9	
Died	..	
In residence, 30th September, 1888	18	
		27

Sex.

Male	26	
Female	1	
		27

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	27	
		27

Nationalities.

Canadian	2	
English	8	
Other countries	17	
		27

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	22	
County of Carleton	5	
Other counties	..	
		27

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	.....
" County of Carleton	$200 00
Income	.....
From payments made by inmates	358 25
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	1,094 49
	$1,652 74

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$593 83
Clothing and furnishings	310 65
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc	47 11
Salaries and wages	568 10
Repairs, ordinary and extraordinary	25 91
Other expenses	371 58
	$1,917 18

Government Aid for the Year 1889.

Allowance for 5,763 days at 5 cents per day	$288 15
Supplementary aid at 2 cents	115 26
Total	$403 41

INSPECTION.

A copy of the report made by me to the Government is annexed :—

" I made an inspection ofthe Protestant Home for the Aged, Ottawa, on the 5th October, and saw the 18 inmates then being cared for. Since the date of my last visit room for 8 more beds has been provided and these, together with those formerly used, are neat and well kept. This institution, one of the newest in the city, has made an excellent beginning and great interest and care is shewn in its management by the superintendent. The day previous to my visit a directors' meeting was held, and I understand that the report of the previous year's work shewed encouraging success.

" I found the premises very neat and tidy, and the records in proper order."

REFUGE BRANCH, ORPHANS' HOME, OTTAWA.

A petition was presented in March last to the Government by the managers of the Orphans' Home, Ottawa, in which it was set forth that in the new building lately erected by them a wing had been set apart for the exclusive accommodation of old and indigent women, and that the inmates of such wing were entirely separated from the children of the orphanage. The managers therefore prayed that this wing might be treated as an independent institution and be placed on Schedule B of the Charity Aid Act. This petition was referred to me to report upon. I therefore, when next in Ottawa, visited this wing and subsequently made the following report to the Hon. the Provincial Secretary :—

"With reference to the appended petition of the president and directors of the Orphans' Home, Ottawa, praying that the ward set apart and appropriated to the use of aged women, and designated as the Old Women's Ward, be enumerated under Schedule B of the Charity Aid Act instead of under Schedule C of the said Act, I beg to report in accordance with your instructions, that during a recent visit to the institution I specially inspected the ward referred to with the view of reporting thereon. There were then 11 aged women under charge in the ward appropriated to their use, all of whom appeared to be fit subjects for the care and protection provided for them.

"The representations made in the petition are fully borne out in regard to the exclusive use for this purpose of the wing referred to, and the separate provision made for the maintenance and comfort of its aged occupants.

"The institution building is, as a whole, substantial and ornamental, and a credit to the patrons of the charity, and from the thorough and business like manner in which the Home has been established and carried on there is ample guarantee of its permanence and success.

"I would therefore recommend that an Order in Council be passed directing that the branch of the Orphan's Home, Ottawa, designated the Old Women's Ward, be taken as named in Schedule B of the Charity Aid Act, and that it receive aid in accordance with the provisions of that Act from the 1st October, 1887."

An Order in Council was duly passed approving of the recommendation made by me, subject to the ratification of the order by the Legislature.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	10	
Admitted	12	
Total number of inmates		22
Discharged	5	
Died	3	
In residence, 1st September, 1888	14	
		22

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	17	
County of Carleton	3	
Other counties of Ontario	2	
		22

Sex.

Female	22	
	——	22

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	22	
	——	22

Nationalities.

Canadian	3	
English	4	
Irish	13	
Other countries	2	
	——	22

The receipts and expenditures of this Charity are shewn in the report upon the Orphans' Home, Ottawa.

Government Aid for 1889.

Allowance for 3,978 days, at 5 cents	$198 90
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	79 56
Total	$278 46

INSPECTION.

A copy of the report made by me to the Government is annexed :—

"Upon the occasion of a visit made by me to the Refuge Branch of the Orphan's Home, Ottawa, I found that there were 13 old persons in residence. Every attention appeared to be paid for the comfort and well being of the inmates. The quarters in which they are domiciled were in excellent order and are well adapted for the use and general well being of the inmates."

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, GUELPH.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	40	
Admitted	64	
Total number of inmates	——	104
Discharged	62	
Died	2	
In residence, 30th September, 1888	40	
	——	104

Places admitted from.

From the City of Guelph	31	
From the County of Wellington and other counties	42	
Foreigners, etc.	31	
	——	104

Sex.

Male	51	
Female	53	
		104

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	2	
Roman Catholic	102	
		104

Nationalities.

Canadian	26	
English	3	
Irish	64	
Other countries	11	
		104

Receipts.

Province of Ontario	$1,105 64
Municipalities	136 00
From inmates in part payment for board	250 00
Income from property	300 00
From all other sources	684 37
	$2,476 01

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,466 60
Clothing and furnishings	546 81
Fuel, light and cleaning	230 05
Salaries and wages	110 00
Ordinary repairs	124 79
Other expenses	765 08
	$3,243 33

Government Aid for the year 1889.

Allowance for 15,208 days at 5 cents per day	$760 40
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents	304 16
Total	$1,064 56

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the report made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly are annexed:—

"I visited the House of Providence, Guelph, on the 9th August, and found 44 persons being cared for, 25 men, 17 women, and 2 children.

"The institution was in good order in all departments."

"The House of Providence, Guelph, was inspected by me on the 30th October. There were then in residence, 22 men, 10 women and 2 children. This very comfortable home for the poor was found to be in its usual condition of excellence, leaving nothing to be desired on behalf of the objects of its care."

PROTESTANT HOME, ST. CATHARINES (REFUGE BRANCH).

Full particulars of the operations of the Refuge Branch of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1887	..	
Admitted	3	
Total number of inmates		3
Discharged	..	
In residence, 30th September, 1888	3	
		3

Places admitted from.

City of St. Catharines	3	
		3

Sex.

Male	2	
Female	1	
		3

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	3	
		3

Nationalities.

English	3	
		3

The receipts and expenditures of this Branch of the Charity are included in the accounts of the Orphanage.

Government Aid for 1889.

Allowance for 1,095 days, at 5 cents per day	$54 75
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents	21 90
Total	$76 65

The report upon the inspection of this Home will be found in that portion of the report relating to Orphanages.

THE THOMAS WILLIAMS HOME.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, October 1st, 1887	14	
Admitted	14	
Total number of inmates		28
Discharged	8	
Died	2	
In residence, 30th September, 1888	18	
		28

Places admitted from.

City of St. Thomas	28	
		28

Sex.

Male	17	
Female	11	
		28

Religious denominations.

Protestant	22	
Roman Catholic	6	
		28

Nationalities.

Canadian	4	
English	13	
Irish	8	
Other countries	3	
		28

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$301 04
From the City of St. Thomas	640 94
From payments by inmates	191 87
From other sources	140 60
	$1,274.45

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$671 85
Clothing and furnishings	42 02
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	130 12
Salaries and wages	303 00
Other expenses	278 80
	$1,425 79

Government Aid for 1889.

Allowance for 6,705 days' stay, at 5 cents per day	$335 25
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents	134 10
Total	$469 35

INSPECTION.

Copies of the reports made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government are annexed:—

"An inspection of the Thomas Williams Home, St. Thomas, was made by me on the 10th March. On that day there were 10 males and 8 females in residence.

"The house was in its usual satisfactory condition in all respects, and there was every evidence of a careful regard in its management for the comfort and welfare of the inmates."

"I made a second inspection of the Thomas Williams Home, St. Thomas, on the 8th October.

"This institution is making favourable progress; every visit discloses improvement in its condition. I shall not make any suggestions as to matters which still require attention, as I am satisfied that as fast as means will permit improvements will continue to be made.

"The Home had 18 inmates on the day of my visit, namely, 8 males and 10 females."

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, DUNDAS.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	90	
Admitted	32	
Total number of inmates		122
Discharged	26	
Died	8	
In residence, 30th September, 1888	88	
		122

Places admitted from.

City of Hamilton	56	
County of Wentworth and other counties	29	
Other places	37	
		122

Sex.

Male	48	
Female	74	
		122

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	4	
Roman Catholic	118	
		122

Nationalities.

Canadian	26
English	5
Irish	82
Scotch	4
Other countries	5

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$2,914 60
From the City of Hamilton	200 00
From the County of Wentworth	200 00
From other municipalities	414 00
From inmates	879 00
Income	700 00
Subscriptions and donations of private individuals	462 50
Other sources	1,374 42
	$7,144 52

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$5,579 05
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	990 47
Fuel, light and cleaning	1,036 21
Other expenditures	2,245 62
	$9,851 35

Government Aid for 1889.

Allowance for 31,770 days' stay, at 5 cents	$1,588 50
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	635 40
Total	$2,223 90

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of the report made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly is annexed :—

"I made an inspection of the House of Providence, Dundas, on the 16th November. On that date there were in residence 35 adult males, 52 adult females, and 32 boys, a total of 169.

"Everything was found to be in good condition in the building, with the exception of the laundry. A new laundry is very much needed, as the washing has to be done for all the inmates, now numbering 169, as well as for the officers and servants, and it is now done in the most primitive manner. A reasonable outlay in laundry machinery and appliances would be an immense improvement in the working of this Institution, both in efficiency and economy.

"I saw all the boys in residence. They appeared to be in excellent health, and to be happy and contented."

THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, CHATHAM.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	12	
Admitted	11	
Total number of inmates		23

Discharged	7	
Died	2	
In residence, 30th September, 1888	14	
		23

Places admitted from.

Town of Chatham	21	
County of Kent	2	
Emigrants, foreigners, etc	..	
		23

Sex.

Male	14	
Female	9	
		23

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	20	
Roman Catholic	3	
		23

Nationalities.

Canadian	8	
English	6	
Irish	2	
Scotch	3	
Other countries	4	
		23

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$344 75
From the Town of Chatham	2,000 00
From other sources	609 20
	$2,953 95

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$513 74
Clothing and furnishing	63 65
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc	550 87
Salaries and wages	346 50
Other expenses	1,324 31
	$2,799 97

Government Aid for 1889.

Allowance for 4,780 days' stay, at 5 cents per day	$239 00
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents	95 60
Total	$334 60

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly are annexed:—

"An inspection of the Home for the Friendless, Chatham, was made by me on the 2nd August. There were then 12 inmates—7 men and 5 women.

"The institution was scrupulously clean and neat throughout. There is not a better kept institution in this respect in the Province. There are, however, some features of this home which are susceptible of improvement, and no doubt these will receive attention when the available funds will admit of it.

"The two most important items which appear to me to require attention are the heating of the building by hot water and the painting of the floors. The first would materially conduce to the comfort of the inmates, the safety of the building from fire, and economy in the administration. The second would be conducive to cleanliness, as well as great saving of labour, and improve the sanitary condition of the house, inasmuch as the constant scrubbing of pine floors keeps them saturated with water, besides wearing them out very quickly. The continual dampness created is very injurious to the health of the inmates, especially the aged and infirm who are domiciled here, and are subject to rheumatism and kindred aliments."

THE WIDOWS' HOME, BRANTFORD.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	11	
Admitted	3	
Total number of inmates		14
Discharged	3	
Died	..	
In residence, 30th September, 1888	11	
		14

Places admitted from.

City of Brantford	12	
Province of Ontario	2	
		14

Sex.

Female	14	
		14

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	14	
		14

Nationalities.

English	7	
Irish	2	
Other countries	5	
		14

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$278 84
From inmates	40 00
From other sources	490 59
	$809 43

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$367 57
Clothing and furnishing	76 21
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc	132 42
Salaries and wages	192 25
Other expenses	67 35
	$835 80

Government Aid for 1889.

Allowance for 4,487 days' stay, at 5 cents per day	224 35
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents	89 74
	$314 09

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly are annexed :—

"I made an inspection of the Widows' Home, Brantford, on the 3rd August. There were then 9 old ladies in residence.

"The house was found to be in very good order and its affairs well managed."

"On the 15th November I again inspected the Widows' Home, Brantford. The house was in its usual good condition, and every care seemed to be bestowed upon the inmates."

THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, BELLEVILLE.

Full particulaas of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	10	
Admitted	3	
Total number of inmates		13
Discharged	2	
Died	2	
In residence, 30th September, 1888	9	
		13

Places Admitted From.

From the City of Belleville	10	
From the County of Hastings and other counties	3	
		13

Sex.

Male	7	
Female	6	
		13

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	10	
Roman Catholic	3	
		13

Nationalities.

Canadian	1	
English	5	
Irish	7	
		13

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$299 68
From the City of Belleville	100 00
From inmates	102 00
Subscriptions and donations	100 00
	$601 68

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$360 72
Clothing and furnishings	25 73
Fuel, light and cleaning	66 28
Salaries and wages	30 00
Other expenses	57 26
	$539 99

Government Aid for 1889.

Allowance for 3,403 days at 5 cents per day	$170 15
Supplementary aid, 2 cents	68 06
Total	$238 21

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government upon this Charity are annexed :—

" An inspection of the Home for the Friendless, Belleville, was made by me on the 3rd May, when there were 10 old people, 6 males and 4 females, in residence, all of whom were evidently well cared for."

" I made a second inspection of the Home for the Friendless, Belleville, on the 25th July, and found that 9 persons were being maintained on that day. The house was in good order, the records properly kept, and good evidence appeared that the supervision and care of the inmates was properly looked after."

THE PROTESTANT HOME, PETERBOROUGH.

Full particulars of the operations of this institution will be found in the annexed summaries :—

Movement of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	12	
Admitted	17	
Total number of inmates		29
Discharged	11	
Died	1	
In residence, 30th September, 1888	17	
		29

Places admitted from.

From the Town of Peterborough	22	
From the County of Peterborough and other counties	7	
		29

Sex.

Male	12	
Female	17	
		29

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	29	
		29

Nationalities.

Canadian	16	
English	8	
Irish	4	
Scotch	1	
		29

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$462 70
From municipalities for board of inmates	200 00
From inmates	289 69
Subscriptions and donations	593 92
	$1,546 31

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$662 52
Clothing and furnishings	138 04
Fuel, light and cleaning	197 00
Salaries and wages	221 50
Other expenses	241 89
	$1,460 95

Government Aid for 1889.

Allowance for 5,755 days. at 5 cents per day - -	$287 75
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents - - -	115 10
Total - - - - - - - - -	$402 85

INSPECTIONS.

Instructions were given to Mr. Mann to make the inspection of this Home. A copy of his report is appended :—

In accordance with your instructions, I made an inspection of the Peterboro' Protestant Home on the 17th May. There were then in residence 17 persons, 5 men, 5 women and 7 children. The latter were all out at school at the time I called, so that I did not see them.

"Since the last inspection of the Home was made, several structural improvements have been completed, such as two bath rooms, two staircases leading to the separate wings; also a new fence across the front of the lot. These several additions will add very much to the general comfort of the old people and to efficiency and appearance of this deserving charity.

"Cleanliness and order prevailed in all parts."

ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

No change has been made during the year in the number of Asylums aided. As will be seen by the Separate Reports, continual improvements are being made in and additions to those already helped by the Province.

The usual statistical tables and summaries are submitted.

The first shews the operations of the various Orphanages during the year :—

NAMES OF ORPHANAGES.	Location.	Number in residence 1st October, 1887.	Number admitted during the year ending 30th September, 1888.	Total number maintained during the year.	Number discharged during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Number remaining in residence on 30th September, 1888.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	Toronto	268	205	473	177	11	285
Protestant Orphan's Home	"	178	76	254	86	.....	168
Girls' Home	"	86	47	133	53	1	79
Boys' "	"	92	54	146	44	1	101
Newsboys' Lodgings	"	12	62	74	62	.....	12
Infants' Home	"	74	202	276	126	61	89
St. Nicholas Home	"	45	131	176	126	.....	50
Hospital for Sick Children	"	36	102	138	95	4	39
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum	Hamilton	154	59	213	61	4	148
Protestant Orphan "	"	34	5	39	13	.....	26
Boys' Home	"	72	26	98	21	.....	77
Girls' "	"	55	34	89	37	.....	52
Home for Friendless	"	29	35	64	24	6	34
Orphans' Home	Kingston	57	24	81	30	2	49
House of Providence Orphanage	"	14	179	193	160	1	32
Hotel Dieu "	"	40	74	114	79	1	34
Orphans' Home	Ottawa	23	57	80	39	1	40
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	"	59	60	119	59	.....	60
St. Joseph's " "	"	114	128	242	120	1	121
Roman Catholic Orphans' Home	London	93	53	146	51	12	83
Protestant " "	"	54	27	81	22	.....	59
Women's Refuge and Infants' Home	"	11	93	104	67	18	19
Protestant Home (Orphanage Branch)	St. Catharines.	19	3	22	4	1	17
Orphan Asylum	St. Agatha	38	8	46	5	1	40
The Thomas Williams Home (Orph'age Branch)	St. Thomas	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....
Orphans' Home	Fort William	36	13	49	15	1	33
Totals	.....	1693	1759	3452	1578	127	1747
Totals 1887	.....	1738	1789	3527	1713	82	1732

During 1888, as compared with 1887, there was a decrease of 75 in the number maintained in the Orphanages, while the deaths rose from 82 to 127.

The statistics relating to the sex, religious denominations, and nationalities of the inmates are given in the following summary:—

Sex.

Male	1,862	
Female	1,590	
		3,452

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	1,712	
Roman Catholic	1,740	
		3,452

Nationalities.

Canadian	2,412	
English	416	
Irish	412	
Scotch	64	
United States	52	
Other countries and unknown	96	
		3,452

Previous Residence.

Received from cities in which Orphanages are located	2,566	
Received from counties in which Orphanages are located	271	
Received from other counties in the Province	456	
Emigrants and foreigners	159	
		3,452

The next table shews the aggregate stay of the inmates of the Orphanages the fixed allowances in respect thereof under the Charity Aid Act. the receipts of the Institutions on maintenance account, the amount of the supplementary allowance, together with the total amount which will be recommended as the grant to be voted by the Legislature during the session of 1889. Following that table is one shewing the cost of maintaining the Orphanages, and then come the separate reports upon each Home.

NAMES OF ORPHANAGES.	Location.	Aggregate stay of inmates.	Fixed allowance at one and a half cent. per day.	Amount received from all sources other than Government.	Supplementary allowance of one quarter such receipts, provided amount does not exceed the half cent allowance.	Supplementary allowance of half cent. per day.	Total Government grant for the year 1889.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	Toronto	102962	1544 43	7436 95	.....	514 81	2059 24
Protestant Orphans' Home	"	67310	1009 65	9542 09	.....	336 55	1346 20
Girls' Home	"	32238	483 57	4599 30	.....	161 19	644 76
Boys' Home	"	38494	577 41	5803 22	.....	192 47	769 88
Newsboys' Lodgings	"	6337	95 05	3041 46	.....	31 69	126 74
Infants' Home and Infirmary	"	32258	.....	4913 18	.....	.....	1628 68
St. Nicholas Home	"	18900	283 50	4822 09	.....	94 50	378 00
Hospital for Sick Children	"	15890	.....	4899 44	.....	.....	2354 22
St. Marys' Orphan Asylum	Hamilton	54478	817 17	5677 80	.....	272 39	1089 56
Orphan Asylum	"	10369	155 54	3722 05	.....	51 84	207 38
Boys' Home	"	28057	420 85	4132 10	.....	140 29	561 14
Girls' Home	"	19854	297 81	2502 38	.....	99 27	397 08
Home for Friendless	"	11761	.....	1597 07	.....	.....	440 17
Orphans' Home	Kingston	21188	317 82	2845 59	.....	105 94	423 76
House of Providence Orphan Asylum	"	10666	159 99	†.....	.....	53 33	213 32
Hotel Dieu	"	12557	188 36	341 25	.....	62 78	251 14
Orphans' Home	Ottawa	13365	200 47	9296 29	.....	66 83	267 30
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	"	20983	314 75	*6840 35	.....	104 91	419 66
St. Joseph's " "	"	45667	685 01	5013 57	.....	228 33	913 34
Roman Catholic Orphans' Home	London	28645	429 67	†.....	.....	143 23	572 90
Protestant Orphans' Home	"	20355	305 33	†.....	.....	101 77	407 10
Womens' Refuge and Infants' Home	"	6308	.....	495 32	.....	.....	291 82
Protestant Home (Orphanage Branch)	St. Catharines	6338	95 07	*1493 17	.....	31 69	126 76
Orphan Asylum	St. Agatha	14360	215 40	888 50	.....	71 80	287 20
The Thomas Williams Home (Orphanage Branch)	St. Thomas	124	1 86	†.....	.....	62	2 48
Orphan Asylum	Fort William	13693	205 39	2148 05	.....	68 47	273 86
Totals	.....	653157	8804 10	92051 22	.....	2934 70	16453 69
" 1887	.....	657709	9007 24	90998 42	.....	3002 46	15928 82

* Includes receipts of Refuge Branch. † Included with Refuge Branch.

‡ This sum includes 10 cents per day for the mother nurses, and a grant of $200 for Infirmary work.

NAMES OF ORPHANAGES.	Location.	Aggregate stay of inmates.	Total expenditure on maintenance account for the year ending 30th of September, 1888.	Average cost per inmate per day.
			$ c.	Cents.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	Toronto	102962	9901 13	9.62
Protestant Orphans' Home	"	67310	9419 96	14.00
Girls' Home	"	32238	5887 91	18.26
Boys' Home	"	38494	6638 63	17.24
Newsboys' Lodgings	"	6337	4338 07	68.45
Infants' Home and Infirmary	"	32258	6206 38	19.24
St. Nicholas' Home	"	18900	5203 54	27.53
Hospital for Sick Children	"	15890	7731 45	48.66
St. Marys' Orphan Asylum	Hamilton	54478	6902 80	12.67
Orphan Asylum	"	10369	*4539 76	.....
Boys' Home	"	28057	4746 45	16.90
Girls' Home	"	19854	3612 95	18.20
Home for Friendless	"	11761	2034 48	17.31
Orphans' Home	Kingston	21188	3103 04	14.64
House of Providence Orphan Asylum	"	10666	†.....	.....
Hotel Dieu Orphan Asylum	"	12557	818 63	6.52
Orphans' Home	Ottawa	13365	9121 50	68.25
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	"	20983	9220 02	44.00
St. Joseph's " "	"	45667	5833 61	13 00
Roman Catholic Orphans' Home	London	28645	†.....	.....
Protestant Orphans' Home	"	20355	†.....	.....
Womens' Refuge and Infants' Home	"	6308	1021 75	16.21
Protestant Home (Orphanage Branch)	St. Catharines	6338	1716 62	27.40
Orphan Asylum	St. Agatha	14360	1168 38	8.14
The Thomas Williams Home (Orphanage Branch)	St. Thomas	124	†.....	.....
Orphan Asylum	Fort William	13693	3775 98	27.60
Totals		653157	123943 04	.....

* Includes expenditure of Refuge Branch. † Included with Refuge Branch.

SEPARATE REPORTS.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM, TORONTO.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Orphanage during the year:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	268	
Admitted	205	
Total number of inmates		473
Discharged	177	
Died	11	
In residence, 30th September, 1888	285	
		473

Sex.

Male	239	
Female	234	
		473

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	11	
Roman Catholic	462	
		473

Nationalities.

Canadian	382	
English	27	
Irish	45	
United States	11	
Other countries	8	
		473

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	329	
County of York	18	
Other parts of Ontario	111	
Other countries	15	
		473

The receipts of the institution during the year, including the Government grant of $2,076.70, were $9,513.65, and the expenditures were $9,901.13.

The collective stay of the inmates was 102,962 days, entitling the institution to receive the sum of $2,059.24 as Government aid for the year 1889.

Inspections.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government upon this Home are annexed:—

"I made an inspection of the Roman Catholic Orphanage at Sunnyside on the 19th March. On that day the names of 147 youths were recorded. Eighteen of the boys, who belong to a band lately organized, had, with a number of the

other boys, left that morning for a holiday in the city, consequently I did not see them. Those of the lads who were present were comfortably clothed and apparently well cared for. No cases of illness existed.

"The books were properly kept and the house was in its usual condition of order and cleanliness."

"A second inspection of the Sunnyside Orphans' Home was made by me on the 11th September. On that day there were the names of 150 boys recorded as being under charge in the institution. Those of school age were reported to be in regular attendance in the class rooms, with the exception of eight, who were employed at the bolt works near the Orphanage.

"I found the dormitories and all apartments of the building in good order. The books are neatly kept."

"I visited the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, connected with the House of Providence, Toronto, on the 25th October, and found that there were 143 children under charge. Of this number some were of very tender age, mere infants, others were more advanced and able in some measure to care for themselves in the nursery, and the still more advanced were under instruction in the school room at the time of my visit.

"The dormitories were neat and tidy. The children were well and comfortably clad and shewed evidence of the care and attention bestowed on them."

PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries shew the operations of this institution during the past year:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	178	
Admitted	76	
Total number of inmates		254
Discharged	86	
Died	..	
In residence, 30th September, 1888	168	
		254

Sex.

Male	150	
Female	104	
		254

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	254	
		254

Nationalities.

Canadian	240	
English	14	
		254

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	249	
County of York	1	
Other parts of Ontario	4	
Other countries	..	
		254

The receipts of this institution during the year, including the Government grant of $1,250.80, were $9,542.09, and the expenditures were $9,419.96.

The collective stay of the inmates was 67,310 days, entitling the institution to receive the sum of $1,346.20 as Government aid for the year 1889.

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government are annexed :—

"The Protestant Orphans' Home, Toronto, was inspected by me on the 23rd February, when I found 111 boys and 83 girls in charge. The general health of the inmates was good, one child only was ailing, and she was in delicate health when received into the Home.

"The building was in its usual condition of excellent order and neatness throughout. No unusual occurrence worthy of note has taken place since my last visit. The work of the Home appears to be carried on in a very satisfactory manner."

"The second inspection of the Protestant Orphans' Home, Toronto, was made by me on the 11th September. I found that the inmates then numbered 179—104 boys, 75 girls. Those of school age, 150 in number, were in the school rooms at the time of my visit.

"The children were all in excellent health, clean and comfortably clad, and the Home was in good order throughout. Ample evidence appeared of the continued good care and management of the institution.

"An examination of the books shewed them to be properly kept."

GIRLS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Home during the year :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	86	
Admitted	47	
Total number of inmates		133
Discharged	53	
Died	1	
In residence, 30th September, 1888	79	
		133

Sex

Male	3	
Female	130	
		133

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	130	
Roman Catholic	3	
		133

Nationalities.

Canadian	109	
English	15	
Irish	4	
United States	2	
Other Countries	3	
		133

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	125	
Other parts of Ontario	8	
		133

Including the Government grant of $611.18, the revenue of the Asylum during the year amounted to $5,710.48, and the expenditure to $5,887.91.

The collective stay of the inmates was 32,238 days, entitling the Asylum to receive a sum of $644.76 as Government aid for 1889.

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government upon this Home are annexed :—

"An inspection of the Girls' Home, Toronto, was made by me on the 7th March. At that date the Home contained 96 inmates, 3 of whom are adults. A marked improvement has taken place in the health of the children during the past two or three years, there being now only 11 isolated in separate bedrooms in consequence of the skin disease with which they are afflicted. On its first appearance between 60 and 70 children were attacked.

"The Home was found to be thoroughly clean and orderly in all departments. The children were assembled at their evening meal of ample and wholesome food."

"I made a second visit of inspection to the Girls' Home, Toronto, on the 14th August. Eighty-three children were being cared for, 70 of whom were in the Home proper and 13 in a detached building in Bleeker street. This arrangement in regard to the isolation of 13 of the children has been rendered necessary on account of the continued presence of eczema. This seclusion will, no doubt, effect the intended purpose.

"The Home was in good order and the children neat, clean and well cared for. The ordinary routine operations of the institution were being attended to with commendable zeal by the matron and her assistants."

BOYS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries shew the operations of the Home during the year :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1887	92	
Admitted	54	
Total number of inmates		146
Discharged	44	
Died	1	
In residence, 30th September, 1888	101	
		146

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	142	
Roman Catholic	4	
		146

Nationalities.

Canadian	101	
English	22	
Irish	14	
Other countries	9	
		146

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	146	
		146

The receipts of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $786.24, amounted to $6,589.46, and the expenditures were $6,638.63.

The collective stay of the institution was equal to 38,494 days, entitling the institution to receive the sum of $769.88 as Government aid for the year 1889.

Inspections.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government are annexed :

"I made an inspection of the Boys' Home, Toronto, on the 7th February. I saw the 104 youths then in residence, all of whom were in excellent health. All those of school age were in the school room under the instruction of one teacher, and although good progress was evident in many cases, it was quite apparent that it was impossible for one teacher to do justice to so large a number of scholars. On enquiry I found that 31 classes in all were being taught, and even if the ordinary school hours were extended to their utmost limit, it is obvious that the time allotted to each class must be very short. The excellent system and order prevailing in the school-room no doubt measurably lighten the task of the teacher in instructing so large a number of children, but it is nevertheless to be hoped that the responsible authorities will see the necessity for employing an assistant teacher.

"The Home was found to be in its usual condition of perfect order and cleanliness, and the appearance of the boys shewed that they were receiving every needed care and attention by the matron and her assistant. The good health of the boys in this institution is worthy of note.

"I learned that, owing to the necessity for increased accommodation, the managers have been discussing the question of enlarging the building. In the event of their deciding to add to it, it would be wise, notwithstanding the immunity enjoyed in the past from epidemics and ailments of a serious nature, to make provision for a sick-room for the isolation of patients when the disease is contagious or epidemic in its character."

"The Boys' Home, Toronto, was again inspected by me on the 14th August There were 108 boys in charge at this time. They were all in excellent health and in the best of spirits, enjoying themselves during the vacation. They shewed in many ways that they were being cared for and attended to with usual interest, and good judgment exercised in their behalf.

"The Home in all sections was in excellent order, and in a thorough state of cleanliness.

"The books were well and neatly kept, and there was every evidence of the maintenance of close supervision and care over the lads."

NEWSBOYS' LODGINGS, TORONTO.

The following summaries shew the operations of this institution during the year :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1887	12	
Admitted	62	
Total number of inmates		74
Discharged	62	
Deaths	..	
In residence, 30th September, 1888	12	
		74

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	60	
Roman Catholic	14	
		74

Nationalties.

Canadian	52	
English	16	
Irish	3	
Other countries	3	
		74

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	72	
County of York	2	
Other counties	..	
Other countries	..	
		74

The income during the year, including the Government grant of 161.04, was $3,202.50, and the expenditures were $4,338.07.

The collective stay of the boys was 6,337 days, entitling the institution to eceive the sum of $126.74 as Government aid for the year 1889.

INSPECTIONS

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government are annexed:—

"I visited the Newsboys' Lodgings, Toronto, on the 5th March, when the register contained the names of 21 boys as inmates. This number is considerably below the average for some time past. I was informed that quite a number of boys had been ailing, and that the sickness which prevailed in the building at the time of my last inspection still continues. This condition would appear to be largely due to the dilapidated and unhealthy state of the basement of the building, and many of the boys, from their fear of becoming ill, prefer not to lodge in the institution. Members of the Superintendent's family have suffered in health as well as the boys, and it is most important that measures should be taken to remedy the defects in the building. The basement is damp and unhealthy throughout, and should have a concrete floor laid in it. The fittings of the wash and bath rooms are in a very bad state, and require renewing throughout. It is to be hoped that the managers will see the necessity for such alterations and improvements as will place the building in a fairly tenantable condition."

"On the 25th October I made an inspection of the Newsboys' Lodgings, Toronto, and found that there were sixteen provided with board and lodging on the day of my visit.

"Extensive alterations and improvements of a structural character have been made of the Lodgings since the date of my last visit. The whole building has been raised about three feet, so as to give sufficient height in the basement, which has been sub-divided so as to admit of ample kitchen, bath room, furnace room, storeroom, etc. The floor has been well concreted, and the whole work appears to have been very substantially and properly done. Several changes have been made in the upper apartments which add much to the convenience and internal economy of the house. An additional story has been added to the rear part, which will afford sleeping accommodation for 20 more boys. A sick room has also been added in good position, and the whole premises will be ready for occupation in a few weeks, and, with the enlarged capacity and comfort, good work should be accomplished, as the apartments now are so much superior to what they have been in the past.

"Whilst these improvements have been in progress a small house on Duke Street has been occupied, and a limited number of boys have been accommodated there."

THE INFANTS' HOME, TORONTO

The following summaries shew the operations of this Home during the past year:—

Movements of Inmates.

	Infants.	Mothers.	Total.
In residence, 1st October, 1887 - -	50	24	74
Admitted - - - - - - -	137	65	202
Total number of inmates - - -	187	89	276
Discharged - - - - - - -	66	60	126
Died - - - - - - - - -	61	..	61
In residence, 30th September, 1888 - -	60	29	89
	187	89	276

The statistical information regarding the infants is as follows, viz.:—

Sex.

Male	93	
Female	94	
		187

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	140	
Roman Catholic	47	
		187

Nationalities.

Canadian	159	
English	12	
Irish	10	
Scotland	4	
Other countries	2	
		187

Places Admitted from.

City of Toronto	154	
Province of Ontario	5	
Other countries	28	
		187

The receipts of the Home during the year were $6,240.47, and the expenditures were $6,206.38.

The collective stay of the children equalled 22.266 days. The Home will be entitled in respect of them to $445.32.

The collective stay of the mother nurses, for whom 10 cents a day is allowed, was 9,464 days. The Home will therefore be entitled to $946.40.

The collective days' stay of the other women, for whom 7 cents per day is allowed, was 528 days, for which the sum of $36.96 will be allowed.

The total grant, therefore, to the Home for 1889, including the grant of $200 for the Infirmary work, will amount to $1,628.68.

Inspections.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government upon this Home are annexed:—

"On the 22nd February I visited the Infant's Home, Toronto, On that day there were 71 infants and 32 mothers in the Home, all of whom were in good health. Twenty-five mother nurses have been admitted during the currency of this year, and there were 30 in residence at the close of the last. During the same time 84 infants have been admitted to the general wards and 24 to the infirmary branch. In this latter department, 7 deaths have taken place since the commencement of the year, and a like number in the general wards. This is a percentage of 13 on the total admissions, but excluding the infirmary, the rate is reduced to 8 per cent. This good shewing is largely to be attributed to the increased dormitory accommodation afforded in the new annexe, which, in the absence of any contagious ailment or epidemic, has been occupied for ordinary purposes since its erection. In the event of an epidemic, such as formerly visited this institution, again appearing, this annexe will undoubtedly

prove a great benefit in furthering the efforts made to preserve life. It is suitably furnished and well adapted to the purpose for which it was designed. Its cost was $6,000.

" I found the Home to be in excellent order and the books properly kept."

" A second inspection of the Infants' Home, Toronto, was made by me on the 14th August. I visited all the different apartments and saw that they were in good condition, and that a proper state of order was maintained throughout. There were 29 adult mother nurses and 55 infants, making a total of 84 under charge on the day of my visit. Eighty-three mother nurses have been admitted since the commencement of the current year, and 122 infants, 50 of whom were received into the infirmary branch. Of these latter, 26, or 52 per cent. have died. Of the remnining 72 admitted, 28 or 37 per cent. have died. This largely increased death-rate in the infirmary has been due to disease of an hereditary character, many of those received were, I understand, in a dying condition when taken in.

" I found the books to be properly kept, and that a good record had been made of the routine work of the Home."

ST. NICHOLAS HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries shew the operations of the Home during the official year :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	45	
Admitted	131	
Total number of inmates		176
Discharged	126	
Died	..	
In residence, 30th September, 1888	50	
		176

Sex.

Male	176	
		176

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	21	
Roman Catholic	155	
		176

Nationalities.

Canadian	99	
English	29	
Irish	31	
Other countries	17	
		176

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	80	
Other places	96	
		176

The revenue of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $395.38, was $5,217.47, and the expenditure was $5,203.54.

The collective stay of the boys was 18,900 days, entitling the institution to receive the sum of $378 as Government aid for 1889.

Inspections.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government are annexed :—

" The St. Nicholas Home, Toronto, was inspected by me on the 3rd March. The register then contained the names of 54 boys and young men, who were receiving lodging. Night school instruction is also provided for these lads, and an examination of copy-books, etc., shewed that many of them are making good progress.

" The Home was found in good order and strictly clean. The books are properly kept."

" I made another inspection of the St. Nicholas Home, Toronto, on the 25th October. On that day there were recorded the names of 51 boys and youths who were receiving board and lodging. I found the house clean, the dormitories well kept, and the furniture and furnishings in good order. Some painting and kalsomining has been done since the date of my last inspection, which greatly improves the rooms most used and therefore requiring more constant work to keep them in repair."

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN.

The following summaries shew the operations of this institution during the year :—

Movements of Inmates.

Under treatment, 1st October, 1887	36	
Admitted	102	
Total number of inmates		138
Discharged	95	
Died	4	
Under treatment, 30th September, 1888	39	
		138

Sex.

Male	70	
Female	68	
		138

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	110	
Roman Catholic	15	
Other Religions	13	
		138

Nationalities.

Canadian	138	
	——	138

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	115	
County of York	4	
Other counties and countries	19	
	——	138

In the Convalescent Home on the Island, 90 children were admitted during the summer season, but the majority of these were patients transferred from the Hospital.

The income of the Hospital during the year amounted to $8,264.40, and the expenditures to $7,731.45.

The collective stay of the inmates, including those in the Island Home who required active medical or surgical treatment, was equal to 15,524 days, entitling the institution to aid to the extent of $2,328.60.

The collective stay of the children admitted to the Island Home as convalescents was 366 days. The Hospital will be entitled in respect of them to an allowance of 7 cents per day, equal to $25.62, making a total of $2,354.22 as Government aid for the year 1889.

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the report made by me to the Government are annexed:—

"I made an inspection of the Sick Children's Hospital, Toronto, on the 5th March and saw 44 little patients then under treatment, of whom 21 were boys and 23 girls. The Hospital was in good order, but overcrowded, the accommodation contained in the present building being too limited. Notwithsanding the number now being cared for, the admission of many other children has had to be refused Building operations are to be commenced in the spring, according to plans and specifications already prepared and which provide for much enlarged and more suitable accommodation. When the new structure is finished, this institution will occupy a position second to none in all the appliances for the comfort and treatment of the poor little sufferers."

"I made a second inspection of the building occupied for the purposes of the Sick Children's Hospital, Toronto, on the 10th August, when there were 13 children under treatment. The others, to the number of 45 or 50, were being cared for in the Lakeside Home on the Island Those in residence in the city building were all surgical cases and were allowed to remain in the winter home here, so that they might be conveniently attended to and be near the medical supervision. The condition of the building and the attention bestowed on the children appeared to be good and satisfactory in all respects, and the little patients were as comfortable as they could be under the circumstances.

"On the occasion of a subsequent visit to the Lakeside Home, I found 47 children in residence, all of whom seemed to be well looked after. The house was clean and tidy and the books properly kept."

ST. MARY'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, HAMILTON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Asylum during the year :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	154	
Admitted	59	
Total number of inmates		213
Discharged	61	
Died	4	
In residence, 30th September, 1888	148	
		213

Sex.

Male	114	
Female	99	
		213

Religious Denomination.

Roman Catholic	213	
		213

Nationalities.

Canadian	202	
English	9	
Irish	2	
		213

Places admitted from.

City of Hamilton	107	
County of Wentworth	40	
Other counties and countries	66	
		213

Including the Government grant of $1,225.28 the revenue of the Asylum during the year amounted to $6,903.08, and the expenditure to $6,902.80.

The collective stay of the inmates was 54.478 days, entitling the Asylum to receive a sum of $1,089.56, as Government aid for 1889.

Inspections.

Copies of the reports made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government are annexed :—

"An inspection of the St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Hamilton, was made by me on the 19th July.

"On that day there were in residence 74 children, all of whom I saw. They appeared to be enjoying good health, and were making active preparations for a picnic which was to take place that afternoon. The Mother Superior was able to report that during the year out of the large number of children cared for there had been but one death.

"The institution was in excellent order throughout, which fact is exceedingly creditable to those in charge, inasmuch as the building is of such a character as to make it difficult in many respects to keep it so."

"I made an inspection of the St. Mary's Orphanage on the 24th October, when I found 60 children under its roof. With a very inferior building this institution is bright and cheerful, showing every sign of earnest and efficient work. The children were tidy and well fed, and looked pictures of health."

PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, HAMILTON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Asylum during the year:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October. 1887	34	
Admitted	5	
Total number of inmates		39
Discharged	13	
In residence, 30th September, 1888	26	
		39

Sex.

Male	30	
Female	9	
		39

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	39	
		39

Nationalities.

Canadian	37	
English	2	
		39

Place admitted from.

City of Hamilton	39	
		39

The receipts of the Asylum during the year were $4,429.56, and the expenditures were $4,539.76. The receipts and expenditures of the Aged Women's Refuge are included in these amounts.

The collective stay of the children was 10,369 days, entitling the institution to receive the sum of $207.38 as Government aid for 1889.

Inspections.

Copies of the reports made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly are annexed:—

"I made an inspection of the Orphan Asylum, Hamilton, on the 19th July, when there were 26 children in residence.

"Everything about this institution was found to be in good order and the work making satisfactory progress."

"An inspection of the Orphan Asylum, Hamilton, was made by me on the 25th October. There were 26 children in residence, all but four of whom were boys.

"Everything about this institution was found to be in excellent order."

BOYS' HOME, HAMILTON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Home during the year :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	72	
Admitted	26	
Total number of inmates		98
Discharged	21	
Died	..	
In residence, 30th September, 1888	77	
		98

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	98	
Roman Catholic	..	
Other religions	..	
		98

Places admitted from.

City of Hamilton	98	
		98

Nationalities.

Canadian	57	
English	23	
Irish	10	
Scotch	7	
Other countries	1	
		98

The receipts of the Home during the year were $4,754.08, and the expenditures were 4,746.45.

The collective stay of the inmates was 28,057 days, entitling the House to receive the sum of $561.14 as Government aid for 1889.

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly are annexed :—

"An inspection of the Boys' Home, Hamilton, was made by me on the 19th July. There were then in residence 10 adults or boys over the regulation age, and 70 boys who are regular inmates of the proper age.

"The institution was found in its usual admirable condition. It is highly creditable to the City of Hamilton, and epsecially to those concerned in its management. I regret to find that the new hot water system of heating the building is not satisfactory, but I understand that measures are being taken for correcting its defects and putting it in good order."

"The Boys' Home, Hamilton, was inspected by me on the 25th October. There were 75 boys under its charge on the day of my visit. Everything was found to be in excellent order, as it always is in this house, and the work going on in a satisfactory way."

GIRLS' HOME, HAMILTON.

The following summaries shew operations of this Home during the year :—

Movement of Inmates

In residence, 1st October, 1887	55	
Admitted	34	
Total number of inmates		89
Discharged	37	
Deaths	..	
In residence, 30th September, 1888	52	
		89

Sex.

Male	1	
Female	88	
		89

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	89	
		89

Nationalities.

Canadian	73	
English	9	
Irish	1	
Other countries	6	
		89

Places admitted from.

City of Hamilton	89	
Other parts of the Province of Ontario	..	
		89

The revenue of the Home during the year was $3,022.22, and the expenditure was $3,612.95.

The collective stay of the children was 19,854 days, entitling the Home to receive a sum of $397.08 as Government aid for 1889.

Inspections.

Copies of the reports made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly are annexed :—

"The Girls' Home, Hamilton, was visited by me on the 19th July. There were 60 girls then in residence.

"I was not very favourably impressed with the condition in which I found the Home. It was in many respects untidy, both as to the house and the inmates. A new matron is in charge, and I hope that on my next visit I shall be able to make a more favourable report."

"I made a second inspection of the Girls' Home, Hamilton on the 25th October. There were 52 girls in residence on that date. There is not much progress apparent in the affairs of this Home, and as compared with any of the

other institutions in Hamilton, it does not appear in a very favourable light. Its kindred institution, the Boys' Home, is a model, and there is no good reason that I know of why the Girls' Home should not attain to a like position.

"The most satisfactory feature of the Home is its school, which I visited with a great deal of pleasure, and I spent some time in seeing the progress of the work of that department.

"With the fine building owned by this charity, it seems a pity it should be allowed to remain in the dingy, cheerless condition it is always found in."

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, HAMILTON

The following summaries shew the operations of this Home during the year:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1887	29	
Admitted	35	
Total number inmates		64
Discharged	24	
Died	6	
In residence 30th September, 1888	34	
		64

Sex.

Male (infants)	22	
Female	42	
		64

Religious Denominations.

Protestants	59	
Roman Catholic	5	
		64

Nationalities.

Canadian	51	
English	8	
Irish	4	
Scotch	1	
		64

Places admitted from.

City of Hamilton	58	
Other places and counties	6	
		64

"The revenue of the Home, exclusive of the Government grant of $561.02, was $2,158.09, and the expenditure $2,034.48.

The collective stay of the children equalled 8,388 days. The Home, therefore, will be entitled in respect of them to $167.76.

The collective stay of mother nurses, for whom 10 cents a day is allowed was 1,210 days. The Home in respect of these will be entitled to $121.00.

The collective days' stay of those mothers for whom 7 cents per day is allowed was 2,163 days, for which they are entitled to receive $151.41.

The total grant to the Home, therefore, for 1889, will amount to $440.17.

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly are annexed:—

"I made an inspection of the Home for the Friendless, Hamilton, on the 19th July, on which day there were 10 adult females and 25 infants, making a total of 35. I was gratified to find that the new wing of this Home had been commenced and that the work was in active progress. When this addition is completed facilities will be afforded for the more satisfactory working of the establishment and its capacity will be greatly increased.

"Very good accounts were given to me by the matron of the institution of the success of its reformatory work. She informed me that of about twenty unfortunate girls who passed through their hands last year not one of them had been known to relapse, and through the efforts of the officers of the Home one girl had been married to the father of her illegitimate child."

"The Home for the Friendless and Infants' Home, Hamilton, was inspected by me on the 25th October. There were on that date 29 inmates, namely, 23 adult women, and 29 children. I regretted to find that 12 of the latter were suffering from eczema, which, though not a severe ailment, is an excessively troublesome one, and adds much to the difficulties of caring for the affected where there are so many children, and the help limited.

"The new wing to the building is progressing rapidly towards completion, and will add very greatly to the facilities for doing the work of the institution. It will be ready for occupation in a few weeks.

"In looking over the heating and plumbing, I regretted to find that, for economical reasons, a heating boiler has been put in, which, in my opinion, will prove to be too small to heat the building comfortably and economically. I regretted also to find that the plumbing is not constructed in accordance with modern ideas and requirements. Every pipe is hidden, and every sink and closet securely boxed in. It is impossible to say whether the work is properly done or not, because nothing is visible.

"There is nothing now better understood than that every pipe connected with the plumbing in such places should be visible in its whole length, and that sinks and closets should on no consideration be boxed in from everyday view. The soil pipe is carried through the roof, but with a reduced diameter near the top, which is another sad mistake, and a man-hole is opened in the yard, which will afford the children an excellent opportunity of congregating about it and inhaling sewer gas to an unlimited extent."

ORPHANS' HOME, KINGSTON.

The following summaries shew the operations of the institution during the year:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1887	57	
Admitted	24	
Total number of inmates		81
Discharged	30	
Died	2	
In residence 30th September, 1888	49	
		81

Sex.

Male	40	
Female	41	
		81

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	79	
Roman Catholic	2	
		81

Nationalities.

Canadian	60	
English	15	
Other countries	6	
		81

Places admitted from.

City of Kingston	76	
County of Frontenac	1	
Other counties of Ontario	4	
		81

The revenue of the Home during the year was $3,252.87, including the Government grant of $407.28, and the expenditure was $3,103.04.

The collective stay of the children was 21,188 days, entitling the institution to receive a sum of $423.76, as Government aid for 1889.

INSPECTIONS.

I instructed Mr. Hayes to make the first inspection of this home. A copy of his report is annexed:—

"As authorized by you, I made an inspection to the Orphan's Home, Kingston, on the 6th June. There were then 33 boys and 27 girls being cared for. These children were all seen. They appeared to be properly looked after. None were on the sick list.

"The building was in thoroughly good order, and the beds were clean and comfortable.

"Some suggestions were made for the better keeping of the books of record."

A copy of the report made by me upon this orphanage is annexed:—

"I made an inspection of the Protestant's Orphan's Home, Kingston, on the 2nd August. There were at that time under charge 34 boys and 22 girls. The house was in its usual condition of cleanliness and order, and notwithstanding the matron had been complaining and confined to her room for some days, the domestic work appeared to be well attended to.

"The usual school vacation term was being enjoyed by the children, and all of them looked well and hearty."

ORPHANAGE OF THE HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, KINGSTON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Orphanage during the year :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	14	
Admitted	179	
Total number of inmates		193
Discharged	160	
Died	1	
In residence, 30th September, 1888	32	
		193

Sex

Male	148	
Female	45	
		193

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	1	
Roman Catholic	192	
		193

Nationalities.

Canadian	34	
English	115	
Irish	40	
Other countries	4	
		193

Places admitted from.

City of Kingston	18	
County of Frontenac	9	
Other countries	166	
		193

The receipts and expenditures of the Orphanage are included with those of the House of Providence, and cannot be shewn separately.

The collective stay of the children was 10,666 days, entitling the Orphanage to receive the sum of $213.32, as Government aid for 1889.

Inspections.

Authority was given by me to Mr. Hayes to inspect this Orphanage. A copy of his report is annexed :—

" As instructed by you, I made an inspection of the Orphanage Branch of the House of Providence, Kingston, on the 6th June. There were then 29 children in residence, all of whom were seen. They appeared to be in good health and properly looked after. It is a pity, however, that they should be kept under the same roof with a number of pauper adults."

A copy of the report made by me to the Government is annexed:—

"I visited the House of Providence Orphanage, Kingston, on the 2nd August, and found that there were 29 youths being cared for. I saw all the children in residence who, since the date of my last visit, have been domiciled in another building adjacent to the main building of the institution. This increased accommodation for the Orphanage affords great relief in the house proper, and in the meantime prevents overcrowding. The new apartments have been taken possession of lately, and when repairs and refitting are completed, the children will be better provided for."

HOTEL DIEU ORPHAN ASYLUM, KINGSTON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Asylum during the year:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	40	
Admitted	74	
Total number of inmates		114
Discharged	79	
Death	1	
In residence, 30th September, 1888	34	
		114

Sex.

Male	37	
Female	77	
		114

Religious Denominations.

Roman Catholic	111	
Protestant	3	
		114

Nationalities.

Canadian	46	
English	67	
Other countries	1	
		114

Places admitted from.

City of Kingston	40	
County of Frontenac	7	
Other counties and countries	67	
		114

The income of the Asylum during the year amounted to $341.25, and the expenditure to $818.63.

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 12,557 days, thus entitling the institution to receive the sum of $251.14 as Government aid for 1889.

INSPECTIONS.

I instructed Mr. Hayes to visit this Orphanage. A copy of his report is annexed :—

"As directed by you, I made an inspection of the Hotel Dieu Orphanage, Kingston, on the 6th June. An examination of the books, which are well kept, shewed that 34 children were being maintained by this Charity. These children were all seen, and shewed evidence of great care. The portion of the building devoted to them was in proper order.

"It would be a great improvement could these children be kept in a building used for an Orphanage only. At present the accommodation provided is not all that could be desired."

The second inspection was made by me. A copy of my report to the Government is appended :—

"I made an inspection of the Hotel Dieu Orphanage, on the 2nd August, and found that there were 23 youths and 6 adults in residence. I saw the children, who appeared to be well cared for, comfortable in all respects, and their apartments were in their usual condition of good order and cleanliness.

"The books are properly kept."

ORPHANS' HOME, OTTAWA.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Home during the year :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	23	
Admitted	57	
Total number of inmates		80
Discharged	39	
Died	1	
In residence, 30th September, 1888	40	
		80

Sex.

Male	38	
Female	42	
		80

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	80	
Roman Catholic	..	
		80

Nationalities.

Canadian	74	
English	6	
		80

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	61	
County of Carleton	16	
Other countries	3	
		80

The revenue of the Home was $9,591.25, and the expenditures were $9,121.50.

The collective stay of the children was equal to 13,365 days, thus entitling the institution to receive the sum of $267.30 as Government aid for 1889.

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government upon this Orphanage are annexed :—

"I made an inspection of the Orphan's Home, Ottawa, on the 21st June, and saw the 34 youths then under the care of the authorities of the Home. During the prevalence of the epidemic of typhoid fever in the winter months, two cases of the disease were brought into the institution, but no case originated in the Home, and the children were all in excellent health at the time of my visit.

"In view of the application of the Directors for recognition of the 'old women's ward' or Refuge Branch of this charity under Schedule B. of the Act, special inspection of the branch was made at this time, and as all the conditions and surroundings were found to be such as to warrant a report in favour of the prayer of the petition being granted, the necessary representations will be made to the Government."

"I visited the Protestant Orphans' Home, Ottawa, on the 5th October, and saw the 39 children then in charge. They were all in good health and apparently well cared for.

"The Home throughout was in excellent order, and there was satisfactory evidence of the care and good management maintained in carrying on the work of the institution."

ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Asylum during the year :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	59	
Admitted	60	
Total number of inmates		119
Discharged	59	
Died	..	
In residence, 30th September, 1888	60	
		119

Sex.

Male	3	
Female	116	
		119

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	3	
Roman Catholic	116	
		119

Nationalities.

Canadian	72	
English	10	
Irish	35	
Scotch	2	
		119

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	83	
Other parts of the Province	36	
		119

The income of this Orphanage was $10,087.56, inclusive of the Government grant, and the expenditure $9,220.02.

The collective stay of the children was equal to 20,983 days, entitling the institution to receive the sum of $419.66 as Government aid for 1889.

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government upon this Home are annexed :—

"I made an inspection of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Ottawa, on the 21st June, and found that there were 63 youths in charge of the Sisters. The children looked healthy and were well cared for. The dormitories and all the apartments were tidy and in good order."

"I made an inspection of the St. Patrick's Orphanage, Ottawa, on the 5th October, and saw the youths then in charge, 56 in number. They were all well and their appearance shewed that they were properly cared for.

"The apartments were in good order."

ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Charity during the year :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	114	
Admitted	128	
Total number of inmates		242
Discharged	120	
Died	1	
In residence, 30th September, 1888	121	
		242

Sex.

Male	98	
Female	144	
		242

Religious Denominations.

Roman Catholic	240	
Protestant	2	
		242

Nationalities.

Canadian	224	
Irish	12	
Other countries	6	
		242

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	161	
County of Carleton	28	
Other counties and places	53	
		242

The receipts of the institution were $5,868.09, and the expenditures $5,833.61.

The collective stay of the children was 45,667 days, entitling the Asylum to receive the sum of $913.34 as the Government aid for 1889.

Inspection.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government upon this Home are annexed :—

"I visited the St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Ottawa, on the 21st June. There were then 128 inmates, of whom 120 were under twelve years of age. At the time of this visit a large number of the elder children had just left the building to attend the funeral of a late benefactor of the institution, through whose instrumentality and liberal donations its material interests have been greatly advanced.

"The children who remained in the building had the appearance of being well cared for, and of having the usual attention paid to their wants. All of them were reported to be in good health.

"The house was neat and clean in all parts, and I found the books properly kept."

"I again inspected the St. Joseph's Orphanage, Ottawa, on the 5th October. An examination of the books shewed that there were 121 inmates being cared for, 114 being youths under twelve years of age, and 7 adult females. The children were all in excellent health, and were neat and clean in appearance.

"In the schoolroom there were in the senior class 33, and in the junior 51. Some of the more advanced children were being instructed outside of the institution, and were absent at the time of my calling. Five were at the Brothers' School, and the remainder were doing domestic work or being cared for in the nursery."

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHANS' HOME, LONDON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Orphanage during the year :--

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	93	
Admitted	53	
Total number of inmates		146
Discharged	51	
Died	12	
In residence, September, 1888	83	
		146

Sex.

Male	78	
Female	68	
		146

Religious Denominations.

Roman Catholic	144	
Protestant	2	
		146

Nationalities.

Canadian	141	
Irish	5	
		146

Places admitted from.

City of London	61	
Other parts of Ontario	85	
		146

The receipts and expenditures of this Home are included with those of the House of Refuge.

The collective stay of these children was 28,645 days, entitling the Asylum to receive the sum of $572.90 as Government aid for 1889.

Inspections.

Copies of the reports made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly are annexed :—

"I made an inspection of the Roman Catholic Orphans' Home, London, on the 31st July. There were 80 children in residence on that date.

"The institution was found to be in the best of order in all parts.

"I was sorry to be informed that there had been an outbreak of diphtheria in the Home, no less than thirty cases having appeared, twelve resulting fatally. Upon inquiry I learned that the outbreak was not due to any defect in the Institution, but that a case had been brought in unknown to the Sisters, and thus spread the disease. The health of the inmates is now excellent."

"The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, London, was visited by me on the 9th October, when there were 82 children in residence.

"Everything about this Institution was found to be, as usual, in a most satisfactory condition."

PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME, LONDON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Charity during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	54	
Admitted	27	
Total number of inmates		81
Discharged	22	
In residence, 30th September, 1888	59	
		81

Sex.

Male	53	
Female	28	
		81

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	79	
Roman Catholic	2	
		81

Nationalities.

Canadian	71	
English	6	
Irish	2	
Scotch	2	
		81

Places Admitted From.

City of London	81	
		81

The receipts and expenditures of this Home are included with those of the Home for the Aged and Friendless, London.

The collective stay of the children was 20,355 days, entitling the institution to receive the sum of $407.10 as Government aid for 1889.

Inspections.

Copies of the reports made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly are annexed:

"An inspection of the Protestant Orphans' Home, London, was made by me on the 31st July. The inmates numbered on that day 38 males and 17 females. The institution was in fairly good order—as good as could be expected, perhaps, considering the small number of servants employed, thus making it necessary to depend chiefly upon the children for doing the work. There is reason to complain of the condition of the closets and plumbing; they are not at all up to the requirements of the present state of sanitary science, and this feature of the building should receive a thorough overhauling.

"There is also a necessity for providing a better system of seating the children in the school room. Great injury may be and often is inflicted upon children by keeping them sitting for hours in a school room without proper seats and desks. I call the special attention of the managers to these two matters.

"The institution is doing a good work, but appears to be considerably straightened for means in the prosecution of its work. I think it deserves greater consideration at the hands of charitable people in London."

"I visited the Protestant Orphans' Home, London, on the 9th October. There were 54 children being cared for, namely, 36 males and 18 females.

"I found everything connected with the Home in excellent order, and the work proceeding in a most satisfactory manner."

WOMEN'S REFUGE AND INFANTS' HOME, LONDON.

The following summaries shew the operations of this charity during the year:—

Movement of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	11	
Admitted	93	
Total number of inmates		104
Discharged	67	
Died	18	
In residence, 30th September, 1888	19	
		104

Sex.

Male (infants)	40	
Female	64	
		104

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	100	
Roman Catholic	4	
		104

Places admitted from.

City of London	98	
Counties in Ontario	2	
Other countries	4	
		104

The receipts during the year, exclusive of the Government grant of $265.85 were $495.32, and the expenditures $1,021.75.

The collective stay of the children equalled 3,857 days. The Home will, therefore, be entitled in respect of them to $77.14. The collective stay of mother nurses, for whom 10 cents a day is allowed, was 1,437 days. The Home in respect of these will be entitled to $143.70.

The collective days' stay of those mothers, for whom 7 cents per day is allowed, was 1,014 days, for which they are entitled to receive $70.98.

The total grant to the Home, therefore, for 1889, will amount to $291.82.

Inspections.

Copies of the reports made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly are appended:

"I made an inspection of the Women's Refuge and Infants Home, London, on the 31st July, when there were 6 adult females and 12 children in residence.

"The children all shewed evidence of the best of care. The institution also was found to be in good condition."

"The Women's Refuge and Infants' Home, London, was again inspected by me on the 9th October, when the inmates numbered 19, viz., 6 adult women and 13 children.

"The Home was found to be in good order throughout."

PROTESTANT HOME (ORPHANAGE BRANCH) ST. CATHARINES.

The following summaries shew the operations of this charity during the year :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	19	
Admitted	3	
Total number of Inmates		22
Discharged	4	
Died	1	
In residence, 30th September, 1888	17	
		22

Sex.

Male	15	
Female	7	
		22

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	22	
		22

Nationalities.

Canadian	17	
English	3	
Irish	1	
Other countries	1	
		22

Places admitted from.

City of St. Catharines	17	
County of Lincoln	5	
		22

The revenue and expenditure of the Home during the year amounted to $1,737.65 and $1,716.62, respectively. The receipts and expenses connected with the Refuge Branch of the Home are also included in these sums.

The collective stay of the children was 6,338 days, entitling the institution to receive the sum of $126.76 as Government aid for 1889.

INSPECTIONS.

Copies of the reports made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly upon this Home, are annexed :—

" My first visit to the Protestant Home, St. Catharines, for the current year, was made on the 10th April. There were in residence on that day two adult males and 20 children, total 22.

" This institution well maintains its character for efficiency and usefulness. I found everything in excellent order, and the work of the Home going on in a most satisfactory manner."

" I made a second inspection of the Protestant Home, St. Catharines, on the 17th October. On that occasion there were 20 male and 22 female children and also two adult males in residence.

" House cleaning was in progress during my visit. This appears to be a chronic condition, but I am not disposed to find fault with the matron's mania ; apart from the confusion attendant upon this process everything was in a highly satisfactory condition."

ST. AGATHA'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, ST. AGATHA.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Asylum during the year :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	38	
Admitted	8	
Total number of inmates		46
Discharged	5	
Died	1	
In residence, 30th September, 1888	40	
		46

Sex.

Male	29	
Female	17	
		46

Religious Denominations.

Roman Catholic	46	
		46

Nationality.

Canadian	46	
		46

Places Admitted From.

Village of St. Agatha	1	
County of Waterloo	42	
Other counties	3	
		46

The revenue of the Asylum was $1,174.88, including the Government grant of $286.38, and the expenditures were $1,168.38.

The collective stay of the children was 14,360 days, entitling the Asylum to receive the sum of $287.20 as Government aid.

INSPECTIONS.

A copy of the report made by Dr. O'Reilly to the Government is appended :—

" I made an inspection of the St. Agatha Orphan Asylum on the 8th August.

" There were then 25 boys and 15 girls in residence.

" As the sisters who have this institution in charge were " in retreat " at the time of my visit, my inspection was not so thorough as usual. What I saw, however, was in every way satisfactory, and I have no reason to believe that the institution was otherwise than in the excellent state I have always found it."

THE THOMAS WILLIAMS HOME (ORPHANAGE BRANCH), ST. THOMAS.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Charity during the year :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	...	
Admitted	2	
Total number of inmates		2
Discharged	2	
In residence, 30th September, 1888	...	
		2

Sex.

Male	2	
		2

Religious Denominations.

Roman Catholic	2	
		2

Nationality.

Canadian	2	
		2

Place admitted from.

City of St. Thomas	2	
		2

The receipts and expenditures are included with those of the Refuge.

The collective stay of the children was 124 days, entitling the Home to receive the sum of $2.48, as Government aid for 1889.

The inspection is included in the report upon the Home already given in the section relating to Refuges.

THE ORPHANS' HOME, FORT WILLIAM.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Home during the year:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	36	
Admitted	13	
Total number of inmates		49
Discharged	15	
Died	1	
In residence, 30th September, 1888	33	
		49

Sex.

Male	14	
Female	35	
		49

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	9	
Roman Catholic	40	
		49

Nationality.

Canadian	49	
		49

Places admitted from.

Port Arthur	10	
From other parts of Ontario	39	
Foreigners	...	
		49

The revenue of the Orphanage was $3,053.47, excluding the Government grant of $275.42, and the expenditure $3,775.98.

The collective stay of the children was 13,693 days, entitling the institution to receive the sum of $273.86, as Government aid for 1889.

———

MAGDALEN ASYLUMS.

The institutions included in this portion of the report have been doing their work quietly and well. I have to report no changes in regard to them, except such minor ones as may be mentioned in the separate reports. The usual statistical tables are appended :—

NAMES OF MAGDALEN ASYLUMS.	Location.	No. of persons in residence on 1st October, 1887.	No. admitted during the year 1888.	Total number under lodgment during the year.	No. of discharges during the year.	No. of deaths during the year.	No. in residence 30th September, 1888.
Industrial Refuge	Toronto	24	40	64	41	3	20
Good Shepherd Refuge for Fallen Women	"	53	48	101	52	4	45
Good Shepherd Magdalen Asylum	Ottawa	100	84	184	80	.....	104
Totals		177	172	349	173	7	169
" 1887		159	170	329	147	5	177

The statistics from each Asylum, in respect of sex, religious denominations, nationalities and previous residence of the inmates, have been summarized as under :—

Sex.

*Male	56	
Female	293	
		349

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	173	
Roman Catholic	176	
		349

Nationalities.

Canadian	163	
English	41	
Irish	107	
Scotch	29	
United States	5	
Other countries	4	
		349

Previous Residence.

Received from city or town in which institutions are located	284	
Received from counties in which institutions are located	12	
Received from other counties in the Province	30	
Emigrants and foreigners	23	
		349

*These are infants.

The next two tables exhibit respectively the aggregate stay of the inmates and the amounts which will be recommended as the grants to be voted in 1889, and the cost of maintaining the various asylums :—

NAMES OF MAGDALEN ASYLUMS.	Location.	Aggregate days' stay of inmates.	Amount received from all sources other than Government.	Total Government grant for the year 1889 at the rate of two cents per day.
			$ c.	$ c.
Industrial Refuge	Toronto	9194	5109 49	183 88
Good Shepherd Refuge for Fallen Women	"	18069	10156 06	361 38
Good Shepherd Magdalen Asylum	Ottawa	36230	6431 15	724 60
Totals		63493	21696 70	1269 86
" 1887		63437	20003 21	1268 74

NAMES OF MAGDALEN ASYLUMS.	Location.	Aggregate days' stay of inmates.	Total expenditure for maintenance during the year.	Aggregate cost per inmate per day.
			$ c.	Cents.
Industrial Refuge	Toronto	9194	*7050 37	.....
Good Shepherd Refuge for Fallen Women	"	18069	10518 20	58.21
Good Shepherd Magdalen Asylum	Ottawa	36230	7758 50	21.41
Totals		63493	25327 07	.....
" 1887		63437	20976 75	.....

*Expenditure of Aged Women's Home is included in this amount.

SEPARATE REPORTS.

INDUSTRIAL REFUGE, TORONTO.

The following summaries shew the operations of this institution during the year :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	24	
Admitted	40	
Total number of inmates		64
Discharged	41	
Died	3	
In residence, 30th September, 1888	20	
		64

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	52	
Roman Catholic	12	
		64

Nationalities.

Canadian	22	
English	19	
Irish	19	
Scotch	3	
Other countries	1	
		64

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	64	
		64

The revenue of the Asylum, exclusive of the Government grant of $202.32, amounted to $4,348.56, and the expenditures to $4,792.23.

The collective stay of the inmates was 9,194 days, entitling the institution to receive the sum of $183.88 as Government aid for 1889.

Inspections.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government are annexed :—

" I made an inspection of the Industrial Refuge, Toronto, on the 14th March, when I found the inmates numbered 26.

" The building is heated by stoves, which do not appear to afford sufficient warmth for the severe weather, and although storm windows have been added, the dormitories are manifestly too cold for the old and infirm inmates, a great many of whom are being cared for.

" The earnings from work done by the inmates have been considerable, and they continue to be kept actively employed at laundry and other industrial work."

" I made a second inspection of the Industrial Refuge, Toronto, on the 10th August, and saw the 23 inmates then in residence. They were busily employed and the Refuge was found to be in good order throughont, and the books were properly kept."

GOOD SHEPHERD REFUGE FOR FALLEN WOMEN, TORONTO.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Refuge during the year :—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	53	
Admitted	48	
Total number of inmates		101
Discharged	52	
Died	4	
In residence, 30th September, 1888	45	
		101

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	5	
Roman Catholic	96	
		101

Nationalities.

Canadian	41	
English	13	
Irish	39	
Other countries	8	
		101

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	86	
County of York	2	
Other counties and countries	13	
		101

The income of this Charity, exclusive of the Government grant of $362.14 was $10,518.20 and the expenditure $10,518.20.

The collective stay of the inmates was 18,069 days, entitling the institution to receive the sum of $361.38 as Government aid for 1889.

Inspections.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government are annexed :—

" The Good Shepherd Refuge, Toronto, was inspected by me on the 19th March. The inmates numbered 50, all of whom I saw. They were principally engaged in laundry work. Every attention appeared to be given to the care and comfort of the inmates. The institution was in excellent order and the books properly kept."

" I made a second inspection of the Good Shepherd Refuge, Toronto. on the 11th September, and saw the 42 inmates then in charge. They were busily employed in laundry and domestic work.

" I found the premises in good order and the records properly kept."

GOOD SHEPHERD MAGDALEN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Asylum during the year:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1887	100	
Admitted	84	
Total number of inmates		184
Discharged	80	
Died	..	
In residence, 30th September, 1888	104	
		184

Religious Denominations.

Roman Catholic	182	
Protestant	2	
		184

Nationalities.

Canadian	112	
English	12	
Irish	53	
Scotch	5	
Other countries	2	
		184

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	111	
County of Carleton	7	
Other counties	30	
Other countries	36	
		184

The receipts of the institution during the year, exclusive of the Government grant of $704.28, were $7,135.43, and the expenditures $7,758.50.

The collective stay of the inmates was 36,230 days, entitling the institution to receive the sum of $724.60 as Government aid for 1889.

Inspections.

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government upon this Asylum are annexed:—

"I inspected the Good Shepherd Magdalen Asylum, Ottawa, on the 20th June. There were then registered the names of 104 persons as inmates of the institution, namely, 92 adult females and 12 youths.

"The inmates generally were in good health and busily employed at their usual occupations. As has formerly been noted, the inmates are divided into three separate classes, all of whom were seen, and the number in each class ascertained and found to correspond with the records.

"Every attention appeared to be given by the authorities to the welfare of the inmates."

"I made another inspection of the Good Shepherd Magdalen Asylum, Ottawa, on the 3rd October. On that day there were recorded as inmates 92 adult females, divided into three classes, also 12 children, making a total of 104 inmates, as under:—First class, 37; second class, 27; third class, 28; fourth class, children, 12.

"No change from ordinary routine operations has taken place in this institution since the date of my last visit.

"A new building of stone is being erected, 46 by 80 feet, for laundry purposes, in the basement and ground flat, and will be fitted up with superior appliances, so that the work can be turned out in the best condition."

BINDING SECT. AUG 2 3 1967